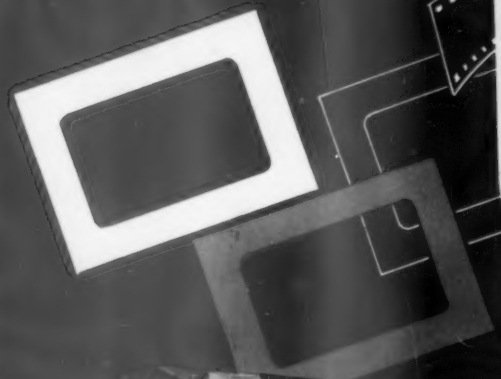


JUNE 1961

SAFETY NEWS



CCNY PUBLICATIONS
for the Corporation for the
Education of the Handicapped

announcing

the introduction of a steel toe
for a shoe YOU would wear



NEW STYLE 300

for the first time a safety toe
for real dress or casual shoes

Gone is the day when the majority of safety shoes are too broad in the toe for sports or dress wear.

The brand new Style 300 safety steel toe is tapered, smarter looking — brings safety shoes into step with men's dress shoe design.

Dress or casual shoes with this toe are equally protective for plant wear or for such precarious home jobs as using the power lawn mower.

Sleek — smart — yet SAFE, that's the new Style 300 safety steel toe. Remember — it's made from the best steels — austempered for your assurance of maximum protection.

See your safety shoe supplier about a pair of dress shoes with the new Style 300 steel toe for display in your plant. Your men will love them, too!



The new style 300
for dress or casual shoes
now being used by
your favorite shoe manufacturer

Safety Box Toe Company
812 STATLER BUILDING • BOSTON

**low in price ...
but with all of
Hy-Test's quality**



"This safety oxford gives your men the fine features they want, yet is available at a price that can't be beat! Its solid unit molded Resist-Oil sole and heel is permanently vulcanized to the upper. The shoe is stronger, long-wearing. And its comfort features are built right in for all-day foot pleasure. Available in Burgundy Brown (H606) and Black (H605), sizes C, D, E, EE... 6 to 12. Check with your Hy-Test representative or write us today"...HY-TEST SAFETY SHOES, Division, International Shoe Company, 1509 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66, Mo. ... 2224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia 33, Pennsylvania.

Three easy-going features, PLUS!

This oxford is "Comfort-Fitted" throughout... extremely flexible, light on the foot and has the soft tread of Hy-Test's Cush-Eze cushioned arch insole. It is fully lined, the soles and heels are designed to help prevent slipping and, of course, it includes the safe, sure protection of the famous Anchor Flange Steel Box Toe.



HY-TEST

**MOLDED
CONSTRUCTION**



Safety Shoes



A NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL PUBLICATION

VOL. 83, NO. 6

JUNE 1961

FEATURE ARTICLES

- 10 Front-Page Decision (Diary of a Safety Engineer)—*Bill Andrews*
- 19 Masonry Saws (Stationary, Single-Blade Type) — *Data Sheet 506*
- 23 Contact Lenses — Threat to Vision? — *Hedwig S. Kuhn, M.D.*
- 26 Construction Must Recognize,
Erase Accident Problems — *Merrill D. Ely*
- 27 Safety at Seven
- 41 Outa This World — *Robert D. Gidel*
- 74 What's This About Teflon?

COMMUNICATIONS AND AUDIO-VISUAL SECTION

- 31 Tools for the Job
- 32 Don't Underestimate Overhead Projectors
- 33 Do Your Actions Say What You Mean? — *L. C. Smith*
- 34 Homemade Posters Can Pack Punch
- 36 Project Your Safety
- 38 Space Age Safety Salesman
- 40 Flipcharts Feed Facts to Trainees
- 41 Audio-Visual Sources
- 42 A-V Terms . . . What They Mean
- 44 Safety in a Suitcase
- 45 Five Ideas to Help You Reach the Worker
- 50 8mm Sound Color for Safety — *Allen Hilliard*
- 52 Safety Given New Dimension
- 56 Winners of 1961 Film Contest

DEPARTMENTS

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 Voice | 30 Distinguished Service |
| 6 Safety Valve | 64 Calendar Contest |
| 8 Accident Barometer | 66 Safety Library |
| 12 Fire Tips | 73 Small Business and Associations |
| 14 Editorial | 77 Personals |
| 16 News Briefs | 80 Around the Compass |
| 24 Ideas That Worked | 154 Coming Events |
| 28 Consultation Corner | 155 Keeping Posted |
| 29 Wire from Washington | 167 New Safety Equipment |

SPECIAL INDEX OF SAFETY FILMS

Listing of more than 1,100 safety films, with description of film, subject matter, technical information, and facts on obtaining the film. Included are industrial, motor transportation, traffic, and home films for specific needs.

Film Index 82

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Chartered by the
Congress of the United States



HOME OFFICE
425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11

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VISITORS' GOGGLES—G-531

For supervisory personnel, casual inspections, plant visitors . . . a lightweight, low-cost goggle, providing comfortable protection. Extra-wide acetate lens, smoke-gray frame. Executive-type spatular temples, clear plastic nosepiece. May be used for light protection in buffing, woodworking, etc.



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Practical, attractive, low-cost spectacles—useful to have available whenever occasional protection is needed—ideal for visitors and for light-duty chores such as inspection, buffing, woodworking. Sturdy plastic frames hold extra-large lenses, made from clear scratch-resistant CR-39 high-impact plastic.

Eye-safety...and savings!

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A complete, all-purpose line...made by Pulmosan with an eye to positive protection, maximum comfort, and real economy



**PLASTIC GOGGLES
G-535**



**WRAP-AROUND
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G-535—King-size, extra-wide one-piece acetate lens gives all-purpose eye-protection. Handsome brown acetate frame with metal hinges, clear plastic nosepiece and adjustable metal-core comfort cable. Also available with executive-type spatular temples (G-536). Lens is easily replaceable and is interchangeable with wrap-around lens. Packed individually in plastic bag.

G-538—Same as G-535, with wrap-around lens for extra-side protection and spatular temples with metal hinge. Ideal for grinding, chipping, riveting, etc. Side shields may be tucked under temples if desired. Also available with metal-core comfort cable temples (G-537).

All Pulmosan Plastic Goggles may be worn over prescription glasses, and are available with green lenses.

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VOICE of the READER



Comments on topics of current interest are invited. They need not agree with the views of the editors

Posters from the Past

LA OROYA, PERU. While cleaning our files recently, we came across the attached posters. In view of the possible historical interest they might have for the Council, we are forwarding them to you.

— WILLIAM G. WOOD
Director, Safety and
Industrial Hygiene
Cerro de Pasco Corp.

We had a quick nostalgic look at some of these old timers, and assigned them to the archives.

Color Makes Impact

GLEN FALLS, N.Y. In the March 1961 issue of National Safety News you carried an article entitled "Color Carries Impact."

We, as color manufacturers, would be very much interested in a copy of this article.

— DAVID A. HATIN
Pigment Color Division
Imperial Color Chemical & Paper

Liked "Motivation"

DENVILLE, N.J. I enjoyed the article in the February 1961 issue of NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS entitled, "Motivation—the Art of Letting People Have It Your Way," by Dr. Hannaford. If reprints of this article are available, I would very much appreciate receiving one.

— MICHAEL ISRAEL
Technical Administrator
Chemistry Department
Reaction Motors Division
Thiokol Chemical Corporation





Safer... because they fit both: the head and the job!

For maximum protection, hard hats have got to fit both—and fit right—the worker and the job hazard.

A recognized leader in the field of Safety Eyewear, Bausch & Lomb *knows* the importance of critical fit—to protective function and to worker comfort.

That's why Bausch & Lomb Safety Headgear is available in the variety you see pictured: full-brim hats and "close-quarters" caps, each in three lab- and field-tested materials—fibreglass, aluminum, shock-proof plastic. The modern polyethylene suspen-

sion is speedily replaceable; plastic zippered sweatband is removable independent of the suspension. B&L hard hats and caps combine lightweight comfort and durability with maximum resistance to impact, penetration and shock. They exceed federal standards for safety. For more details phone the safety equipment distributor of B&L products in your area, or write: Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, 99718 Lomb Pk., Rochester 2, New York.



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**Protection PLUS
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protection + economy + worker acceptance

THE SAFETY VALVE



Nothing human is alien to me
—TERENCE

Lunar Lunacy

LIKE a lot of other people, all I know about outer space is what I read in newspapers and magazines and hear on teevee. And it's all very confusing.

Why all the pressure for crash programs to get a man to the moon?

National prestige is one of the reasons cited. What will the lesser breeds without the law think of us if Comrade Khrushchev beats us to the moon and digs in there?

National defense is another argument for getting there first with the most. Some military men insist that whoever occupies the moon can dominate the world. And if the men of ill will get there first and set up a missile base, we're dead ducks.

Remembering the old-timers who insisted the internal combustion engine would never replace the hay-burner on the highways, and the scientific miracles of our age, we are timid about questioning even the most fantastic prophecies.

Back in 1926 one automobile manufacturer took a full page in the *Chicago Tribune* to tell the world that four-wheel brakes were utterly impractical and his car would never adopt them. So we are afraid to be too positive about anything.

Are the rewards sufficient to justify shooting billions of dollars into space?

In a challenging article in *Reader's Digest* for May, Harland Manchester quotes several responsible scientists who condemn the current hysteria about getting man into space. Entitled "The Senseless Race to Put Man in Space," the article points out such a project is "incredibly expensive, fantastically hazardous — and the rewards are doubtful in the extreme."

The cost of putting one man on the moon has been estimated at \$6 billion. The cost of a moon base might easily run to tens of billions.

Plans for a lunar missile base are "nonsense," declares Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology. "Why transport a hydrogen warhead 240,000 miles to the moon just to shoot it 240,000 miles back to earth when the target is only 5,000 miles away?"

"If you launched a bomb from the moon, it would take five days to reach the earth. The war might be over by then. An ICBM can reach any target on earth in 20 minutes."

I'd like to hear the missile men's answer to that.

The cost of interplanetary ammunition would prevent bracketing shots for range-finding.

As for national prestige, Dr. Vannevar Bush calls the man-in-space program "a vastly overrated stunt," according to the article.

"I think a Guatemalan Indian is much more interested in getting a U.S. drug to cure his sick child than he is in a U.S. astronaut riding through space."

"Suppose it would cost one billion dollars to put a man on the moon. For the same money you could support 1,000 research projects for 40 years. We need more basic research in physics, chemistry, and biology. We need to finish the job of handling arthritis."

"We need to know more about the genetics of viruses. I believe we can spend money to better advantage on earth than by shooting it into space."

And the prevention of accidents could use a little of that money, too.

An Unglamorous Problem

WITH the world's exploding population, there is increasing concern about water, food, and living space for future generations.

Now another problem of civilization is demanding attention — the disposal of wastes, both household and industrial.

Every Thursday morning, the people on our street put out cans of garbage and baskets of trash. After the stuff is on the curb, it's the city hall's problem. It's one of the services we get for our tax dollars and one of the most important.

I have never weighed our collection, but the national average is said to be 2¼ lbs. per inhabitant per day, in addition to sewage — also a problem as population density increases.

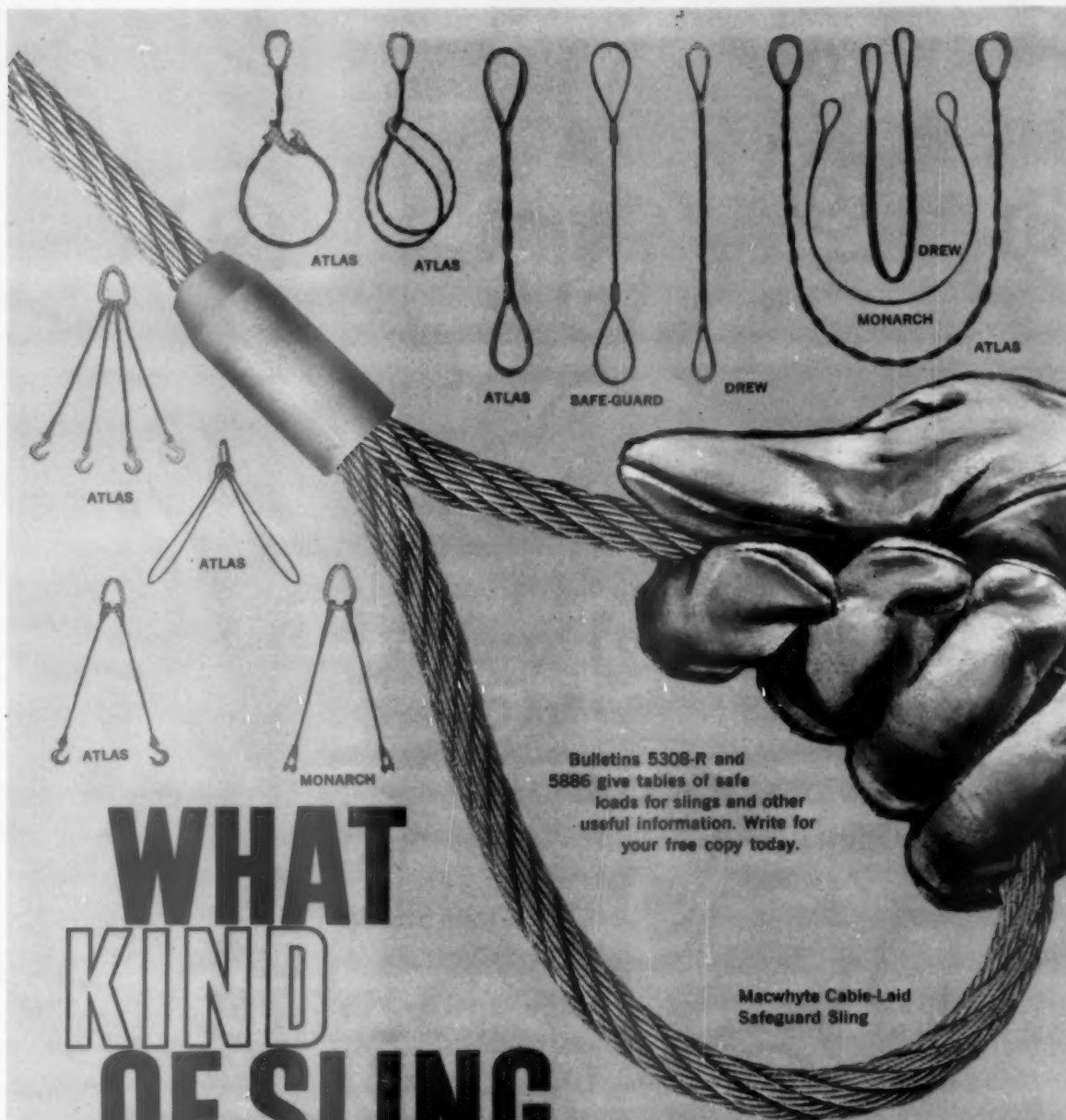
In the old days we used to feed our garbage to the hogs or dump it in gulleys outside the city limits. But as metropolitan areas grow and disposal sites become less accessible, the cost increases. Laws and the public conscience also curb creation of nuisances and pollution of streams.

Reeking, rat-infested dumps are being replaced with sanitary landfill in many locations where sites are available. Incineration is a partial solution, and modern incinerators reduce air pollution to a minimum. But any effective method isn't cheap.

Industry has its disposal problems, too. Industrial wastes are often bulky, smelly, toxic, or all three. Getting rid of them is an important part of the cost of doing business. Disposal of radioactive wastes is one obstacle to the miracles of the atomic age.

Here is an unglamorous problem that deserves the attention of our best scientific minds. Maybe they'll come up with a plan for shooting our garbage into outer space.

Carman Fink



WHAT KIND OF SLING

Bulletins 5308-R and 5886 give tables of safe loads for slings and other useful information. Write for your free copy today.

Macwhyte Cable-Laid Safeguard Sling

New 20-minute film shows how to handle loads safely and economically with slings. Available without charge. Write to reserve it for your showing.

GIVES YOU SAFEST, EASIEST SERVICE?

Whatever it is, Macwhyte makes it. The right Macwhyte is among hundreds of sizes and types designed for lightness, flexibility, and easy handling. Standard body styles include Atlas round-braided, Drew flat-braided, and Safe-Guard cable-laid. Special slings will be designed for your unusual load-handling conditions.

You can rely on Macwhyte distributors to give you the best wire rope and slings.



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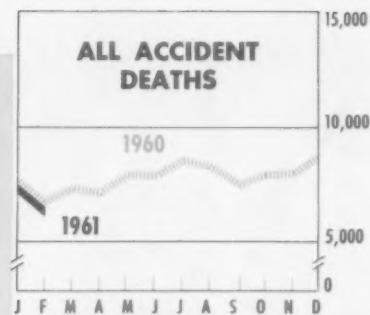
Wire Rope Manufacturing Specialists Since 1896

243

CIRCLE 7 ON READER CARD

THE ACCIDENT BAROMETER

Prepared by the Statistics Division
National Safety Council



THE NATIONAL ACCIDENT FATALITY TOLL

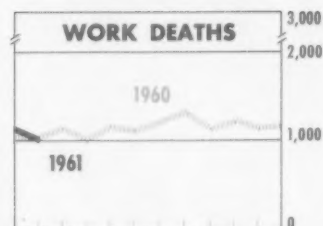
	February			Two Months		
	1961	1960	Change	1961	1960	Change
Total	6,300	6,700	- 6%	13,500	14,300	- 6%
Motor-Vehicle	2,320	2,370	- 2%	4,970	5,250	- 5%
Public (except M.V.)	800	950	-16%	1,800	2,100	-14%
Home	2,350	2,550	- 8%	5,000	5,300	- 6%
Work	1,000	1,000	0%	2,200	2,100	+ 5%

WORK INJURIES

21 NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL CONTESTS

Disabling Injury Frequency Rates

	1961	1960	Change
February	5.99	5.98	0%
Two Months	6.08	5.78	+ 6%

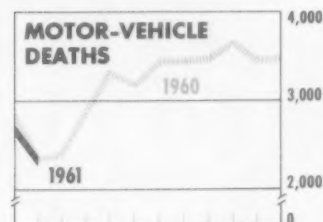


MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS

TWO MONTHS 1961

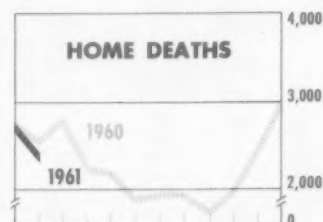
CHANGES IN DEATHS

Number of Reporting States		Number of Reporting Cities Over 10,000 Pop.
21	UP from 1960	168
2	SAME as 1960	401
26	DOWN from 1960	183



GREATEST PER CENT REDUCTION IN DEATHS

States		Cities Over 200,000 Pop.	
Vermont	- 82%	Washington, D.C.	- 100%
Delaware	- 69%	Charlotte, N.C.	- 91%
Maryland	- 49%	Buffalo, N.Y.	- 88%



HOME AND PUBLIC DEATHS

1961 TWO MONTHS

HOME DEATHS

UP from 1960:

Poisonings
Fires, burns

DOWN from 1960:

Poison gas
Falls
Suffocation
Firearms

AGE GROUPS

Change from 1960

Home	
Down	0- 4
Down	5-14
Up	15-24
....	25-44
Up	45-64
Down	65-74
Down	75 & Over

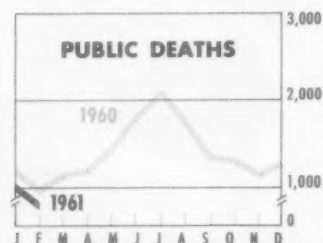
PUBLIC DEATHS

UP from 1960:

Fires, burns

DOWN from 1960:

Transportation
Drownings
Falls
Firearms





**WHERE
EVER**

THERE'S A CHANCE OF FLAME

Clothing treated with Du Pont "X-12" Flame Retardant gives employees protection with comfort

Du Pont "X-12" gives you a modern, trouble-free way to protect work clothes against the spread of flame. ■ It's Effective. Garments treated with "X-12" Flame Retardant will not support combustion. They're self-extinguishing once the source of the fire is removed. ■ It's Renewable. Clothing is treated at your laundry each time it's washed. So your employees always get assured 100% protection. ■ It's Comfortable. "X-12" Flame Retardant doesn't clog the pores of the garment, allows it to "breathe". So comfort isn't sacrificed. No need for heavier clothes that cut employee efficiency. ■ A growing number of industrial and commercial laundries offer this low-cost treatment. For more details send the coupon at the right for the free booklet.



**X-12 FLAME
RETARDANT**

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

*Trademark

Du Pont Company
2545 NSX Nemours Bldg., Wilmington 98, Del.
Please send booklet describing the advantages
of work clothing treated with "X-12".



NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

CIRCLE 8 ON READER CARD

DIARY OF A SAFETY ENGINEER

I'm trapped into agreeing that,
worker or supervisor,
all of us can be led into
safety literature by the right
kind of illustration



FRONT-PAGE DECISION

Fiction by **BILL ANDREWS**

BERT and I were discussing the Project safety bulletin yesterday. Among his several talents is some genuine cartooning skill, and we've been running an occasional drawing of his kidding unsafe practices. We've had good reactions from workers and only one or two complaints from humorless bureaucrats.

"Boss," Bert said yesterday, "I think that feature is catching on. How about giving it more prominence?"

"How?" I asked.

"Well, you give me a half column on the back page of the bulletin. Or how about giving me half of the front page each month?"

I made the obvious rejoinder, that the bulletin isn't a humor sheet but one concerned with serious business. The front page usually consists of a statistical table or chart on recent experience, a message from me on some current problem, and whatever is our top news story about the upcoming business of the safety program.

"That doesn't leave room for a half-page cartoon," I concluded.

"Boss," Bert said, "do you think many guys read that front page?"

"I'm sure they do," I replied. "I get a good many comments that prove it."

"How many?" Bert asked.

I shrugged, "Who knows? Maybe a dozen a week, maybe five or ten."

Bert said, "That proves nothing. Fact is, the front page is pretty dull in appearance. The ordinary guy isn't going to look at it twice."

I snapped, "The bulletin doesn't go to the ordinary guy—only to supervision and management."

"Ain't foremen human?" asked Bert. "I tell you, boss, people will read what's introduced in a good package. When you give a safety speech to a foremen's group, you usually begin by telling 'em some corny joke, don't you? An icebreaker you call it. O.K. That's what the bulletin needs—something to catch the eye and make a guy take a second look at the material in it."

I wasn't convinced, and I countered with arguing the necessity of making economical use of the communication media we had to produce on a limited budget. Finally, Bert retreated into the silence of defeat.

Plenty of other things were happening yesterday. I had some applications to study for our new post as assistant safety engineer. One plant on the Project had an interesting safety problem in chemical engineering to thrash out in com-

mittee, and I spent an hour with the group.

Coming back from that meeting, I decided to walk and spot check on conditions in that plant and a neighboring one. As I passed a section tally desk, I saw the foreman and his tally clerk reading something—a familiar green sheet—the safety bulletin. The foreman tore something off the page, walked over to his bulletin board, and tacked the clipping up. It was Bert's latest cartoon—a crude one about the danger of improper footwear—"Look, mom, no toes!"

After that, I kept an eye on section and department bulletin boards. Out of six I passed, three had clippings of one or another of Bert's cartoons. And just one had a clipping (six months old) of anything else from the bulletin.

That proved nothing, of course, and I went home unconvinced Bert was right. Sue was full of talk about an article she'd read in her favorite woman's magazine raising the question of whether our children would be able to get into college 10 years from now. It was by a learned gentleman in one of our top educational institutions, and I spent a profitable hour reading it. It was factually tough and realistic.

But when I put the article down,

— To page 153



NEW BUILDINGS are just one part of the Bell System's 1961 construction program. There are hundreds of other projects, of many kinds, and in many places throughout the country.

**Bell System's 2½ Billion Dollar
Construction Program
Provides Work and Wages
in Many Lines**

This big Bell System construction program for 1961 is more than better telephone service.

It is more than additional tax money for cities, states and the government.

It is work and wages for people. Thousands upon thousands of people. Both inside and outside the Bell System.

Each week it puts more millions of dollars into pocketbooks and cash registers throughout the country.

It's a big effort and shows the vital part of the Bell System in the nation's economic life and growth.

There is much more to be done...and with earnings adequate to support the job, we'll keep moving right ahead, improving telephone service and helping America grow.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Fire Tips for The Safety Man

By MARSHALL E. PETERSEN

Marshall E. Petersen is the consultant fire protection engineer for the National Safety Council's Industrial Department. He has a B.S. degree in safety and fire protection engineering from Illinois Institute of Technology. Petersen is a member of the American Society of Safety Engineers and the Greater Chicago Safety Council. Before joining the NSC staff, he was supervisor of safety and fire protection, Allied Chemical Corp.; industrial hygienist, Illinois Department of Labor; and safety engineer, Argonne National Laboratory.



IAFC Announces New Fire Program Material

The Broadcast Bureau of the International Association of Fire Chiefs has announced a new radio program, designed for presentation of important fire prevention problems. This program consists of five five-minute presentations per week during a 13-week period—a total of 65 programs.

The words, "This is Ira Marion, your fire reporter," open the program. Then the sound of the alarm bell taps out a signal. The swift "roll out" follows immediately, complete with engine start, bell, siren, and air horn. As the sound fades away, Marion begins his story. These are true, drawn from

the continuing battle against fire.

Such program material, presented through your own direct or local radio station, could supplement fire safety activities by providing new, exciting stimulus for on and off-the-job program activities.

IAFC's headquarters: 232 Madison Ave., New York 16.

Civil Defense Office Schedules Courses

Four five-day staff college courses in industry defense and mobilization have been scheduled for 1961 by the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization to meet demand for training in industrial emergency planning.

Three of the courses will be held at the OCDM operational headquarters in Battle Creek, Mich. Dates are: June 12-16; Sept. 25-29; and Nov. 13-17.

A special session will be held July 17-21 in Omaha, Neb.

These courses are open to all who have responsibility for emergency and disaster control planning in industry, institutions or other large facilities.

There is no tuition charge.

Other courses offered by the OCDM staff college are: Radiological Monitoring for Instructors, July 24-28, Aug. 21-25, Nov. 6-10; Radiological Defense—Officer, July 31-Aug. 4, Aug. 28-Sept. 1, Nov. 13-17; Emergency Management of Resources, Sept. 11-15; Religious Affairs Course, Sept. 18-21; Elements of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Sept. 18-22; CBR Defense Orientation for Executives, Sept. 25-29; Civil Defense Oper-

ations, Oct. 2-6; Operations Exercise Monitoring Seminar, Oct. 9-13; Staff College Manpower Seminar, Oct. 30-Nov. 3; and Emergency Food Seminar, Dec. 11-15.

Requests for enrollment and information should be directed to the Industry Office, OCDM, Battle Creek, Mich.

A new OCDM-produced color film describes the menace of radioactive fallout and shows the fallout shelter is the best defense against it. The 28-min., 16mm film costs \$109.19, including reel, can and shipping case, and is available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Motion Picture Service, Washington 25, D.C., c/o Mrs. Alice Baldwin.

Ansul Fire School Registration Opens

The Ansul Chemical Company's Fire School in Marinette, Wis., is currently accepting applications for 1961 courses. Nine three-day sessions are scheduled through September 18. Schedule permitting, special group sessions may be arranged by contacting Frank L. Hruska, school director.

Enrollment is on a first-come basis, and classes are limited to 25 men, to make training as efficient and meaningful as possible. Most of the training is conducted on the five-acre training ground. Registration requests can be made through local Ansul representatives.

Don't miss the complete report on Ansul's Fire School which will appear in the July Fire Issue of the NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS.



Broadcaster Ira Marion makes on-the-scene report of activities at New York City blaze.

NEW from Louisville Ladder Co. **FIBERGLASS SAFETY LADDERS**

**The Finest - Safest -
 Non-Conducting Ladders
 Available**

Built by a company famous for pioneering in quality equipment and safety, Louisville Fiberglass Ladders, including Steps, Straights and Extensions, provide new, increased safety for use in electrical areas. They are designed to give precision balance combined with excellent insulating qualities.

The combination of quality aluminum steps and heavy-duty glass reinforced plastic rail construction offers greater strength with dependability. Fiberglass rails give maximum resistance to corrosion from moisture, chemicals, acids, exhaust and gas fumes. Safety rubber feet prevent skidding, floor damage. All ladders are lightweight, easy to handle and store.

Balanced Design I-Beam
 Fiberglass Rails



Designed to meet or exceed the requirements of metal ladder A.S.A. Code.

For Further Details Write or Phone Today.

Louisville Ladder Co.

1101 W. OAK ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

CIRCLE 9 ON READER CARD

Communications Paradox

WHY IS IT that we are advanced enough to communicate with distant satellites but too backward to get a clear and understandable message to the workman in the next room?

Never has there been so much talk — but whether our society is reading it loud and clear is questionable. The communicator, whether he is a broadcaster, reporter, or a safety manager, is caught in a squeeze. On one hand is the ever-increasing volume of words to be listened to and read. On the other is the declining time available to hear or read the message.

What we must have is a faster, more effective way to get a message across. This doesn't mean that we are asking for a painless, one-shot convincer. People still need time to think about a new idea. An exposure, a few days to mull it over, a reminder, another pause for reflection, and so on — this is the way attitudes are changed. The trouble is, this takes valuable production time.

It needn't get out of hand, though. Audio-visual techniques, which have been vastly improved since they were first introduced 30 or so years ago, make it possible to standardize safety messages, and cut them to the essentials. The Communications and Audio-Visuals Section beginning on page 31 of this special issue is heavy on audio-visuals the safety man can use. The 56-page index of safety films beginning on page 83 is a service that will make this June issue useful the year 'round.

Why All This Hullabaloo?

IF WE HAD a little man around to wave the yellow flag every time we perform a hazardous operation, practically all of our accidents would be eliminated. Of course, we don't have such a little man, so each of us must wave the flag for himself. Trouble is, we forget about it now and then. We have to be reminded.

Psychologists know that it is almost impossible for you to forget something that has been indelibly impressed on your memory through repetition. This is the way you learned the multiplication table, and you couldn't forget 5x5 if you tried.

Advertising men know how repetition pays off. Even though you may have switched to a "thinking man's filter," you will never forget that L.S./M.F.T.

Hitler repeated the Big Lie until it sounded like the truth to millions. Khrushchev recently concluded a speech by saying: "I haven't said anything new, but 'Repetition Is the Mother of Wisdom'."

Constant repetition is important in safety. We won't need the little man to wave the yellow flag once safety is indelibly impressed on our memories.

The hoopla and ballyhoo of our "Safety-by-the-Million" program has just one purpose: to provide that constant reminder that most of us need. (From DuPont's *Chambers Works News*)

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A THOUSAND AND ONE

Complete Units and Combinations

That's what is available to you from Jackson Products' well integrated line of safety products, including head, face, and eye protection for welding and allied industries.



Life Guard hat SH-3, the all-purpose hat for construction and electrical uses.



Fiber Glass hat SH-1, meets the tests for construction workers' safety hats.

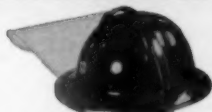
ALL JACKSON SAFETY HATS combine

with **FACE SHIELD TYPE 'F-1'**

ALL JACKSON FACE SHIELD VISORS FIT FACE SHIELD 'F-1' (left) and 'MUSKETEER' (below)



Alumihat SH-5 gives excellent protection, is light in weight.



Two pivoted aluminum frame members permit raising visor.



Visors 15 1/2 by 9 inch deep in clear plastic, tints of green.



Visor with welding lens (shown on Musketeer)



Visor 15 1/2 by 9 inch deep of 24-mesh wire screen.



Metal-bound visors type J-1, 11 1/4 inch wide, 8 inch, 6 inch and 4 inch deep; in clear plastic, .020 inch, .030 inch and .040 inch thick, and in tints of green, .020 inch only.



Face shield J-1 shows 6 inch clear visor.



Life Guard Cap SC-3, like the SH-3 hat, is made in white, yellow and grey.



Cap-and-helmet SCH-1P shows curved shell helmet on SC-2 safety cap.



Cap-and-Goggle shows goggle unit CW-70 pivoted on SC-2 safety cap.



Musketeer Assembly No. 82 on Life Guard Cap SC-4 shows 34-2 visor, medium green.

ALL JACKSON SAFETY CAPS combine

with **WELDING HELMETS IN NINE TYPES**

with **GOGGLES IN FIVE TYPES**

with **'MUSKETEER' FACE SHIELD**



Fiber Glass Cap SC-1, like the SH-1 hat, is made in grey and seven other colors.

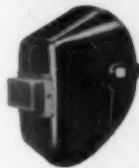


Alumicap SC-5, like the SH-5 hat, is made in satin-finished aluminum.

All three styles shown offer choice of three lens holders.



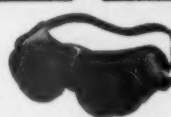
Curved shell helmet H1-AP shows plastic lens holder.



Narrow shell helmet H3-A shows metal lens holder.



Straight shell helmet H9-A shows plastic lift-front.



Supergoggles WR-70 for welding and GR-70 for grinding; elastic headbands.



Unigoggle W-60 for welding shows plastic headrest. WR-60 has elastic.



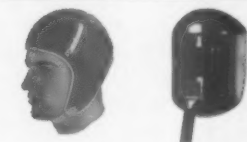
Goggles WR-50 for welding and GR-50 for grinding. Also in headrest types.



Musketeer Headgear Assembly 70-S shows Adjust-O-Lok, spark deflector, and clear visor No. 34-4, .040 inch thick.



Welding goggle type BX has plastic headrest and 2 by 4 1/4 inch filter lens.



'Winterizers' (left) may be used with all Jackson products shown here. Arc welding handshields (right) are available in all helmet shell styles, plastic lens holder.

For strength and long life CHOOSE FIBER GLASS HELMETS
For lower first cost, choose VULCANIZED FIBER HELMETS in curved and straight styles.

Sold by Better Welding Supply and Safety Products Dealers

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AIR REDUCTION SALES COMPANY, A DIVISION OF AIR REDUCTION CO., INC.

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news briefs

Medical department pays

It pays to have a medical department. If a medical department is run right, it can reduce job-hopping, discourage absenteeism, and cut lost time caused by work injuries. One manufacturer reports savings of \$800 per production worker a year by reducing absenteeism only 2 per cent. A newly-established medical department gets the credit.

Ill-suited

A job applicant gave "illness" as the reason for leaving his previous job. The prospective employer asked, "Would you mind telling me the nature of the illness which caused you to leave your last job?" The answer was, "It was a kind of mutual illness. I was sick of them and they were sick of me."

System saves life

An automatic watchman reporting service saved the life of a plant fireman who was trapped in ten tons of coal. The fireman had been trying to clear a clogged coal chute when it collapsed and covered him with coal. When the central station did not receive his reporting signal, they sent a guard to investigate. If the fireman had not been found in time, he would have died of suffocation and his body would have been fed into the stoker furnace.

Hot news

A test of heat tolerance involving standard exercises and measurements of sweating, heart rate, and temperature rise indicated that people from warm climates perform better than those from cool climates. The conclusion drawn by the researchers was that it would be prudent to consider the geographical origin of an individual when assigning him to duty in hot areas.

Jobs unhazardous

The Institute of Life Insurance predicts that by 1965 job hazards will no longer be a factor in life insurance. The only totally uninsurable group today are experimental jet pilots. Recently, airline pilots, radium dial painters, divers, and structural iron workers were considered uninsurable. A few groups, including nitroglycerine truck drivers, caisson work-

ers, explosives workers, military pilots, and construction workers engaged in wrecking were once not considered insurable, and must still pay higher premiums.

Sneezewood

Two imported woods, mansonia and makore, have been found to cause toxic reactions in those exposed to dust produced by working the woods. The symptoms are similar to those of a dust allergy, but the harmful effects of makore are caused by toxicity and not allergy, since most people who work with the timber are affected.

Fair trade

Special steel laundry lockers save time for one plant which provides work clothing for employees. Instead of standing in line to exchange uniforms, workers place soiled clothes in the locker, and pick up clean clothes later.

New look

A core positioning operation has been made less hazardous by the use of a stainless steel mirror. The previous method of operation required a worker to crawl under sawhorses to check the position of the core. This was inefficient and dangerous. The steel mirror takes a high polish and is not damaged by spatters of metal.

Rule on thumb

A slicing machine operator in a bakery lost part of his thumb. Shortly afterward, a customer brought suit because he found part of the thumb in a sliced loaf of bread. The court's ruling against the bakery stated, in part, that judgment was rendered for selling merchandise "not of the substance required by the purchaser."

Jim Saul

Shockproofing People

Northern Indiana Public Service Company wants head protection against both shock hazards—high voltage and impact. That's why Mr. B. J. Lorenz (below) fits crewmen with insulating hats. Willson Volt Shield insulating hats with exclusive Geodetic® suspensions and dielectric shells insulate workers from 4000-volt overhead conductors. Tamperproof suspension dissipates impact shock over a wide skull area, prevents bottoming, assures 1¼-inch clearance between head and hat shell.



WILLSON®





Willson Volt Shield hats and caps can absorb impact from falling 40-lb tool belt without reduction in 15,000-volt dielectric strength. Easily cleaned. Yellow, gray, or white. Willson's exclusive Geodetic design dissipates shock better than conventional suspensions.



Willson insulating headgear, Geodetic[®] suspension guard against electrical and impact shock

Here is how one safety engineer explains the value of protection which goes *beyond insulation and penetration* in protecting line workers.

"We know that shock waves after initial impact can be as lethal as electrical shock or a surface blow itself," says Mr. B. J. Lorenz, manager of safety at Northern Indiana Public Service Company. "Impact on one area of the skull produces pressures which may fracture the cranium—often some distance from the point of direct contact. We guard against both shock hazards."

This is why more safety directors are using Willson Geodetic suspensions and Volt Shield hats and caps... combining 15,000-volt dielectric protection with a comfortable suspension which:

1. Spreads impact shock over 13 sq in. of skull area.
2. Prevents bottoming.
3. Provides 1¼-inch clearance between head and protective shell that is tamperproof.

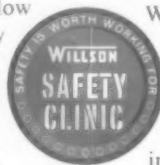
Straps on a Geodetic headgear cross each other along "great circle" lines of the head. This scientific design reduces both magnitude of a blow and its rate of absorption by the skull.

Workers like the extra comfort of a Geodetic suspension. It distributes hat weight evenly.

Willson Volt Shield hats and caps are made of seamless and moistureproof resilient plastic. Shell resists shock, impact, and physical abuse in all temperature extremes. Crown is extra-thick at critical points for stronger protection against impact and penetration.

Safety Counselor G. J. Tresslar, Protective Equipment Co., Chicago, demonstrated the advantages of Willson Geodetic suspension to Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

Ask your Willson distributor for proof of Willson superiority in head, eye, respiratory, and ear protection.



safety is worth
working for

WILLSON[®]



Willson Products Division
Ray-O-Vac Company
Reading, Pennsylvania
In Canada: Safety Supply Company

**A NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL
TECHNICAL SERVICE**

MASONRY SAWS

(Stationary, Single-Blade Type)

*Copies of this data sheet will be
available for order within 30 days.*

This data sheet is one of a series published by the National Safety Council, reflecting experience from many sources. Not every acceptable safety procedure in the field is necessarily included. This data sheet should not be confused with American Standard Safety codes, federal laws, insurance requirements, state laws, rules and regulations, or municipal ordinances.

Introduction

1. Masonry saws are used in many industries for cutting firebrick, face brick, tile, concrete, stone, and similar materials. Both single-blade manually operated saws and automatic multiple grinder machines are available. The operating and maintenance problems of the two varieties of machines are so unlike that each should be considered separately.

2. This data sheet deals only with the stationary, single-blade, manually operated saw, which has a circular blade and is pedal actuated. It is electrically powered from an individual motor which varies from 1½ to 5 horsepower rating at 115/230 volts. The motor and blade assembly can be adjusted manually for cuts of various depths, and blades of different diameters can be used provided that they are within the rpm ratings of the blade manufacturer.

Saws and Blades

3. Stationary single-blade mason-

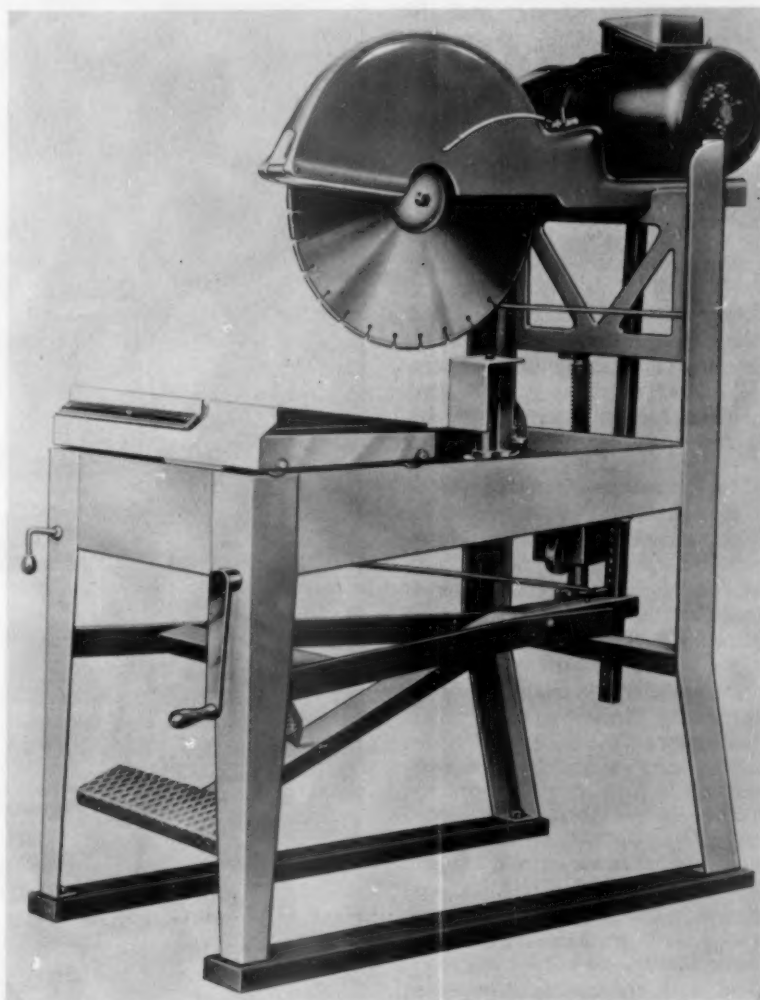


Figure 1. Mechanically adjustable masonry saw equipped with metal-bonded diamond blade. Note the horizontal hinged bar attached to the front of the semicircular guard over the blade. This slotted bar is designed to retain blade fragments that might be released under the guard. (Courtesy of Robert G. Evans Co.)

ry saws are used for either wet or dry cutting and can be divided into three types based upon height of the cutting head.

- a. *Fixed height.* The height of the cutting head is fixed, but its angle to the stock being cut usually can be changed.
- b. *Notched.* Through use of the slots or notches cut in the rear stanchions of the saw frame, the motor and cutting head assembly can be raised or lowered manually to change the height of the blade for cuts of various depths.
- c. *Mechanically adjustable.* The cutting head can be raised or lowered to the desired position, usually by means of a crank handle.

4. Four basic types of masonry saw blades are available, the nonreinforced resinoid bonded blade, the internally reinforced blade, the externally reinforced resinoid bonded blade, and the metal bonded diamond blade.

5. The nonreinforced resinoid bonded blade is used for both wet and dry cutting. It is extremely fragile and is readily damaged if dropped or twisted. Its continued use in industry is due largely to its low cost for cutting certain materials. There is, however, a decided trend away from this type for reasons of safety.

6. The internally reinforced blade ("safety" blade) is available for both wet and dry cutting. It is break-resistant and is regarded by industry as the original safety blade. It is manufactured with a core of woven glass fibers. This type of blade provides maximum strength against shattering due to bumping, dropping, or twisting in the cut. Since this is essentially a "divided section" blade, cutting costs on critically hard material may be high.

7. The externally reinforced resinoid bonded blade is used for both wet and dry cutting and performs like a solid section cutoff wheel. Glass fibers are used externally for protection against sudden shattering. The depth of the glass fibers varies, depending upon manufacturing specifications. This factor is extremely important in the application of this type of blade since the amount of

protection given by the glass fibers is determined by their depth.

8. The metal bonded diamond blade is used for wet cutting only. It usually has a core of high-quality steel and a rim of powdered metal and diamonds, and ranges in thickness from 0.085 inch to 0.125 inch. For all practical purposes, this blade is unbreakable (rather than break-resistant.)

Hazards

9. The principal hazards encountered in the use of masonry saws are:

- a. The blade may break while in use, and fragments of the blade or of the material being cut may cause face, head, and eye injuries.

b. The operator's fingers may come in contact with the point of operation or with moving machine parts.

c. Eye injuries may be incurred from dust and flying particles if the operator fails to wear approved eye protection.

d. Back and foot injuries may result from improper manual handling of material being cut. (Usually, the causes are unsafe lifting practices and lack of foot protection.)

e. Cutting operations (wet or dry) of certain hazardous materials may lead to pneumoconiosis unless the machine has an effective dust collector.

f. Electric shock may result from contact with ungrounded metal

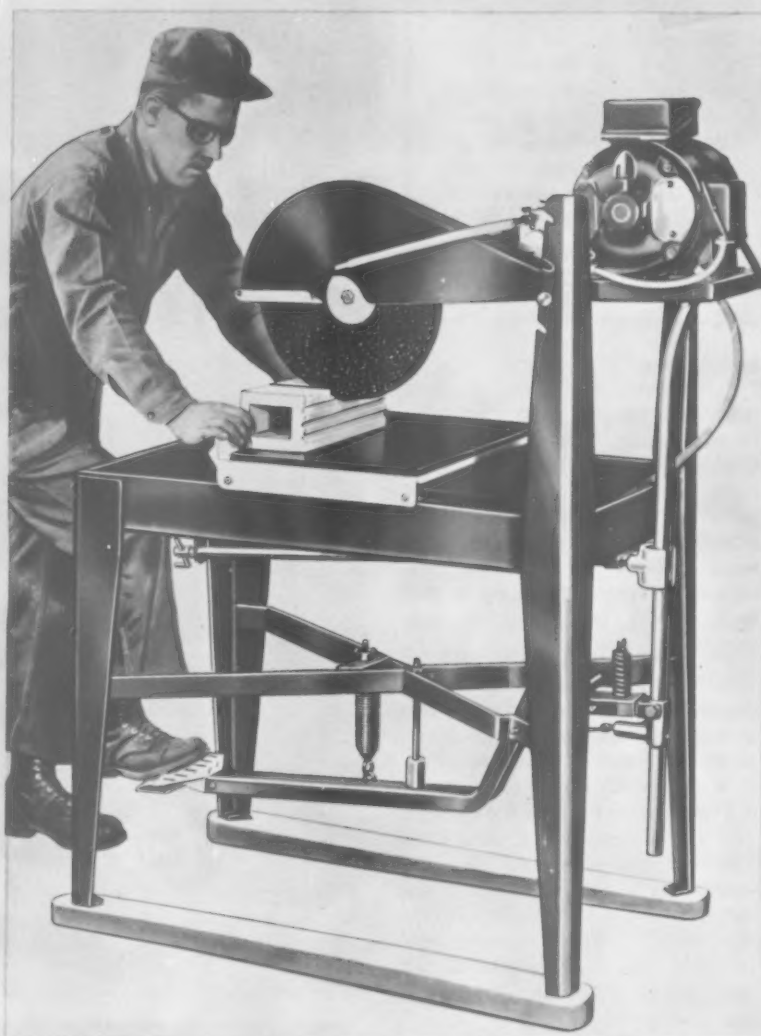


Figure 2. Operator using notched-type masonry saw to cut clay tile. (Courtesy of Eveready Briksaw Co.)

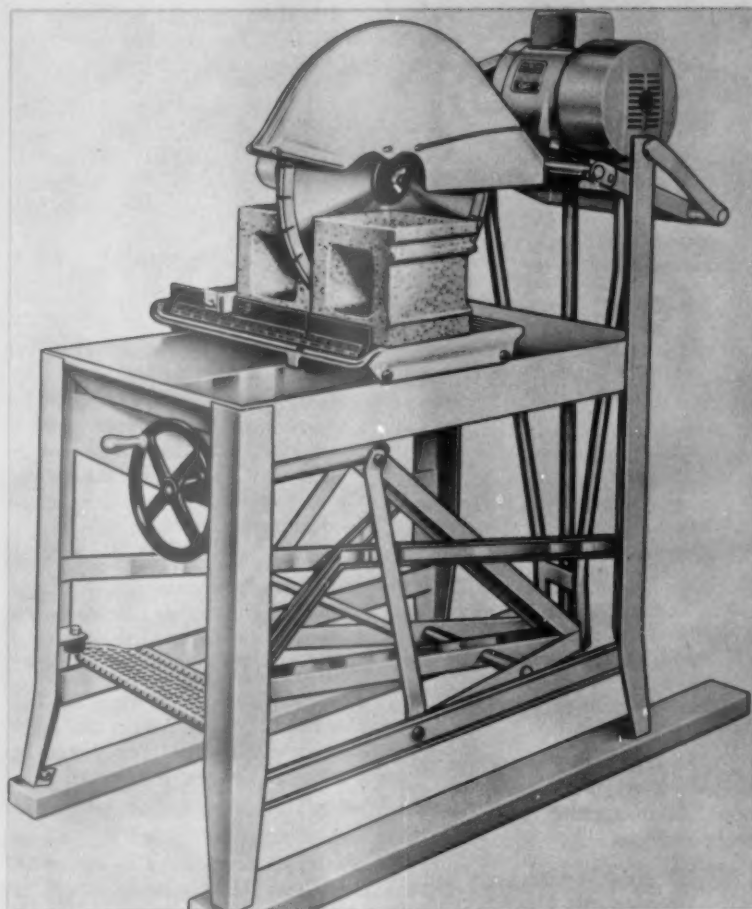


Figure 3. Mechanically adjustable masonry saw cutting concrete block with diamond blade. Suspension arrangement maintains cutting head in constant level position regardless of height of material being cut. (Courtesy T. C. Clippner Manufacturing Co.)

parts that have been energized by electrical fault, especially during wet cutting operations.

General Precautions

10. Every masonry saw should be guarded by an adequate semicircular enclosure over the blade and by a slotted horizontal hinged bar underneath the semicircular enclosure to retain fragments of the blade in case it should shatter while in use.

11. The motor switch should be readily accessible to the saw operator, preferably located at the front of the machine.

12. The saw arbor and motor pulleys, V-belt drive, and other hazardous moving parts should be guarded in accordance with provisions of American Standard B 15.1*

*American Standard B15.1, *Safety Code for Mechanical Power-Transmission Apparatus*, American Standards Association, 10 East 40th Street, New York 16.

13. A safety latch should be installed on a notched saw to prevent the motor and cutting head assembly from lifting out of the notches. This latch may consist of a vertical steel bar which fits over the notches. One bar, hinged at the top and securely fastened at the bottom, should be provided for each rear stanchion. Both the fixed height saw and the mechanically adjustable saw should have a clevis or lock pin to provide similar protection.

14. Blade speed must be maintained strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The size of the pulley, blade, or motor should not be changed except upon recommendation of the saw manufacturer. Tests of arbor speed should be made at least monthly.

15. Exhaust fans, booths, and dust collectors for adequate dust removal are usually available with late

model machines. In the case of older machines, an adequate individual dust collection system may have to be devised, or the machine may have to be tied into the existing dust collection system.

16. Dust collection systems should be designed in accordance with recommended practice as outlined in *Industrial Ventilation*, the manual published by the Committee on Industrial Ventilation of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. The system should be efficient enough to keep dust counts within the threshold limit values established by the ACGIH.

17. Illumination for the operation of masonry saws should be of a value as specified by Standard A 11.1*

18. The motor frames of all saws should be grounded through conduit, water pipe, or a driven metal ground, in accordance with the requirements of the *National Electrical Code*.†

19. Use of masonry saws by unauthorized personnel should be prohibited.

20. Floors around saws should be kept orderly and in good repair and preferably should be covered with antislip material. Duckboard flooring is recommended for wet cutting.

21. New saw blades should be stored in their original cartons in a dry place. Blades which have been used but are still in good condition should be stored in approved racks or hung on inclined nails or pegs. Loose blades should not be stored flat.

Personal Protective Equipment

22. Approved safety goggles or face shields should be worn by saw operators, helpers, and other employees working in the vicinity of masonry saws. A medium-weight

*American Standard A11.1, *Industrial Lighting*, American Standards Association, 10 East 40th Street, New York 16.

†Standard No. 70, *National Electrical Code*, National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10, Mass. Also published by National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 7.

rubber apron of the full-length type is recommended for wet cutting to protect the operator against wet spray.

23. Approved respirators should be worn by personnel exposed to concentrations of dusts or mists in excess of the ACGIH threshold limit values.

24. Safety shoes or boots should be worn by persons in areas where masonry sawing is performed.

Operating Rules

25. Operators of masonry saws should be instructed in the following safe practices and required to follow them:

- a. Observe the manufacturer's instructions. Use the machine only for operations for which it was designed.
- b. Keep your mind on your work; do not talk to anyone while operating the saw.
- c. Keep machine guards in place at all times.
- d. When mounting a blade, tighten the blade collar nut to a snug fit.
- e. The blade must be tested when the machine is started. To do so, depress the pedal to lower the blade, and allow the blade to revolve for at least 30 seconds before starting the first cut.
- f. Use just enough pressure on the pedal to keep the blade from jamming. Do not force the blade.
- g. When the blade is at rest, keep it level or angled slightly down from the rear of the saw. Then the bottom of the blade will be slightly above the bottom of the material when the cut is started. *Never* have the blade angled up from the rear, turning into your face.

h. Use a clamp or jig, whenever practicable, to hold the material being cut.

i. Never grind the material against the side of the blade.

j. Keep the saw's conveyor cart free of grit to help prevent blade breakage.

k. Maintain orderly housekeeping around the machine.

l. Shut down the machine and turn the power switch "off" for repairs, adjustments, and lubrication and when the machine must be left unattended.

m. When a masonry saw is used by a contractor in an isolated location, the saw should be made inoperative if it is to be left unattended for an extended period of time, such as a half day or longer.

n. A necktie, loose sleeves, and other loose clothing must not be worn by the operator or his helper.

Maintenance

26. Masonry saws should be inspected at regular intervals and should be maintained in safe operating condition.

27. Electrical connections must provide proper saw blade rotation. The saw should rotate so that it holds the stock down and throws dust and sparks away from the operator.

28. For maximum power, the saw manufacturer's instructions regarding proper length and gauge of cable from electrical outlet to motor switch must be followed.

29. The belt from the motor to the saw should be regularly adjusted to maintain correct tension.

30. Blades should be broken up when they are cracked, nicked, or otherwise unsafe.

31. Blade collars should be replaced when the gripping area is worn down $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from its original size. Some saws have a "collar saver," a stationary projection which prevents material being cut from wearing down the collar.

32. Undue vibration may indicate that the blade arbor or bearings are worn and that part or all of the blade arbor assembly should be replaced. The blade arbor should be checked regularly for wear, since a worn arbor will cause loose blade fit and may result in breakage. Undue vibration also may be caused by an unbalanced blade.

33. The frame and cutting head should be kept properly aligned and square to each other. Misalignment may cause the blade to break.

34. The height adjustment notches should be checked when the cutting head is changed from one notch to another. The notches should be kept clean and free of grease.

35. When the conveyor cart first shows signs of play, the wheels should be replaced. The top of the cart should be kept level.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The original draft of this data sheet was prepared by John V. Skendall, Safety Director, Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, as a joint project of the Engineering Committee, Glass and Ceramics Section, National Safety Council, and the Western Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers. The content has been extensively reviewed by members of the Council and representatives of chapters of ASSE. The data sheet has been approved for publication by the Publications Committee of the Industrial Conference of the National Safety Council.



"Look, salt tablets... you can mow this yard even if it is hot!"



"This one's for my wife... we've just moved next to a golf course."



"Joe's been running the same machine for some time... he's quite attached to it."



Contact Lenses — Threat to Vision?

**By Hedwig S. Kuhn, M.D., well-known
industrial ophthalmologist of
Hammond, Ind.**

EVER since the use of contact lenses has been promoted as a universal panacea for youngsters and adults who are "unfortunate" enough to need glasses, we ophthalmologists have been uneasy. We have been uneasy because in spite of modern attempts at perfection in the types of contact lens, a contact lens still is a foreign substance laid on that most precious part of the eye — the necessarily crystal clear cornea.

Our immediate concern, however, is the use of contact glasses in industry, especially on eye hazardous jobs — and without management or the worker realizing the special dangers. Individuals wearing contact lenses can pass the pre-employment physical with 20/20 vision, and this is a *seemingly* uncorrected vision, which goes into the records as such, creating possible future medico-legal tangles in an estimate of per-cent loss of visual efficiency which needs to be computed following an accident.

Even more important is the added danger that an individual is exposed to in the event some foreign particles get into the eye and work their way under the contact lens — where tremendous damage could be done to the trapped cornea.

A greater hazard is to the eye of an individual wear-

ing a contact lens into whose eye a caustic chemical or concentrated acid or any chemical is splashed by accident. The following is an actual incident:

... a process engineer in a southern plant was conducting an experiment in what was designated as a hazardous area. He was wearing both contact lenses and safety goggles. As he observed the reaction, some 50 per cent caustic blew into his eyes and face. An emergency bath flushed the caustic from his face and partially from his eyes. It was necessary to move the engineer to another room to remove the contact lenses, but not until the caustic had caused deep burns which may result in partial loss of sight in one or both eyes. This company has since banned the wearing of contact lenses in hazardous areas.

In our experience with heavy industries, chemical industries, foundries, plants with dusty environment or a large number of foreign body cases reporting to the plant dispensaries, we have found the use of contact lenses contraindicated. This is true even though that individual still wears the required eye protective equipment — as its use, while actually reducing the chance of a severe penetrating eye injury due to fast flying metal, still does not reduce too much the problem of getting dust and dirt from the air or eyebrows into the eye — and these particles caught under a contact lens can produce a severe corneal abrasion with ever-present risk of an opacity, cutting vision.

Your management should be alerted to the situation, study its own specific work environment, and come to some conclusion through the advice of its consulting ophthalmologist.

By **ARTHUR S. KELLY**, Industrial Department, NSC

These Birds Laid Plaster Goose Eggs

GEESE AND GOOSE eggs followed each other in logical sequence recently at the New Orleans plant of the U.S. Gypsum Co.

First came a display of live geese (caged) to remind employees that complaining about safety measures accomplishes nothing. A large sign over the cage warned "Don't squawk about the accident control measures. Work safely, it may be now or never."

With this message, a safety-thought drive was announced. The theme "Don't Squawk, Give Safety Your

Thought," sparked a contest for rhymes, puns, or sayings. Foremen provided wage-rate employees with entry blanks. Writers of the best safety thought got — you guessed it — a bird.

Among winners were these slogans: "Get your thought on safety and get a goose before an accident gets yours"; "As the goose in the pen, your goose will be cooked. Safety rules are for you, and not to be overlooked."

R. A. Koy, who thought up the idea, said participation in the con-

test was 93 per cent of eligible personnel.

A month later, Koy symbolized the goal of the safety contest by giving the mounted plaster goose eggs shown below to all department heads. These prizes were displayed and brought questions from many personnel. The answer given: "That's the goal for our 1961 accident frequency rate — a big goose-egg zero."

The New Orleans plant manager sawed out the wood bases for these goose eggs, and Koy molded and mounted the plaster "zeros."



Cards Carry Safety Quote

CARMAN FISH, writing in the "Safety Valve" in the February 1961 NSNEWS, quoted an interpretation of safety he saw in *Safety Standards*, published by the U.S. Department of Labor, which in turn credited the definition to the *New York Times*.

When Dan Hollingsworth, manager of the Oklahoma City Safety Council, saw it, he had the message printed on the back of his business cards, and prevailed on members of the police force to do likewise. If people read business cards as closely as they do match-book covers the ideas should work.



"Safety comes from man's mastery of his environment and of himself. It is won by individual effort and group cooperation. It can be achieved only by informed, alert, skillful people who respect themselves and have a regard for the welfare of others."

—New York Times

DAN HOLLINGSWORTH SAFETY SPECIALIST

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OKLAHOMA

Stresses Safety

THIS is the cover and several pages from a booklet put out by Deere and Company, Moline, Ill. T. A. Kraklow, safety director, developed the idea to stress that there are many people in any company vitally concerned with accident prevention work.

These pages pinpoint safety responsibilities of each echelon of management. Included are "The Man at the Top"; the supervisor; plant safety director; engineer of manufacturing, installation or methods; plant engineer; purchasing engineer; plant protection guards; doctor and nurse; and last of all — the most important guy in the plant — the employee.

MAY WINNER

Judges of Ideas that Worked picked a suggestion submitted by Edward C. Christensen, Marathon Division of the American Can Co., Menasha, Wis., as best of the May Ideas. Christensen mailed cards to employees of departments attaining 500-man-day-and-up no-accident periods. Real nickels were pasted down to form the zeros in these numbers, with the suggestion the money be used to help pay for a coffee break.

Construction Must Recognize, Erase Accident Problems

By **MERRILL D. ELY**
Chief, Safety Branch,
U.S. Army Engineer Division,
North Pacific, Corps of Engineers

INFLUENTIAL MEN in the construction industry must realize construction accidents are a menace to their future interests. No industry, economy or society can maintain a wholesome existence if it permits continuing unnecessary loss of life and property.

Leading contractors in this industry have accepted the challenge of saving lives and are working toward this objective at national and local levels in their associations.

Top construction men also represent the industry as members of the National Safety Council's Construction Section Executive Committee.

However, too many construction managements pass off accident pre-

vention responsibilities with token acceptance. They depend on their insurance company or are content to look on the accident problem as nonexistent, waiting until society forces them by various pressures and legislation to give greater attention to the matter.

Whether a problem faced is due to inability to cope with competition, labor troubles, supply and transportation difficulties, or losses caused by accidents and injuries, the approach should be identical:

Recognize the existence of the problem. Then, seek a solution through determination and intelligence.

Essentially, accident prevention is control: control of physical environment, of materials, of equipment and equipment performance, and of workers' performance.

Only management can exercise this control. A basic objective should be to thoroughly convince all construction managements that this control is necessary. When and if all managements recognize the absolute necessity for accident control, the

industry will approach accident prevention objectives.

With this approach, it's obvious that concern should center on motivation: How can construction managements, trades and crafts be moved to more active participation in accident control?

Psychologists suggest four motivational forces: acceptance, recognition, challenge, and security.

If a contractor is made to feel his company is not accepted or recognized by the construction industry because of his firm's accident record, perhaps he will change accident control policies.

If the entire construction industry challenges its members to improve their companies' accident experience records, perhaps some members would change their accident control policies.

If the security of a contractor is jeopardized by his poor accident experience record, perhaps this might induce him to alter his accident control policies.

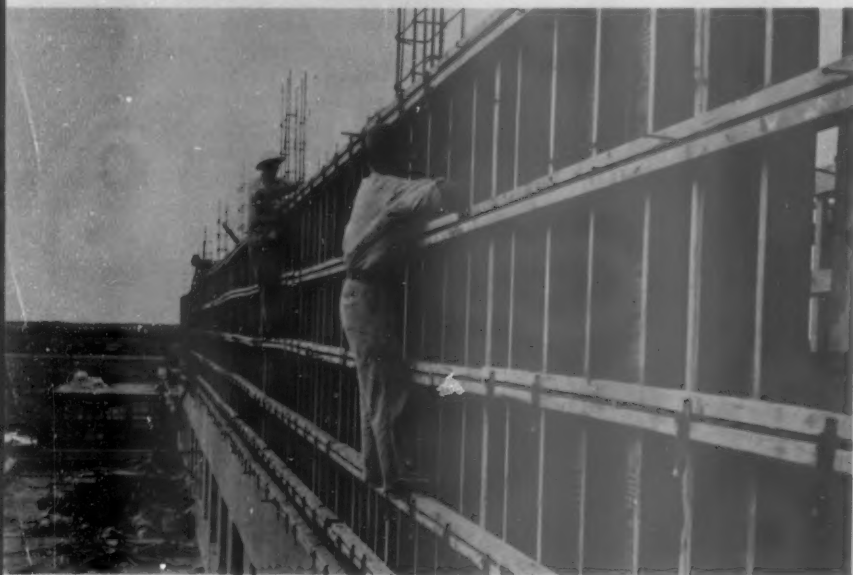
Accent on acceptance, recognition

— To Page 166

Mr. Ely also is chairman of the Specialty Division of the NSC Construction Section Executive Committee.

These men work on the whalers without safety belts, lifelines or scaffolding. There obviously is poor housekeeping below, and access to the working area is remote. The construction industry might do a lot on this project to make this contractor change his accident control policies.

Supervisors compare information on a near-miss of rock hitting hard hat. Without such protection, on-the-job safety is difficult.



Safety at Seven

This safety engineer's son may not know rite from right, but he shre has his ideas about safety



Above: This drawing by a safety-conscious second grader illustrates safe and unsafe ladders, safely shelved material, a guarded machine, a tripping hazard, and a helmeted and safety-shoe shod worker. Below is what the artist wrote about the subject he finds most interesting.

A safety engineer
I always have want to de
a engineer so I can check the machines
and fan belts on the machines I will make
shre people are safe. I will check
that men and wim men have something on
there head and there safety shoes on
there feet



Jimmy Scott looks up from his drawing board. With crayons and creative mind, he's working to catch up to his safety engineer daddy.

JIMMIE SCOTT, seven years old, hasn't perfected his methods of communication yet. But he's got a whale of a head start on a lot of fellows his age when it comes to choosing a profession.

Jimmie wants to be a safety engineer like his father, Robert J. Scott, a safety director with Safety and Claims Service, Inc., Chicago.

When a teacher asked the second grade class at the Hillside School, Hillside, Ill., to draw a picture and write a theme on the subject most interesting to them, Jimmie produced the illustration and text shown.

The drawing (interpreted by Jimmie's father) shows:

1. Properly shelved material (square blocks on ledge at top).
2. Unsafe and safe ways to climb (figures at left). The "rite" way illustrates a ladder with two outrigger supports for stability. The wrong way shows a worker standing on a rickety pile of boxes, and overreaching with a stick.
3. A well-guarded machine (center). Multiple gears are fully enclosed. The extension from the bottom of the machine is a covered foot trip pedal.
4. A tripping hazard. The figure below the machine, Jimmie says, is a dolly or "creeper" he saw when his father stopped at a service station. Jimmie almost tripped over it.
5. A carefully dressed workman. Note the hard hat and the extremely protective safety shoes.

The cross in a box is unexplained, but may be a seven-year-old's representation of the Green Cross for Safety.

CONSULTATION CORNER

By L. C. SMITH, Industrial Department, NSC



Questions on accident prevention, fire protection and occupational hygiene are answered by mail.

A few are selected for publication

Chlorine for Treating Swimming Pool Water

Question: I was chairman of a discussion group on the treatment of swimming pool water. In the discussion it was mentioned that kerosene and similar products should not be stored in the same room where gas chlorinators were operating, because of the possibility of spontaneous ignition between chlorine (liquid) and gases from petroleum and similar products.



Canister-type gas mask for use where chlorine gas might be present in the atmosphere.

It is common practice to store kerosene in the filter room, and in some cases in the chlorine machine section of the room, since kerosene and similar products are used for cleaning the scum line from the inside of the pool.

Do you have any information on this problem?

Answer: Chlorine is available in steel cylinders of various sizes as a liquid. It evaporates readily when exposed to the air to form a gas.

Chlorine will react violently with hydrogen, acetylene, ammonia, fuel gases, ether, turpentine, most hydrocarbons (kerosene falls in this classification), finely divided metals and organic matter. Storage of kerosene, oils or any hydrocarbons should be separate from chlorine to prevent the possibility of reaction in case of accidental leakage of the chlorine.

Chlorine leaks also present a hazard to personnel. This gas kills by burning tissue and by causing the lungs to fill with water. When a leak develops, the area should be cleared of personnel. Only specially trained and equipped men should be permitted in the area. The chlorine supplier whose name is on the container, or the nearest chlorine manufacturer, should be contacted immediately whenever a leak develops. While there are emergency leak kits on the market, it is best to get in touch with experienced help to control the leak.

If a person has to enter a contaminated area, he should be supplied with a supplied-air hood or a gas mask specifically designed for chlorine-contaminated areas.

Covering Hard Hats With Vinyl

Question: We have been considering the use of metal hard hats in certain areas where there may be possibilities of electrical hazards.

We have heard of some firms that have used vinyl sheeting on metal hard hats as a dielectric. We have been unable to locate any recommendations on the necessary thickness to provide adequate insulation for this purpose. Do you have any suggestions?

Answer: We would not recommend coating metal hard hats with vinyl as a protection against electrical shock. As you know, to adequately protect against shock, the hard hat must meet rigid requirements as to dielectric strength. With the vinyl covering it would be a simple matter for the covering to be scratched, broken, or worn off and offer little or no protection. In some public utility companies, whenever a hat is found to be damaged in any way, it is removed from service. Just dropping such a hat a distance of four or five feet will often cause the hat to fail when it is given a dielectric strength test.

Consequently, it is recommended that insulating safety hats be purchased.

Specifications for such hats may be found in ASA Code Z2.1, available from American Standards Association, 70 E. 45th St., New York 17.

Further information on hard hats and hard hat specifications is available in the National Safety Council's Data Sheet 425 (Revised), *Hard Hats*.



WIRE from WASHINGTON

By HARRY N. ROSENFELD

Washington Counsel
National Safety Council

SENATOR CLARK—

"Small Mines Twice As Dangerous"

THIS MONTH IN WASHINGTON

AEC's disabling injury frequency rate in 1960 is 1.68 injuries per million man-hours worked, or 20 per cent below 1959 figure of 2.11, and 14 per cent below best previous year of 1957 with 1.96. Severity rate drops from 374 days lost per million man-hours in 1959 to 198 in 1960.

Secretary of health, education and welfare urges installation of blowby devices on vehicles as standard equipment and implies that, if automobile industry doesn't do this voluntarily, Congress may feel compelled to enact legislation to require it.

Commissioner of food and drugs issues proposed definitions, and procedural and interpretive regulations under Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act.

This report is an information service. Publication does not imply National Safety Council approval of or opposition to any legislation mentioned.

WASHINGTON has speeded up its pace in consideration of safety matters.

Industrial Safety. The House Committee on Education and Labor favorably reported H.R. 5741, a "clean bill" in lieu of H.R. 4237, to extend the coverage of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act by removing the exemption of mines employing 14 or fewer individuals.

The committee's report states that, despite all efforts, "mining remains a hazardous occupation. The prevention of major accidents or disasters requires constant and strict adherence to established safety standards."

In connection with such smaller mines, the bill provides special appeal procedures. In introducing S. 1666, a similar bill, Senator Clark (Pa.) told the Senate, "The fatality rate in the small mines during the

last eight years has averaged more than double the rate in the larger mines covered by the Mine Safety Act, according to Federal Bureau of Mines statistics."

The Atomic Energy Commission revealed that 1960 was its best safety year; the number of workers injured in AEC plants in 1960 was lower than in any year in AEC history.

Nine contractors received the Award of Honor for having achieved more than three million man-hours without injury to their employees. The disabling injury frequency for all AEC operations was 1.68 injuries per million man-hours worked, or 20 per cent below the 1959 figure of 2.11 and 14 per cent below the previous best year of 1957 (with 1.96).

The AEC's announcement noted that among direct, or federal, AEC

employees, as distinguished from contractor employees, there were 68 per cent fewer injuries in 1960 than in 1959.

Severity of all accidents also was reduced in 1960, dropping from 374 days lost per million man-hours in 1959 to 198 in 1960.

In the total period of the nation's atomic energy program, beginning in 1943 and through 1960, a total of 6,562 disabling injuries occurred in AEC plants and installations; of these, 35 were injuries due to radiation overexposure. During this period, there were 219 deaths, of which 3 were due to radiation exposure.

For the first time in its history, the AEC shut down an operating licensed reactor, and this because of the demands of "public health, safety, and interest." The instance was one where a "teaching reactor" was being operated without a licensed person at its controls.

The AEC is making a survey of all of its 54 licensees operating nuclear reactors and critical experiment facilities to determine the type and size of operating, maintenance, and health physics staffs in use at each facility. The survey's purpose is to obtain comprehensive information on staffing of licensed reactor operations.

Proposed amendments to AEC regulations would clarify the extent to which licensees may make changes in the design or operation of their facilities not specifically authorized in their licenses.

Without commission approval,

— To page 161

for DISTINGUISHED SERVICE



Winners of National Safety Council
awards for outstanding records

FOUR TYPES of awards are given by the National Safety Council to members for outstanding achievement in accident prevention.

1. Award of Honor

Available to (a) units which complete 3,000,000 man-hours without a disabling injury, and (b) units whose records, though not perfect, meet exacting standards. These standards take into account the previous experience of the unit as well as the experience of the industry in which it operates. A unit must qualify on both frequency and severity rates.

2. Award of Merit

Has similar but less exacting requirements. Minimum number of man-hours is 1,000,000.

3. Certificate of Commendation

For injury-free records covering one or more calendar years and totaling 200,000 to 1,000,000 man-hours.

4. President's Letter

For injury-free records covering one or more calendar years and totaling less than 200,000 man-hours.

Details of eligibility requirements may be obtained by writing to Statistics Division, National Safety Council.

AWARD OF HONOR

ACF Industries, Albuquerque Plant, N.M.

Adamson United Co., Akron, Ohio.
Aeroquip Corp., Aircraft Couplings and Fittings, Jackson, Mich.

American Cyanamid Co. (2): Piney River Plant, Va.; Latrobe Plant, Pa.

American Marietta Co., Concrete Mat and Construction Div., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

American Oil Co., Whiting Refinery, Ind.

American Viscose Corp., Meadville, Pa.

Arkansas Oak Flooring Co. (2): Alexandria, La.; Pine Bluff, Ark.

Armco Steel Corp., Coal Mine No. 1, Montcoal, Va.

Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia Refinery, Pa.

The D. M. Bare Paper Co., Roaring Spring, Pa.

Basic Vegetable Products Inc., Vacaville, Calif.

Berkline Corp., Morristown, Tenn.
Bigelow Sanford Inc., Landrum Mills, S.C.

Blaw Knox Co., Foundry and Mill Machinery Div., E. Chicago, Ind.
Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Cellulose and Specialties Div., Memphis, Tenn.

Budd Co., Philadelphia Plant, Pa.
Butler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Canadian Gypsum Co., Ltd., West-on Mill, Ontario, Can.

Celanese Corp. of America (2): Plastic, Newark, N.J.; Chemical Lab., Summit, N.J.

Chain Belt Co., Roller Chain Div., Springfield, Mass.

Chemstrand Corp., Decatur Plant, Ala.

Continental Can Co., Inc., Hummel Ross Div., Hopewell, Va.

General Dynamics Corp., Convair Astronautics Div., San Diego, Calif.

Crane Co., Cyclotherm Div., Oswego, N.Y.

Crouse Hinds Co., General Factory, Syracuse, N.Y.

Donohue Bros. Ltd., Clermont, Charlevoix, Que., Can.

Douglas Aircraft Co. Inc., Ordnance Missile Plant, Charlotte, N.C.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. (34): Wilmington, Del.; Parlin Finishes Plant, N.J.; Parlin Photo Plant, N.J.; Office Buildings Div., Wilmington, Del.; Chestnut Run Fibers Lab.; Chestnut Run Elastomers Lab., Wilmington, Del.; Savannah River Plant; Savannah River Construction, Aiken, S.C.; Martinsville Plant, Va.; Washington Works, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Columbia Plant, Tenn.; Bengel Lab., Waynesboro, Va.; Engineer Research Lab., Wilmington, Del.; Mechanic Development Lab., Wilmington, Del.; Chambers Orchem Works, Deepwater Pt., N.J.; Kinston Plant, Kinston, N.C.; Industrial Biochem Research Lab., Wilmington, Del.; Spruance Film Plant, Richmond, Va.; Spruance Fibers Plant, Richmond, Va.; Waynesboro Plant, Waynesboro, Va.; Old Hickory Fibers Plant; Clinton Plant, Iowa; May Plant, Camden, S.C.; Victoria Plant, Tex.; Central

— To page 142

Council Honors Council

The National Safety Council has awarded itself a third Award of Merit. The award marked the completion of three consecutive years without a disabling injury, and 1,953,686 accident-free man-hours. Patricia Risk drives a nail for the repositioning of the first two awards to make room for the third. Marshall Petersen, the NSC staff safety director and the Council's fire protection specialist, holds the new plaque. The first Award of Merit was earned in August 1959 for 1,000,000 safe man-hours. In December of the same year a second plaque was earned. Currently, more than 2,220,000 safe man-hours have been worked.



COMMUNICATIONS AND AUDIO-VISUALS SECTION

TOOLS FOR THE JOB

Type of Aid	Effective-ness	Audience Size	Cost	Comments
Motion pictures	Excellent	Large	High	Effective for rapid mass learning. A 16mm projector costs about \$350. Films may be rented or purchased. A commercially produced film costs about \$1000 a minute for black & white, color about \$1500 (total production costs).
Sound slidefilms	Excellent	Large	Medium	Better suited to detailed step-by-step procedures than motion pictures. Commercially produced slidefilms run about \$70 a frame; effective budget productions can be done for \$10 a frame. Projector with record player costs about \$230.
Filmstrips	Good	Medium	Medium	Some flexibility because narration (oral) can be varied. Projector costs about \$95. Filmstrips are fairly inexpensive, with cost per frame as low as \$2 if artwork is prepared in plant.
Slides	Good	Medium	Low	Good 2 x 2 slides are effective and inexpensive. May be used with medium-sized groups. Slides are easily stored and can be rearranged to fit different situations. Updating is easy.
Overhead projector	Good	Medium	Medium	Can be used in partially lighted room. Can be operated while facing an audience. Transparencies are inexpensive. Adaptable to writing, drawings, and color. Costs about \$240.
Opaque projector	Fair	Small	Medium	Will project opaque materials such as photographs, drawings, and small objects. Some types will project materials up to 11 x 11 in. Machine is bulky. Cost about \$285.
Flannel boards	Good	Medium	Low	A very effective medium for presenting key points, illustrations, and pertinent facts. Folding types are easy to carry. A 3 x 4 ft. board costs about \$35.
Flip charts	Good	Small	Low	Convenient visual aids because they are portable and permanent. Material should be kept simple. Easily prepared or may be purchased prepared. Prepared charts cost about \$14.
Posters	Fair	Small	Low	Good for conveying single ideas and to get attention. Easy to prepare. Low cost. When used on bulletin boards they should be changed at least every month.
Diagrams	Fair	Small	Low	Good for showing details or lines of authority in company organization. When used with symbols, diagrams are excellent for showing electrical circuits and similar material.
Graphs	Good	Medium	Low	Excellent for presenting facts and figures in concise form. Ideal for showing comparisons and percentages.
Pictures	Good	Medium	Low	Good for translating word pictures into visual pictures. Should be accurate and contain only essential details.
Manuals	Good	No Limit	Low	Good for showing operational procedures and detailed information. Looseleaf manuals have some flexibility.
Cut-aways	Good	Small	Medium	Good for showing details of mechanisms and details of complicated machines. Cost depends on size, type of equipment.
Models and Mock-ups	Good	Small	Medium	Good for showing three-dimensional perspective and relationship of parts of the real object. Should be made to scale.
Paper pads	Good	Small	Low	Same uses as blackboard, but provide permanent record for file or reuse. No erasing is necessary, since used pages are simply flipped over. In sizes to 35 1/2 x 45 in.
Blackboard	Good	Small	Low	Good for note taking—listing of important points of a discussion. An important all-around visual aid if properly used.



Don't Underestimate Overhead Projection

OVERHEAD PROJECTION has three advantages:

Projection of material up and over the head of a speaker to a screen behind him enables him to operate the machine from the front of the room while facing his audience, noting their reactions.

He can also mark on materials projected, using the screen as a sort of remotely controlled blackboard. And he can deliver his lecture in a lighted room, shortstopping the tendency of many viewers to nap during darkened-room presentations.

In use, the overhead projector is placed near the speaker and reflects by mirror arrangement the image of a transparency mounted in a cardboard frame and laid horizontally on top of the machine.

The transparency is legible to the speaker, and he can use it for notes or can point with his finger or an artificial pointer to items projected on the screen merely by making motions over the transparency.

With special crayons he can write on the transparency as it is projected, or erase what he has written on it, also during projection.

Through transparent sheeting he can make his "blackboard," rolling up the material written on the sheeting and bringing a clean section into position for projection.

By transparent overlays, a chart or drawing can be built up in successive steps or, by using special masks, only partly exposed. Then, as these masks are removed, succeeding portions of the transparency are exposed with the speaker's words.

Overhead projection also permits development of effective simulated motion in a still picture by addition or removal of parts of the picture.

Mechanical operations can be shown with working models of transparent plastic through this medium. Certain chemical reactions are possible subjects, such as precipitating clear solutions in a shallow plastic dish.

While overhead projectors handle projections from 5 by 5 in. to 10 by 10 in., depending on the size and make of the projector, a popular size of transparency for projection is an 8 by 10-in. opening.

Overhead projectors show large transparencies on cellophane, acetate, or film prepared by hand, dry process copier, diazo, or photographic methods.

To make original artwork for only one or two sessions, letter your copy or draw simple sketches with a china marking pencil directly on a sheet of acetate.

When you're finally through with the acetate, wipe off the drawing with a soft cloth or piece of cleaning tissue. You can use the same

acetate many times in this way.

Photo transparencies 4 by 5 in. or larger, or complicated drawings, must be photographed before they can be used on an overhead projector. From the negative, make a transparent positive on the unexposed film with aniline dyes.

Take a piece of cotton and moisten it with water. Wipe the cotton on the emulsion side of the film in the area you want to color. Use a small artist's brush to apply the dye. You can use the dye directly from the bottle or dilute it with water.

Incidentally, you can typewrite captions, outlines, or notes on film and project them.

How can you apply overhead projection? One firm used it in orienting classes of new employees. Trainees with paper and pencil in hand followed instructions projected on the screen. Here, visualized directions paid off in training and safety.

Opaque Projection — a Versatile Workhorse

Intense light, reflected from an opaque object and up through angled mirrors to a screen, reproduces most objects effectively and with impact.

The object must be thin but not flat, the room darkened, and light extremely bright in the projector, but many educators and trainers feel this medium is versatile and valuable.

This type of projection will accommodate separate sheets, such as a page from a magazine, bound materials or three-dimensional objects. Textured materials such as fabrics, even as coarse as burlap, can be projected without special mountings, slides, or transparencies.

The object field is limited to about 10 by 10. However, there also is a slide projector with special adapter that projects a 4-sq.-in. field by this projection principle.

With this medium there are no moving parts to go out of order. Opaque projection is inexpensive to use and is reasonably portable. It also can be used to transfer an enlarged, accurate color reproduction of an illustration or other material to a large sheet of paper or chalkboard.

Do Your Actions Say What You Mean?

Here's a test to
check your ability
to practice what
you promote

By L. C. SMITH

Director of Industrial Training, NSC

ATTITUDES are laid bare by behavior. You don't have to be a psychologist to develop sound safety attitudes in your employees. You do this by the way you act, by the things you do, by the way you talk.

Consciously or unconsciously, you communicate to your employees your own attitudes about safety. Since many of your attitudes are going to be adopted by your employees, you must show the way and set a proper example.

This, of course, is not the complete answer to the problem of developing safe workers, but it certainly is a starting point. You'll never convince your employees you are sincerely interested in safety, if you don't practice what you tell them.

Important to remember in the area of attitudes is good communications. Workers want to know what's going on. They want to know about changes. They will more readily accept these changes, if they know the reasons for the change and if they have some part in the planning.

Important in developing good attitudes is patience. Some persons have to be shown and told a number of times before any impression is made — before attitudes begin to develop. Too often you hear the expression, "I told him not to do that or he'd get hurt." Simply telling once is not always enough.

Cutting people off with "Come back and see me later" is another way to build up resentful attitudes and close the door to future communications.

This self-check test will help you test your own skill in communicating good attitudes to your employees. Twenty "No's" is a top score.

SELF-CHECK TEST ON SAFETY ATTITUDES

	YES	NO
When an employee has an accident, do you immediately think of what it will do to your record?	_____	_____
When an employee has an accident, do you place the blame before talking to him?	_____	_____
When an employee has had several accidents in a relatively short time, are you all set to fire the person?	_____	_____
Do you become impatient with employees when they don't perform a job correctly after being shown the correct way once?	_____	_____
Do you cut employees short when they ask questions about safe procedures discussed previously?	_____	_____
Do you commit unsafe acts when you think no one will see you?	_____	_____
Do you allow employees to be assigned to hazardous jobs when you know they are upset?	_____	_____
Are you inclined to talk to employees only when they have committed an unsafe act?	_____	_____
When an employee has worked safely for some time, do you refrain from complimenting him?	_____	_____
Do you sometimes go into a goggle area or other posted area without wearing proper protective equipment?	_____	_____
Do you give employees the impression your time is too valuable for them to bother you?	_____	_____
Do you sometimes overlook unsafe acts of workers when there is a rush job?	_____	_____
When an employee comes to you with a problem, do you frequently ask him to come back another time?	_____	_____
Do you sometimes walk around tripping hazards such as bolts and pencils without removing the hazard?	_____	_____
Do you show displeasure when an employee doesn't agree with you?	_____	_____
Do you discourage employees from making safety suggestions concerning their job?	_____	_____
Do you believe in the cliché, "You can't teach an old dog new tricks?"	_____	_____
Do you believe new employees should learn their jobs first and not be bothered with safety until later?	_____	_____
Do you believe an employee needs to know only his job and nothing about the company or its over-all functions?	_____	_____
Do you introduce safety measures without previous notice?	_____	_____

Homemade Posters Can

Follow these simple techniques
to put new impact on your bulletin boards



Stencils + spray paint = easy letters.



Newspapers contain ready-made letters, art.



Art-type letters are self-adhesive, colorful.

POSTERS are a mainstay in the campaign to communicate safety to industrial workers. Properly displayed, they are seen every day by the people to whom their message is addressed.

Professionally-created posters (like those produced by the National Safety Council) cover many safety subjects and situations, and are used to advantage throughout industry.

But when the safety man has a specific message to deliver in a hurry, he may need the help of posters suited to the situation.

These suggestions are designed as guides in preparing special posters:

Scissors, rubber cement, ruler, T-square, compass, mechanical curves, and triangles are tools of the poster-making trade.

Some methods that can be used for putting lettering and hand-drawn artwork on posters are: felt-tipped pens (flow-pens, or flow-markers),

lettering pens, chalk, crayons, poster colors (tempera), and aerosol cans of paint for spraying.

Materials on which posters are made will be chosen after considering the use to which the posters will be put, the life-span required of them, and the type of poster planned.

Inexpensive mounting board (faced in white on one side only) is used for pasteups, pasteup-lettering combinations, photo-lettering combinations, and similar poster techniques where lettering is combined with artwork, illustrations, or three-dimensional displays.

Sign writers' board is available in many colors and in white and can be used for posters where no artwork is to be added to the lettered message.

There are several methods which even the rank amateur can use for applying lettering to posters. The simplest perhaps is scissoring letters out of newspaper headlines. A file of



Illustrations can be colored with spray . . .



or copied with the pantograph.

Pack Punch

several days' editions will usually be sufficient to get all the letters necessary to spell the words in a poster. Clipped letters can be of the same size and type style, or you can mix styles and sizes for special effects.

Occasionally a newspaper advertising section will contain color type. Magazines, and especially magazine advertising pages, are a better source for color type and letters in special styles.

Letters are pasted in place with rubber cement.

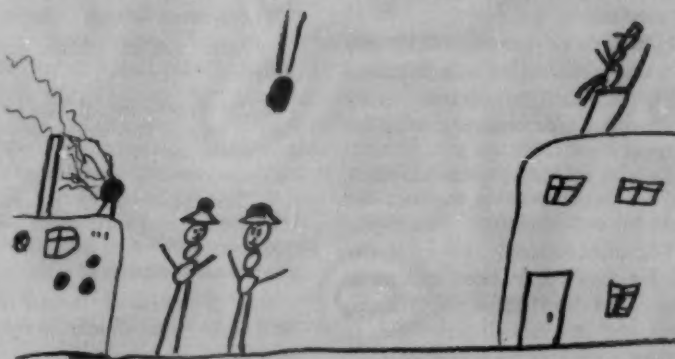
Stencils of the variety used by school children are also helpful, and can be obtained in sheets containing the alphabet and numerals, or in sets of single letters. Both types of stencils are available in many sizes.

The felt-tipped pen, with dark or colored ink, is handy for lettering with stencils. Crayons, pens or poster colors can also be used.

A particularly easy way to letter

—To page 150

When you work in a
cannonball factory, always
wer a steal hat. Would YOU
like to be Killed? ^{put X} Yes ☐ No ☐



Broken conveyor, hard hat protection are shown in this stopper by youngster.

**DOES IT PAY TO
WEAR SAFETY GLASSES?**

DAN FETTE VOTES YES

DAN WAS WEARING THE ABOVE SAFETY GLASSES ON MONDAY, FEB. 20TH, WHILE STRAIGHTENING A SMALL FORGING ON AN ARBOR PRESS. THE FORGING FLEW OUT AND STRUCK HIS GLASSES. BECAUSE HE WAS PROPERLY PROTECTED DAN HAS 2 EYES TODAY INSTEAD OF 1. WEAR YOUR SAFETY GLASSES AND PROTECT TWO OF YOUR MOST PRECIOUS POSSESSIONS — YOUR EYES!

Real glasses on this poster add dimension.

-CONGRATULATIONS-

Sponge Mill

**WINNER OF
SEPT. SAFETY CONTEST**

NOTICE

NEW RATING PLAN IS BASED ON
DEGREE OF IMPROVEMENT ONLY

EACH DEPT. NOW COMPETES AGAINST ITS OWN RECORD

WORK SAFELY

H. R. LUTZ A. E. STABILE
STAN PATCHETT R. L. COOK



JOHN MALETO LOUIS VITELLO

Photo was added to copies of this hand-lettered poster turned out on blueprint machine.

USE OF VISUAL images furnished by filmstrips is a proven aid to motivating and instructing. Appeal to the sense of sight accounts for 87 per cent of the learning process.

This technique is more effective and less costly than motion pictures for showing step-by-step procedures often necessary in safety training work.

Cost of commercially produced filmstrip shows varies greatly. A show with 60 to 80 frames, original artwork and photos made specifically for the presentation, and with no titles, will cost from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Production runs to provide copies for distribution would be supplementary, and costs would depend on the number ordered.

These costs need not be incurred, however, to use this effective training medium.

Filmstrips on general safety subjects are available from the National Safety Council, insurance companies, and independent studios for nominal costs.

Or with a little imagination, paste, and scissors, the safety engineer can make his own filmstrips.

The International Harvester Co. has for many years been making its own sales and employee training films, and has refined techniques to a point where the total cost of a 40-frame filmstrip is about \$200.

Calvin J. Kuska, farm equipment project manager, explains that his key to producing artwork for repro-

Filmstrips and sound slidefilms have many advantages as communications aids, and you don't need a mammoth budget to use them

Project Your Safety

duction as filmstrips is to develop a vast file of raw material. Magazines, newspapers, equipment directories, brochures, advertising and sales literature, photos, and even scraps of colored paper form his source file.

Once the idea for the filmstrip has been formulated, an outline is drawn up describing the frames in sequence.

The artwork is then created.

1. Main subject of the scene is chosen.

2. An illustration of the scene or item is found. This could be a photo, a reproduction clipped from a publication, a drawing, or a 35mm slide.

3. This basic art is mounted on white or colored cardboard, and acetate overlays used to add color, titles, and special effects.

The dimensional format of the final slide frame should be followed, of course.

Black and white photographs, 8 by 10 in., can be treated in several ways to make them attractive filmstrip material. Kuska uses colored

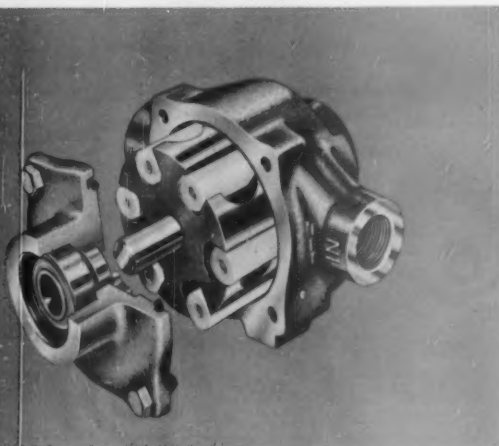
acetate as overlays to obtain dual-tone effects. These overlays may have areas cut out to highlight a part of the photo underneath, or may consist of a patch of the colored acetate fixed to clear acetate to give color to a certain area of the photo.

When titles are to be used in the finished slide frame, these are printed on other clear acetate overlays by a hot-type process. Lettering can be done in color, black, or white, and is available from commercial type houses.

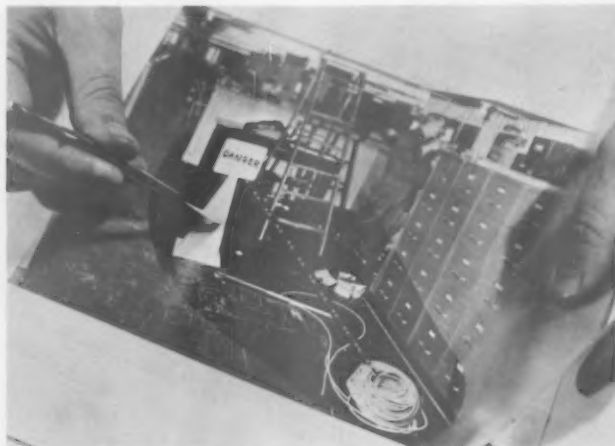
Hand lettering titles directly on the acetate with felt-tipped pens is another, less expensive, method. Art-type letters can be cut from cellophane sheets and rubbed onto the acetate overlay. Titles typed on colored paper by an electric typewriter can be cut out free form and pasted on the art or an overlay.

Instead of photos, the basic illustration might be black-and-white or four-color reproductions cut from magazines or advertising literature.

Backgrounds for titles and/or art-



This frame from an International Harvester filmstrip is made from an illustration clipped from a machinery catalog and pasted down on a sheet of colored paper.



An acetate overlay with cutout area highlights center of this photo. Colored acetate is being glued down on danger marker to make it stand out. Line indicating unsafe conditions is a strip of chartmarker's tape.

work can be inexpensively provided by using wallpaper. Sample books will contain an assortment of textured, striped, and special design papers.

When Kuska wants arrows, lines, or borders in the finished frame, he adds these to acetate overlays with chart-maker's tape, available in various widths, colors and designs.

Another technique Kuska uses: a frame of colored paper is cut out, leaving a diagonal piece of the paper in a corner. The title or legend can be typed or lettered in this corner, and the mask glued down over the photo or illustration.

Even semi-animated "pop on" effects can be obtained by the amateur filmstrip maker. Successive acetate overlays carry pieces of illustration, figures, or titles to be added to the basic illustration, which will form one frame of the filmstrip. The basic illustration plus the first overlay will be photographed to make the following frame, and so on.

With the material mounted for the desired number of frames, the artwork is sent to a commercial studio to be photographed onto 35mm or 16mm color film in proper sequence. Charges are about \$2.50 per frame. For \$20 to \$30 the studio will provide two or three negatives of different density. If several copies of the filmstrip are required, the best of these is chosen as a master for reproduction. Costs of copies will vary with the number ordered.

ADDING SOUND

To convert filmstrips to sound slidefilms, recorded sound is added. This eliminates the possibility of flubbed narration, and allows for inclusion of special sound effects and several narrators' voices.

Tape recording is the easiest and least expensive method of adding recorded sound. A script is prepared following the outline used as a guide in preparing artwork for the filmstrip. The amount of time each frame is to be projected must be determined, and narration timed to suit it.

One or several narrators then read the script into the tape recorder. Sound effects can be spliced in afterwards. Audible signals should be included in the recording as cues for advancing the filmstrip.

The completed tape, edited and spliced, can be played as many times as desired. To prevent loss in case of accidental erasure, and to provide as many copies of the sound track as needed to accompany filmstrip copies, the tape may be easily duplicated.

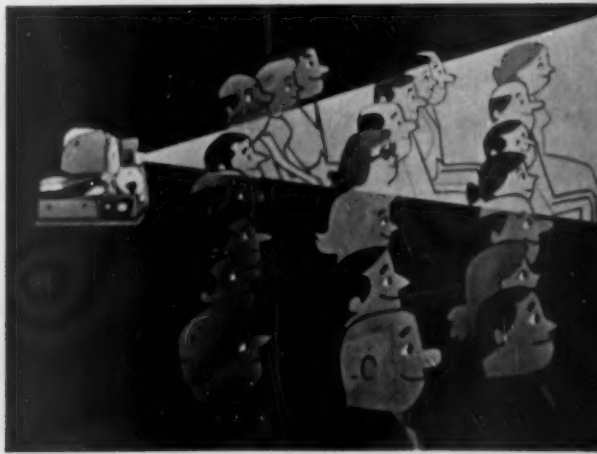
If it is desirable to use more portable equipment for presentation of the sound slidefilm, projectors are available which show the filmstrip and play a disk record simultaneously. To use these units, the tape recording must be converted to a disk record. Commercial record studios or local radio station studios can be consulted on the most desirable manner of producing records.

The least expensive technique is to make transcriptions on acetate, but such records have a short life span. If a sufficient number of copies of the sound slidefilm show are needed, it may be possible to have a master pressing made from the tape, and copies provided as styrene records.

One advantage of having sound in recorded form is that portable units can take the sound slidefilm show anywhere. A table-top unit, which projects the filmstrip on a self-contained screen, is handy for presentations to small groups. The same unit can go into the field. A transformer is available to convert it for use on 6- or 12-volt car electric systems.



These scenes from a DuKane Corp. sound slidefilm about sound slidefilms show part of the versatility of filmstrips and slidefilms. They are effective before small groups, and can even be taken into the field.



With larger projection screen and stepped-up amplification for live or recorded sound, filmstrips and sound slidefilms accommodate auditorium-sized audiences.

SELLING management on the advisability of a stepped-up safety program is sometimes a tough communications problem.

Carl C. Clements, director of safety, National Dairy Products Corp., developed the approach illustrated here.

The point stressed is the amount of products that have to be sold to offset the debt created by just one accident. This is a fairly common argument, but Clements designed a striking visual-aid technique to accentuate his idea.

Title of the presentation is "Sputnik, the Moon and Profits." The outer space theme was used because Clements felt it lent itself to black light and fluorescent techniques he uses.

This presentation must be given in a room which can be darkened on signal. Various segments of the rocket, representing the corporate economy, are made of cardboard painted in fluorescent colors and lettering. When applied to the flannel board, which is black, and lit only by the ultraviolet (or "black") light, the rocket seems to float. This provides dramatic audience-holding effect.

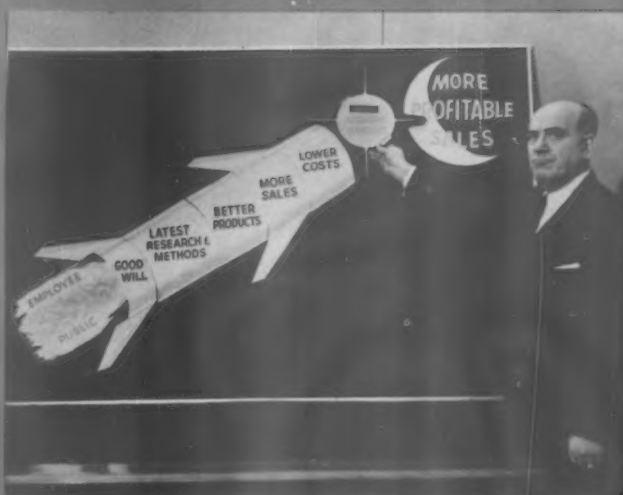
Satellites which block the rocket's passage to the moon (profit goal) were made with changeable numerals. Figures which reflect the actual accident experience of a particular division, industry, plant or department can be substituted.

Several members of the National Safety Council Food and Beverage Section, who saw Clement's presentation at the 1960 National Safety Congress, have since developed similar talks and aids to help sell their own managements on the common sense of accident prevention.

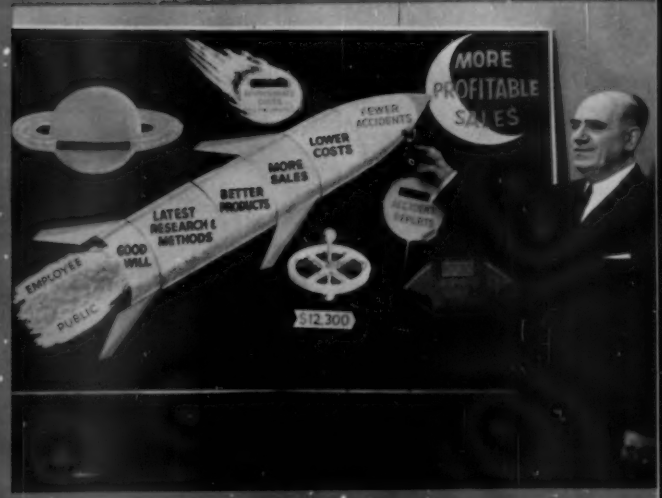
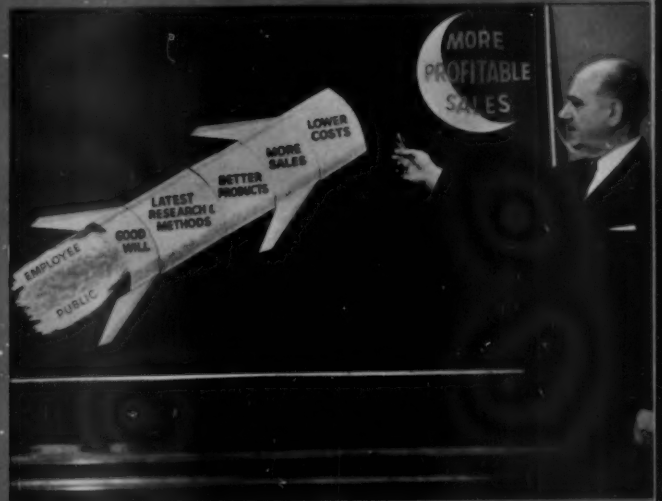
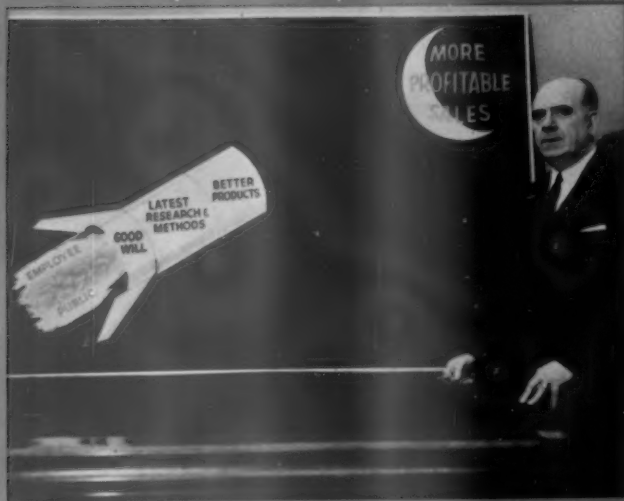
All that is needed to use the technique are cardboard cutouts, fluorescent paints, a flannel board, and lighting from an ultraviolet tube mounted in a reflector.

Although intended for top-management, middle-management and supervisory groups, Clements has found his space age safety salesman effective with plant workers and motor-vehicle drivers.

Space Age



Safety Salesman





NSC engineer Paul Sheppard uses hard hat Safetygraph.



The speaker here has prepared his useful flipchart on a large pad of paper.

Flipcharts Feed Facts to Trainees

FLIPCHARTS were widely used by U.S. armed forces during the late stages of World War II as a device to speed training of draftees.

Since then flipcharts have seen service in many forms, ranging from hand lettering and drawings on large paper pads to National Safety Council Safetygraphs.

The flipchart has numerous advantages as an aid in communicating safety. It is easily portable. The speaker can face the audience. He can dwell on a single page of the flipchart as long as he feels necessary, or skip pages he feels are unimportant for his group. He can use notes on his side of the chart as keys to his talk. He works in a lighted room, and can see the audience's reaction to the presentation.

In fact, about the only limiting factor in flipchart presentation is the size of the audience, which should be kept to 15 people to guarantee each will be able to see the chart clearly.

Flipcharts can be the center of a

safety discussion, or used in combination with other visual aids. They can be designed to tell the whole story, or to help tell only part of it. Demonstrations and specific illustrations and applications from the speaker's experience can be added.

Material presented on flipcharts can include photos, artwork, graphs, charts, cartoons and lettering. If the safety man makes his own illustrations to suit in-plant situations, he should follow guides for good poster making: keep ideas simple; illustrate them graphically; and use only one idea to a page.

The most economical kind of homemade flipchart is made by putting material on oversized paper pads. For presentations that will be used repeatedly, heavy paper or lightweight cardboard sheets can be bound into pads with rings or string.

NSC Safetygraphs are 18 by 24 in., printed on heavy spiral-bound

paper, and lean heavily toward humor, cartoons and human interest to make the subject stimulating. Council Safetygraphs currently cover a range of about 40 general and specific safety problems.

Leatherette portfolios which open to form easels, and in which the standard Safetygraph pads can be interchanged, are available, as are blank pads for making specialized flipcharts.

Speakers' guide notes and a reproduction of the page facing the audience are printed on the backs of pages.

Whether homemade or highly refined visual aids, flipcharts are no better than the man using them. The class will get out of a flipchart presentation only as much as the instructor puts into it, so the instructor must know the material thoroughly. Several rehearsals will allow him to keep his eyes off the guide notes most of the time and concentrate on the audience.

Audio-Visual Sources

DETAILED source lists for audio-visual training programs might reach from Cape Canaveral to the steppes of Russia and back several times. But it is possible, by contacting various association headquarters in audio-visual and related fields, to screen out a good many time-wasting prospects and nail down the organization that can answer your questions and provide you with the A-V setup and equipment you need.

Obvious contacts can be made with audio-visual departments and public information divisions at universities, colleges, and local schools; through classified business sections in telephone directories; with state departments of education, and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Communications textbook publishers are another source. And it often pays off to write to the nearest office of International Harvester Co., Eastman Kodak Co., General Electric Co., Bell Telephone Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., U.S. Steel Corp., Shell Oil Co., General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., and the Aluminum Company of America. Undoubtedly, there are many more large firms with audio-visual know-how available to the safety engineer with determination, a typewriter, and postage.

Additional sources of information from specific publications often come in handy, too. We've found these especially informative in preparing audio-visual articles:

The Why What and When of Audio-Visuals by William J. Connelly of Union Carbide Plastics Co. for the Association of National Advertisers, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York 17 (available for \$5 to non-members of ANA and for \$2 to members); *Audio-Visual Methods in Teaching - Revised Edition* by Edgar Dale and published by the Dryden Press, N.Y.; *Visual Aids - A Handbook for Trainers* by the Education and Training Dept. of International Harvester Co., Chicago; and *Talk, Talk, Talk, Talk . . . Is Not Enough* by the Industry and Business Council of the National Audio-Visual Association, Fairfax, Va.

Admittedly incomplete, the following are just a start for your audio-visual address reference file:

National Audio-Visual Association,
Box 337,
Fairfax, Va.

Industrial Audio-Visual Association,
PO Box 656,
Old Post Office Annex,
Chicago 90, Ill.

Association of National Advertisers,
155 East 44th Street,
New York 17, N.Y.

Dept. of Audio-Visual Instruction
National Education Association,
1201 Sixteenth St. NW,
Washington, D.C.

Radio and Television Service,
Office of Information,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington 25, D.C.

National Society for the Study of
Education,
5835 Kimbark Ave.,
Chicago 37.

American Council on Education,
1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW,
Washington 6, D.C.

Educational Film Library Association,
250 W. 57th St.,
New York 19.

National Industrial Conference Board,
460 Park Ave.,
New York 22.

National School Supply & Equipment
Association,
27 E. Monroe St.,
Chicago 3.

American Library Association,
50 E. Huron St.,
Chicago 11.

Educational Services,
1730 Eye St. NW,
Washington 6, D.C.

Government Printing Office,
North Capitol and H Sts. NW,
Washington 25, D.C.

U.S. Office of Education,
Visual Education Service,
Washington 25, D.C.

Outa This World

YOU'RE SHOOK over the Russkys putting an Ivan in orbit? Relax. It's from Nothingsville.

We've been sending citizens outa this world on a production line basis for years. One wrong move and they're headed for a deep space probe with plenty of escape velocity.

U.S. types don't have to be blasted off to get way out there. Plenty are outa this world constantly in their philosophies, attitudes and conduct. You'd think living was going out of style by the general red-blooded American-type carryings on.

We don't have to be astronauts to get a thrill outa life. In fact, astronauts have it pretty tame in comparison. They have teams of experts calculating risks and protecting them. We have to calculate our risks personally dozens of times a day, and often decide our actions at the pop of a cork, flair of a whim, flush of a temper or puff of super ego. They have the government behind them. All we have is the specter of a kick in the head or a widow and dependents.

The exhortation used to be, "Go West, young man." Now it's "Shoot the moon."

In some circles it might be termed a compliment to be told you're outa this world these days. Could be considered chic and savoir-faire, if you can afford the risk. By the same token, it's a double insult to be told you're "off your rocker" - 'cause anyone on the inside has to be "on" one.

Before you get too interested or carefree about heading outa this world, just remember we haven't perfected that particular recovery technique yet.

ROBERT D. GIDEL

AMPLIFYING SYSTEMS: electronic units, consisting of microphone, amplifier, and speakers, to help audience hear lecturer better.

ANIMATED SAMPLES: a cartoon booklet whose pages are ruffled rapidly to produce animation.

AUDIO-VISUALS: seeing and hearing tools to assist communication between people.

BLACK LIGHT EFFECTS: ultraviolet light unit used with fluorescent paint to produce special effects in the dark.

CHARTS: illustrations that show nonnumerical relationships.

SIMPLE CHART: everything on the chart is exposed at one time.

STRIP-TEASE CHART: strips of paper conceal items on a chart and are removed one at a time during discussion.

PIN-UP CHART: cards are hung or pinned up for emphasis during talk.

HINGED-CARD CHART: cards with printed items on reverse sides are attached to chart by tape, which acts as hinge to drop card onto chart during discussion.

WINDOW-SHADE CHART: artwork and lettering are prepared in advance on shade roll, to be unrolled and exposed a little at a time during presentation.

CLOSED-CIRCUIT TV: a television camera and camera monitor, connected by wires and transmitting a signal only for private viewing.

DIORAMAS: three-dimensional models designed to create illusion of perspective.

EASEL: frame for holding up display material.

FILMSTRIP: a strip of film bearing a sequence of frames or still pictures with explanatory text and captions to be projected on a screen as a teaching aid or to accompany a lecture.

16mm SILENT FILMSTRIP: a series of pictures on 16mm film shown one at a time and with captions inserted in pictures on filmstrip to replace sound track or with lecturer commenting in person. Timing is left to projectionist or speaker.

35mm SILENT FILMSTRIP: same as 16mm silent filmstrip but applied to 35mm.

35mm SOUND FILMSTRIP: filmstrip projected by 35mm filmstrip projector and accompanied by record player or tape recorder, with prepared sound track with or without commentary.

FLANNEL BOARD: hairy-texture flannel covering plywood or wallboard; used with cardboard figures or emphasis points backed with sandpaper that clings to flannel board as point made in talk.

FLIPCHART: integrated easel graphic presentation hinged together into unit, in which separate sheets are "flipped" over out of view during presentation.

A-V Terms... what they mean

FROM HUNDREDS of audio-visual terms available and working in communications, we have gleaned these definitions. Although not a full dictionary, these specialized words and expressions will start you with your audio-visual vocabulary. It'll be up to you to add more material as you make contacts and develop safety training programs in the exciting world of A-V.

FLOCKBOARD: variant of flannel board, with fabric having long, loose fibers; strips of fabric with short, stiff fibers mounted on back of copy or artwork interlock with long fibers on board to hold display material in place.

LECTERN: stand to hold speaker's notes or for speaker to lean on.

PORTABLE LECTERN: collapsible unit to place on table, with or without microphone and accessories.

STATIONARY LECTERN: stationary unit often fitted out with microphone jacks, lights, clocks, signal systems, electrical adjustments on height and angle of tilt of working surface.

LIGHTED TRANSPARENCIES: large transparent picture not projected; illuminated by diffuse rear lighting.

MAGNETIC BOARDS: boards with metal face, sometimes covered with fabric; pieces of copy have small, flat sectional magnets mounted on back to hold copy temporarily to metallic board surface.

MICROPHONE: an electronic device that enlarges sound.

FIXED MICROPHONE: a microphone on stand or rostrum, usually for speeches or music.

PORTABLE MICROPHONE: lapel or lavalier microphone for mobile use in conferences and meetings.

WIRELESS MICROPHONE: a miniature broadcasting and receiving unit powered by batteries; fits on person and usually used where movement is required; operable within several hundred feet of amplifier.

MOTION PICTURES: a series of pictures, usually photographs taken with a motion-picture camera and projected in rapid succession, with the objects presented in successive positions slightly changed and producing the optical effect of a continuous picture in which objects move.

8mm MAGNETIC SOUND: film has sprocket holes on one edge, magnetic sound stripe on other edge; for use with magnetic sound projectors.

16mm MAGNETIC SOUND: film has sprocket holes on one side and magnetic sound stripe in place of optical stripe used on other side; or silent film with sprocket holes on both sides to which magnetic stripe has been added in processing.

16mm OPTICAL SOUND: film has sprocket holes on one edge and sound track on the other edge as permanent part of edge and film; cannot be run on silent projectors.

8mm SILENT: film has sprocket holes on one edge; has no sound track; for silent projectors only.

16mm SILENT: film has sprocket holes on both edges; has no sound track; can be run on sound projectors.

16mm THREE-DIMENSIONAL: three-dimensional projection of material in motion picture and slides; requires distribution of special viewing glasses to audience.

PAN SCREEN: three projectors, each showing $\frac{1}{3}$ the picture, or one anamorphic lens on one projector to cover the entire screen.

PANTOGRAPH: four-armed mechanism fastened together to form two X's and used to trace original artwork with stylus to make a replica on another sheet of paper.

POINTER: any device with which lecturer directs audience's attention to specific point on diagram, chart, etc.

SUBSTANCE POINTER: aluminum, wood or plastic units with physical connection between themselves and speaker, to aid audience in following speaker.

POWERED PROJECTION: any pointing system that requires electrical power.

HAND-HELD POINTER: concentrated beam of light in speaker's hand or under control of assistant using projector pointer unit to aid audience in following diagrammatic detail.

IN-PROJECTOR POINTER: a mechanical device within or a part of the projector, operated manually at the projector.

PROJECTION: display of motion or still pictures by throwing their image on a screen:

MICROFILM PROJECTION: projection of transparencies 35mm or smaller as slides or on rolls.

MICROSCOPE PROJECTION: projector works with microscopic units mounted in microscope.

OPAQUE PROJECTION: on mirror principle, projects image from opaque surface to position above and behind the speaker.

OVERHEAD PROJECTION: projector reflects by mirrors image from transparency face up on machine to position above and behind speaker who can face audience and use transparency as "blackboard."

STEREO PROJECTION: three-dimensional projection of material in motion picture and slides; requires distribution of special viewing glasses.

HORIZONTAL STRIP FILM PROJECTION: special projector that travels film horizontally through projector aperture, permitting special effects such as traveling title which can be projected on still image and moved across face of image.

RECORDINGS: something made through microphone unit to perforate, indent, groove, or otherwise transform an original blank so that — when operated on by a special instrument or machine — it will reproduce original sound.

SCREENS: a surface on which a picture image or series of picture images are projected.

BEADED SCREEN: projection screen with surface of tiny reflecting glass beads with high reflective qualities.

FLAT-COATED SCREEN: projection screen with smooth metalized surface or lenticular used for stereo projection, since metalized surface won't depolarize projected light; or matte-finish screen, which has wider effective viewing angle than beaded screens.

LENTICULAR SCREEN: projection screen with embossed surfaces that reflect high percentage of projected light on wider viewing angle than beaded variety.

REAR PROJECTION SCREEN: projection screen with wide viewing angle, with excellent brilliance even in moderately lighted rooms; may be seen on both sides.

WIDE SCREEN: projection screen for 16mm motion picture and 35mm filmstrip and slides using material photographed and projected by anamorphic lens; specialized use of wide screen uses three projectors synchronized to project single wide-screen picture in three matched sections on same screen or three side-by-side screens.

ALUMINIZED SCREEN: projection screen with smooth aluminum finish, used where stray light is problem; has narrow viewing angle.

SLIDES: plates of glass or other transparent material through which a picture is to be projected.

GLASS SLIDES: separate slides with film mounted between glass plates and usually made in sizes from 2 by 2 in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 in.; with or without commentary.

TRANSPARENCY SLIDES: separate slides with film mounted in cardboard, metal, plastic, or similar material in size range from 2 by 2 in. to 10 by 10 in. (the latter usually for overhead projectors).

35mm SOUND SLIDES: filmstrip with sound on record or tape.

POLAROID ON-THE-SPOT SLIDES: opaque slides made from almost instantaneous development of film for candid use.

THREE-DIMENSIONAL SLIDES: slides that enable viewer with special glasses to see with illusion of depth.

STILL MOTION SLIDES: simulated movement on stationary slides through polarized overlays on slides and overhead transparencies.

TACHISTOSCOPE: modified filmstrip projector for high-speed shutters and controlled speed of film advancement; attachments available for slide projectors to adapt them to tachistoscope projection; tachistoscopes most often used for visual comprehension testing.

TELEPROMPTER: a mechanical "cut" feeder for speakers, consisting of large typed words that unroll before speaker at rate controlled by speaker or assistant; comes in single portable unit or single unit fixed in one location, or multiple unit made from three or more stationary single units.

Safety in a Suitcase

**Traveling goodwill ambassadors
can carry this triple-punch kit of
visual aids to help them tell the NSC story**



Lester Dutton, NSC Industrial Department, explains Council Road Show to audience. Visual-aided presentation starts with a series of slides depicting activities at NSC's headquarters.



The reverse side of the projection screen is a flannel board for this slap-on explanation of Council structures and services. Flash cards at left and right illustrate NSC publications.

PACKING the story of the National Safety Council's activities into an oversized briefcase takes a little condensation.

Engineers in the Industrial Department went to work on the problem several years ago, and came up with a portable collection of visual aids that have helped NSC goodwill ambassadors tell the Council story to dozens of safety conferences, executive committee meetings, and other groups of safety men.

The slim 24 by 30-in. package contains a slide projection screen, flannel board and slap-ons, and a dozen flash cards.

A color slide series offers a description of NSC headquarters in Chicago, shots of the 350 people who work at the Council, its library, art, and engineering resources, plus mailing rooms, and the NSC printing shop (where 10,000,000 posters are run off every year), and on through 100,000 sq. ft. of space.

When the lights go on, the projection screen is turned over. Its other side is a flannel board. Slap-ons are used to illustrate NSC's organization — from sound technical foundation to its specialized services to 12,000 industry and community members. The graphic slap-on technique shows how NSC reaches about 17 million workers in all parts of the world.

Flash charts hang on hooks fixed to both "doors" of the stagette, and are exposed when needed.



Visual aid package is so portable Dutton carries it (left hand) along with personal bag.

5 Ideas

To Help You Reach the Worker



ONE of the best tools for selling safety to management, supervisors, and workers is the plant publication. Close cooperation between editors, photographers, and safety men can produce a wealth of imaginative accident prevention propaganda that helps sustain and extend interest in safety at all company levels. To recognize the safety efforts of these publications, the Na-

tional Safety Council presents annual Employee Publication Awards to the outstanding company newspapers and magazines. Many of the ideas on this and the following pages were selected from the more than 150 entries submitted in the award program. With little effort, most of these ideas can be readily adapted to other plants.

Idea 1

Ask a Question

Take Dive, Win Radio Via Shower

Employees won't have to immerse themselves in the problem as much as Robert J. Switzer (Antibiotic Initial Purification), above, to win a transistor radio in this month's "Safety Is No Guess" contest.

All that is necessary is to take a plunge and guess the answer to the question:

How many emergency safety showers are located in plant areas?

Participating employees should log their guesses on the accompanying entry blank within two weeks of this publication. The date of this issue is the official starting date. Only one slip is allowed, and extra entries from the same person will be disqualified.

In event of a dead heat, contestants will be asked tie-breaking questions until a single winner is determined. All employees at Kentucky Avenue, McCarty Street, the Clinical Research Laboratories at Marion County General Hospital, Greenfield, and Lafayette are eligible to participate unless otherwise notified.



THE TV quiz programs proved not only that panelists could be crooked, but also that the public loves a question. A question is intriguing. Tell someone that 15,000 workers died in work accidents, and nobody cocks an ear. But put that information in the form of a question, and you've got an audience. The *Lilly News*, company publication of the Eli Lilly Company, uses the question effectively in its monthly "Safety Is No Guess" contest. The question for the month illustrated was "How many emergency safety showers are located in plant areas?" If the question was not enough to get attention, the editor added an eye-stopping photo of a worker getting drenched under one of the safety showers.

SAFETY IS NO GUESS

Question: How many emergency safety showers are located in plant areas?

Your Answer: _____

Name: _____ Dept. Number: _____

Send to: Safety and Industrial Hygiene, MK345

Use Human Interest

Idea 2

This "blind" man's story drove home need for safety glasses

ANCIENT Greek playwrights had a formula for capturing audience interest. In their tragedies they sought to evoke "pity and fear" — pity for the innocent victims of misfortune and fear that the misfortune might happen to *me*. Today good editors still apply this technique in human interest stories. They know that people are likely to read articles that tug a little at the heartstrings. The *B. F. Goodrich Citizen* carried a very effective story of this type that vividly illustrated what it's like to be blind. The story stressed the importance of wearing eye protection. Skid machine operator Joe Giovanni spent several hours blindfolded and discovered how precious is the gift of sight.



Driving down the road on a summer day is no longer possible for Joe. Nor can he take his family for a ride, or to the grocery store. From now on he will have to be chauffeured and guided wherever he wants to go. That's a big piece lopped off Joe's life.



Here's how Joe looks on the job with his blindfold off and his safety glasses on.



But now in a world of darkness he finds he needs help in choosing his clothes.



Joe's hobby of woodworking demands capable hands and a sure eye. A circular saw, a useful tool, becomes a menace to hands and fingers without the eyes to guide it.



Joyful sounds of children at play are hollow and far-off when eyes cannot see the games. Joe's wife Frances can describe the three children, but Joe will not have the pleasure of seeing them grow up.

Idea 3

Make 'Em Laugh



Going!



Going!



IF YOU look through the first posters issued by the National Safety Council during the early days of organized safety, you will find one thing missing — *humor*. In those gory days of safety, posters often showed torn limbs, smashed bones, and maimed bodies. But many safety men — backed up by psychologists — rebelled against pictures which they believed repelled the viewer and turned him away from safety by showing something distasteful. Consequently, humor today is used widely in selling accident prevention. Of course, there are still those who maintain that safety should be treated in only a serious

manner. But those supporting the use of humor will answer — how can you sell an idea if you don't capture the worker's interest?

Lee Horton, editor of the *Lockheed Star*, shows how humor can be used to get attention. Working with Lockheed's safety engineers, he has put together a slapstick feature called the Star Safety Theater. This regular picture story in the company publication highlights plant hazards thought most critical by the safety engineers. Here mobile-faced Don "Tex" Schnackenberg shows why not to stand on the top of a step ladder. (Relax, Tex was wearing a safety harness.)

GONE!



Act II

Tanglerime

Safety engineers, who helped set up the pictures, remind employees that hoses and lines in disarray could trip up a fellow worker, injuring him, or causing him to get too much tied up in his work.



Idea 4

Handling the Man-Hour Record

PERIODICALLY, a safe plant is faced with the pleasant task of celebrating another million man-hours without a disabling injury. This is a fine chance for safety pub-

licity, but too often the opportunity is muffed by a dull photo showing a bored company executive presenting a certificate to a sad-eyed foreman with a number of sleepy faces in the background.

Man-hour records are real victories for accident prevention and they deserve imaginative treatment. Here are a few ideas for spicing up the safe man-hour record story.

← Blast Off

Shell Oil's Martinez Refinery moves safety into space age with rocket pinpointing record.



Heads Up →

A Du Pont Chambers Works' employee prepares to put the plant safety record up in the sky for all the world to see. The balloon is launched each time another million man-hour record is set.



← Make 'Em Drool

Man-sized helpings of a delicious chicken dinner brought these smiles as the Riverside Cement Co. celebrated a year-long no-accident record.



← Animals Help

An elephant's visit to Shell Oil's Martinez Refinery brought a lot of laughs as well as a serious message to employees. Betty Boo walked about the refinery to proclaim that safety should not be forgotten and urged employees to make it 2 million safe manhours.

Make It Gay →

A million man-hours without a disabling accident is cause for celebration. Photos should reflect worker pride and good humor. This group of maintenance men at Eastman Kodak give the impression that safety is definitely something worth shouting about. At least there's no doubt that the men are enjoying the festivities and coffee and cake.



Idea 5 After-Hours Camera Tour

They'll do it every time!



Three containers are located together in this area of skilled workers. They are clearly labeled "Scrap Metal", "Rags and Wipers" and "Garbage only - No wipers or metal". Where did we find 3 greasy wipers? See above photo.

Camera Uncovers SHOCKING Conditions!

A handful of do-it-yourself electricians and just plain careless employees including supervisors, are sabotaging our efforts to make and keep Philips a safe, hazard-free place to work.

Although we have our safety committees and Plant Engineering staff continually policing the departments, it is physically impossible for them to catch the day-to-day unsafe practices that continually go on.

The majority of our people are safety conscious, but no matter how careful they may be, they are still in danger as long as we allow "Mr. One Percent" to roam our premises.

Mr. One Percent is the fellow who leaves greasy rags lying around; spills an oil can over the floor and doesn't wipe it up; rigs up his own electrical wiring because he can do it much better than a qualified electrician; smokes in no smoking areas and leaves cigarettes and matches to go out alone; and in short, endangers our lives and our jobs.

Fortunately for us, the life of these saboteurs in our Company is going to be short from now on for they're going to be caught and exposed.

Seeking a solution to the problems of

safety within our Company, Plant Engineer Eric Eskin, who is also responsible for fire prevention and safety, collaborated with your Philipscope editor and launched a private-eye investigation into every corner of our buildings. Our findings were appalling. Some of the "crimes" uncovered on this plant tour are exhibited on these pages.

Were any of these photos taken in your department or at your work bench? If not, don't be too hasty in gliding over the fact that we overlooked you, for we have several other equally shocking photos which we are saving for future issues. In a total effort to wipe out all unsafe practices and conditions we will spare no department in office or factory.

In many of the cases illustrated here, the department supervisor is as guilty as the employee who committed the safety offense. It is the supervisor's job to take a last look around his department to see if everything is safe for the night before he leaves for home. During the day he should be constantly on the lookout for unsafe conditions, fix his area and see that they are corrected.

Only through the total effort of everyone can we be protected from unnecessary and costly accidents.

ARE YOU GUILTY OF THE SAFETY VIOLATIONS SHOWN ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES--

AN AFTER-HOURS camera tour paid off in better housekeeping for Philips Electronics Industries Ltd. of Toronto. J. C. Clarke, editor of *The Philipscope*, toured the plant after quitting time with the plant engineer and took more than 30 photos of safety violations. Twelve of the pictures were published in the August 1960 issue and are reproduced in miniature on this page. For the September issue, the inspection team could find only

eight or ten violations worth photographing. Two were published. "We wound up the safety drive in the November issue," writes Clarke, "for by that time the employees (including supervisors) were so safety conscious they were policing each other to save their department the embarrassment of being exposed in the magazine." According to Clarke, the after-hours camera tour was "the most effective program we have used."

What's wrong with this picture?



WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE? This is a picture of a work area that is cluttered with tools and materials. This is a safety hazard because it can cause tripping and falling accidents. The area should be kept clean and organized.

Drill press or mill press?



May I ask if you know the difference between a drill press and a mill press? The drill press is used for drilling holes, while the mill press is used for milling operations. It is important to use the correct machine for the job to ensure safety and accuracy.

This will shock you



THIS WILL SHOCK YOU. This is a picture of a person working on a machine. The person is not wearing proper safety gear, which is a safety hazard. The machine should be properly guarded, and the person should be wearing safety glasses and a hard hat.

Dangerous housekeeping



HAZARDOUS HOUSEKEEPING. A well-known safety rule is to keep the work area clean and organized. This is a safety hazard because it can cause tripping and falling accidents. The area should be kept clean and organized.

How many are there in your department?



How many are there in your department? This is a picture of a person working on a machine. The person is not wearing proper safety gear, which is a safety hazard. The machine should be properly guarded, and the person should be wearing safety glasses and a hard hat.

UNCHAINED...WHY?



UNCHAINED...WHY? This is a picture of a person working on a machine. The person is not wearing proper safety gear, which is a safety hazard. The machine should be properly guarded, and the person should be wearing safety glasses and a hard hat.

Vital part missing



Vital part missing. This is a picture of a person working on a machine. The person is not wearing proper safety gear, which is a safety hazard. The machine should be properly guarded, and the person should be wearing safety glasses and a hard hat.

It hurts the same...but it's NOT



It hurts the same...but it's NOT. This is a picture of a person working on a machine. The person is not wearing proper safety gear, which is a safety hazard. The machine should be properly guarded, and the person should be wearing safety glasses and a hard hat.

Obey these signal



Obey these signal. This is a picture of a person working on a machine. The person is not wearing proper safety gear, which is a safety hazard. The machine should be properly guarded, and the person should be wearing safety glasses and a hard hat.

a Philips product!



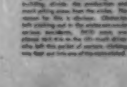
a Philips product! This is a picture of a person working on a machine. The person is not wearing proper safety gear, which is a safety hazard. The machine should be properly guarded, and the person should be wearing safety glasses and a hard hat.

Let there be light

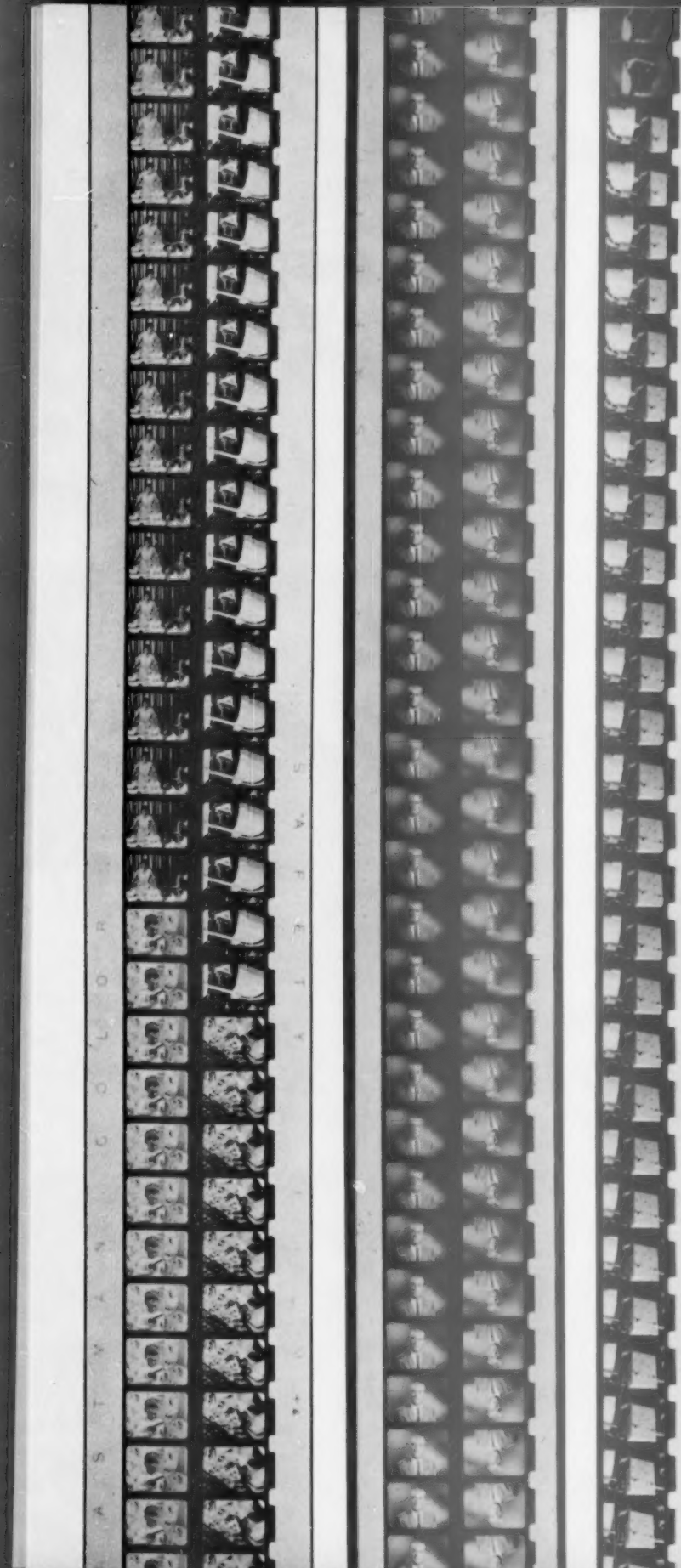


Let there be light. This is a picture of a person working on a machine. The person is not wearing proper safety gear, which is a safety hazard. The machine should be properly guarded, and the person should be wearing safety glasses and a hard hat.

Let's see the steel



Let's see the steel. This is a picture of a person working on a machine. The person is not wearing proper safety gear, which is a safety hazard. The machine should be properly guarded, and the person should be wearing safety glasses and a hard hat.



8mm Sound Color for Safety

By ALLEN HILLIARD

Geo. W. Colburn Laboratory, Inc.
Chicago.

MANY SAFETY ENGINEERS are concerned with storage, weight and feasibility of motion pictures for their accident prevention efforts. Now 8mm color, with sound recorded on a narrow magnetic stripe at the edge of the film, is ready to go to work for safety.

Until a short time ago, nearly all motion pictures of safety subjects were photographed on 16mm film, printed on 16mm film, shown on 16mm projectors.

The 16mm image could be projected on a screen large enough to be seen by audiences of several hundred persons, but much of the time groups of 45 or fewer turned out to see these films.

Gradually, film-makers realized that release prints in a smaller size might be more economical and portable, and yet could probably retain sufficient picture and sound quality for small group showings. The "horsepower" of the print could be matched with its typical use.

Three important independent engineering and manufacturing problems have been resolved recently to make this medium available. The first step involved development of motion picture laboratory methods to produce quality 8mm silent color prints in large volumes.

The second problem concerned methods of applying a magnetic stripe on the edge of an 8mm print. A system was also needed to transfer sound from a master track to several 8mm striped prints at the same time.

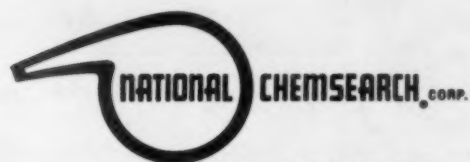
The third and most recent development has resulted in manufacture of compact,

— To page 62

Printing sequence: from edited 16mm color reversal original is printed 16mm color inter-negative which is run through optical reduction printer two times to expose two side-by-side 8mm images on double-8mm color positive film (far left). Magnetic oxide stripes are applied on each edge of double-8mm print for sound (middle). Double-8mm print is slit into separate 8mm sound prints (at far right).

Safe from the toxic fumes of carbon tetrachloride. National's SS-25 is used in the windings of electric motors . . . leaves no residue . . . completely eliminates greases and oils. SS-25 has a dielectric constant of more than 25,000 volts . . . no flash at the boiling point. SS-25 is the safe answer for clean electric motors, components, etc. Classified as to fire hazard only by Underwriters Laboratory. Discuss your degreasing problems with a National Chemsearch representative. He's a well-trained specialist backed by one of the finest research staffs in the industry. Write for free informative folder.

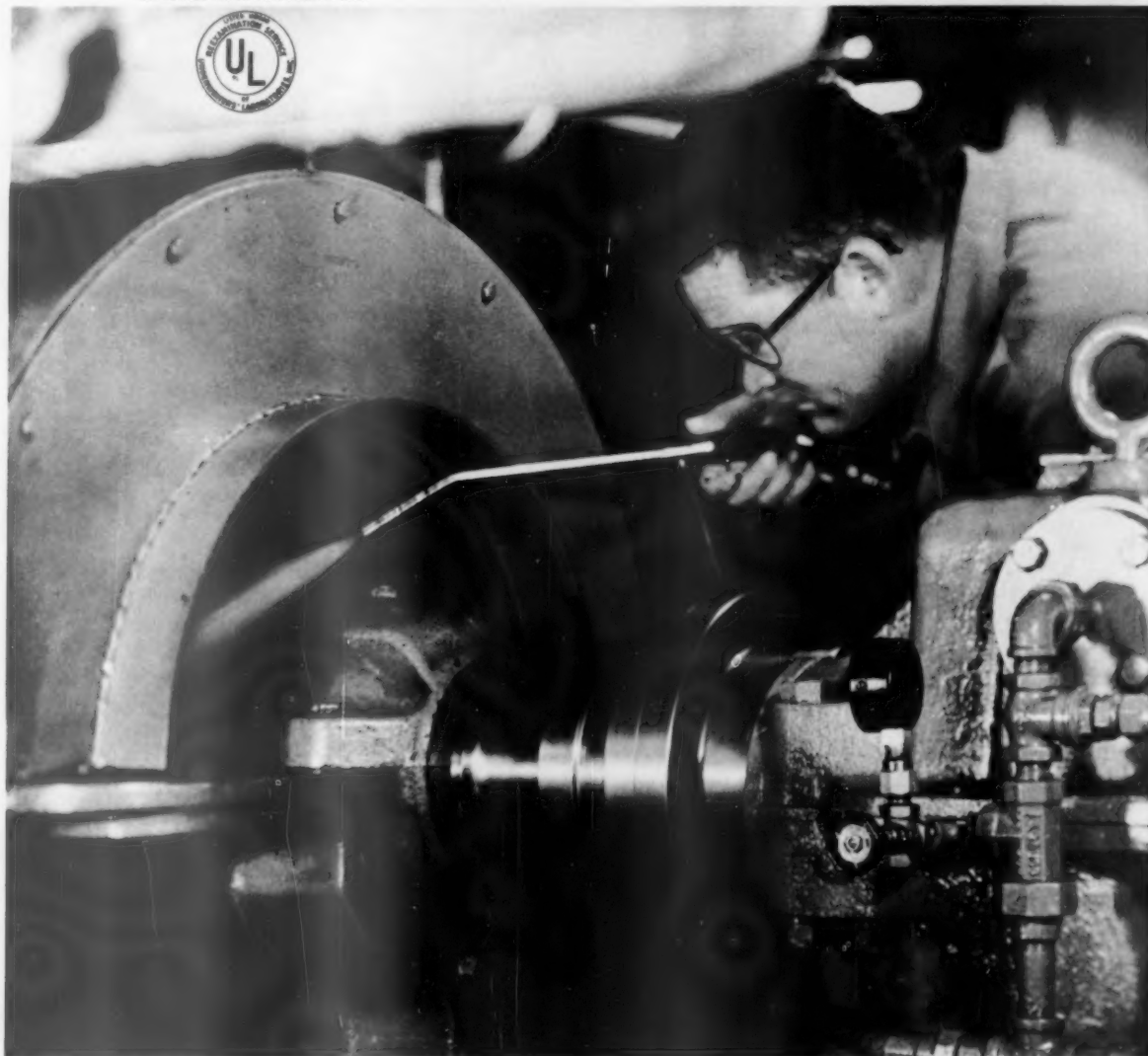
SS-25[®] NEW-IMPROVED SAFETY SOLVENT



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Offices in: Los Angeles • St. Louis • New York

SAFE FROM TOXIC FUMES! SAFE FROM FIRE!

CLASSIFIED AS TO FIRE HAZARD ONLY



CIRCLE 12 ON READER CARD



Safety man Gene Wasserman (left) and WEEI's A. W. Smith discuss "Dimension" safety talks.

CIRCLE 39 ON READER CARD

NEEDLESS COMPENSATION CAN BE ELIMINATED

BRAY SAFETY TRAINING FILMS furnish the basic information upon which can be built a Worker's Safety Education Program



HOW TO AVOID MUSCLE STRAINS

(16mm., sd., b/w, 13 minutes)

Teaches correct lifting to reduce back and muscle injuries. Includes subject of HERNIA. Endorsed by AMA, Safety Councils, Gov't. Agencies, etc.

Rental, \$6.00, 1 day.....Sale, \$60.00
In Spanish, Sale \$85.00

THE DOCTOR EXAMINES YOUR HEART (16mm., sd., b/w, 11 min.)

Shows importance of regular heart examination. Endorsed by Amer. Heart Assoc.

Rental, \$3.50, 1 day.....Sale, \$60.00

THE BILLION DOLLAR MALADY (COMMON COLD) (16mm., sd., b/w, 16 min.)

Illustrates control and prevention of colds. Professionally endorsed. (In Spanish, Sale \$85.00)

Rental, \$3.50, 1 day.....Sale, \$75.00

GUARD YOUR HEART (16mm., sd., b/w, 27 min.)

An executive learns through experience and his doctor how to work and live with his heart. Specially recommended by Amer. Heart Assoc.

Rental, \$10.00, 1 day.....Sale, \$125.00

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

For SOUTH and LATIN AMERICA—Films with SPANISH narration

HOW TO AVOID MUSCLE STRAINS (see above)

IGNITION & SPARK PLUGS

FOR SAFETY SAKE

CAUSE FOR ALARM

DAY IN COURT

TIME TO STOP

FATAL SECONDS

OPERATION SURVIVAL (Air Safety)

ACCIDENTS DON'T HAPPEN Series:

ORGANIZATION

MACHINES

HANDLING

FALLS

SAFE CLOTHING

SAFETY SUPERVISOR

EARLY HANDLING OF SPINAL INJURIES

THE BILLION DOLLAR MALADY (Common Cold) See above.

(WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER AND PRICES to: Dept. SP-362)

BRAY STUDIOS, INC.

729 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.



GUARDS THE FRONT

Designed for factories and institutions to protect personnel from bodily injury. This fan guard prevents hand, arm and head injuries. Made of strongly woven cotton mesh fabric, with one-quarter inch openings. It is washable, mildew proof, non static, and won't interfere with the normal flow of air. Cover protects back and sides of fan as well as the front.

Immediate delivery. Write to

ROCHESTER SAFETY EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC.

83-85 HOWELL STREET

GUARD
YOUR
FANS
NOW

Protect Workers
From Injury

with

SAF-T-FAN-GARD



GUARDS THE REAR

Safety Given New Dimension

Radio station,
safety man team up
to make Boston safer

LOCAL RADIO STATIONS probably have as wide an audience as a local company can hope to reach in a safety campaign.

When Gene Wasserman, Wexler Construction Co., Inc., Newton Highlands, Mass., and a member of the NSC Construction Section's Executive Committee, was invited to speak on WEEI, Boston, he foresaw the possibilities and packed safety messages into his talks.

The CBS affiliate station was producing "Dimension," a series of three-to-five minute vignettes interspersed on several regular shows.

Wasserman, manager of his firm's cost department, was asked to tape talks on such subjects as "Hometown, U.S.A.," "The Wonderful World of Teens," and "This Is My Profession."

Arthur W. Smith, WEEI's staff financial editor and commentator, was so pleased with the safety messages Wasserman tied to these subjects, he suggested a new category of "Dimension" programs.

Wasserman titled the new series "Safety in the Sixties," and had soon taped several dozen talks dealing specifically with safety. Some of the titles indicate their nature:

"Men vs. Women Drivers," "The Story of Fire," "The Space Age and Space Heaters," "Professional Ethics and Safety," "Insurance Rates and Safety," "Home Safety," "The Great Mystery of Safety Neglect by Lawmakers," and so on.

The talks were taped and put on records so they could be repeated, and were played on such WEEI programs as "The Tom Russel Show," "Listen with Paul Benzaquin," "Accent on Music," and "In Tempo."

The radio station's comment on these safety messages: "Exceptionally well pleased."

That also was Wasserman's comment on station WEEI's fine cooperation in helping make the Boston area a safer place to live and work.

CIRCLE 40 ON READER CARD



Symbol of Security

The small red box on the wall is the Gamewell "Century" non-code station — a symbol of the same dependable protection, in buildings, that the familiar Gamewell street box brings to most of our cities.

The attractive, functional *Century* box is just one element in the Gamewell "Flexalarm" line of interior systems. The Flexalarm *building-block* concept allows freedom in designing systems for maximum protection in every type of building. And this flexibility is backed by factory trained sales representatives who offer you the benefit of Gamewell's specialized experience in fire alarm engineering.

You can depend on the name of Gamewell. Fire protection has been our profession for over 100 years.

The Gamewell Flexalarm catalog illustrates typical fire alarm installations that afford maximum protection at minimum cost. For your copy, write THE GAMEWELL COMPANY, 1365 Chestnut Street, Newton Upper Falls 64, Mass. A Subsidiary of E. W. Bliss Co.

BLISS

Gamewell®

FIRST...WHEN SECONDS COUNT

CIRCLE 14 ON READER CARD

If they're old enough to read they'll enjoy reading the new **Home Safety Review**. And if they're still too young to read they'll enjoy all of the wonderful pictures in **Home Safety Review**... so many of them are of toddlers who can't read either. Yes, the new **Home Safety Review** is really an all-family magazine. Isn't it wonderful that finally there is such a magazine! No wonder safety men

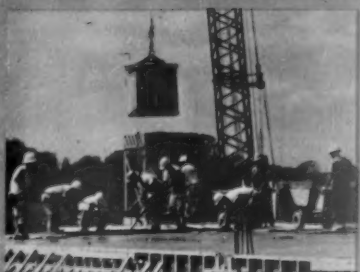


acclaim it. No wonder safety men already subscribe to it for nearly 100 thousand worker families. Can you think of a better way to sell safety to your employees than through an intensely readable, interesting, exciting, family magazine? Ask for a sample copy of the new **Home Safety Review** and for information on special all-employee subscription prices. **Home Safety Review** is a National Safety Council publication.



"Hard Hats, Thinking Caps" "The High-Low Bid"

These two occupational safety films were among winners in 1961 award program of National Committee on Films for Safety



Three shots from "The High-Low Bid."

TWO occupational safety films, *Hard Hats and Thinking Caps*, and *The High-Low Bid*, were among the winners of Bronze Plaques awarded by the National Committee on Films for Safety. Eight nontheatrical motion pictures and a series of television spots were judged the outstanding safety films of 1960.

Hard Hats and Thinking Caps is backed up by a series of 4 by 1-in. stickers and 17 by 22-in. posters. The stickers carry messages such as "Are You Tied Off?" "Have Firm Footing," and "Are Your Eyes Pro-

tected?" A typical poster is shown on page 58. Film prints may be purchased at \$178.50 each through J. L. Beckner, American Bridge Division, Room 1907, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

The High-Low Bid is beamed at the general building contractor, his superintendents, and foremen. Its basic message is also appropriate for contractors in other types of construction work.

The main purpose is to convince contractors that safety performance

Your Best Buy in

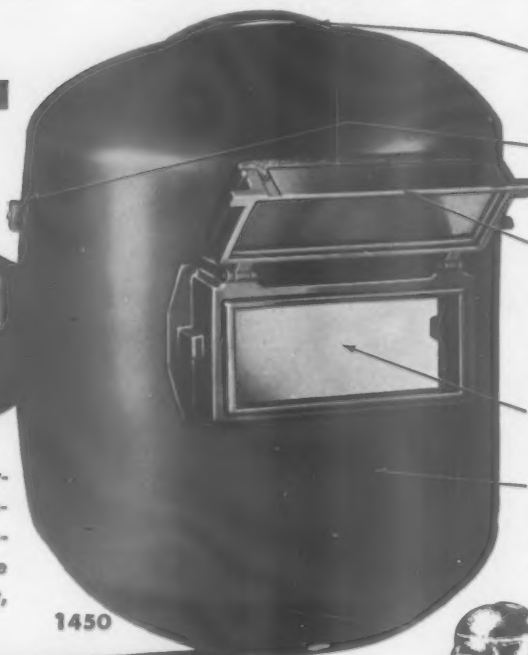
- PROTECTION
- COMFORT
- SERVICE

DOCKSON HELMETS

Dockson helmets and handshields incorporate all the outstanding comfort and protection features so important in safety equipment today. Quality built for long service life, they are roomy, sturdy, lightweight, and fully adjustable for complete protection against sparks, flash, and dangerous arc welding rays.

Write for complete Safety Equipment Catalog

Built for Better Service



1450

Comfortable, molded-fiber, quick-adjusting headgear.

Special spring pivot holds at any position, allows easy tip-up.

Lift-front holds Federal Spec. welding and cover lenses.

Adjustable headgear stop.

Clear lens for chipping or inspection.

Husky, one-piece, heavy gauge fibre glass or fibre, molded shell; heat, moisture, warp-proof.

Dockson
CORPORATION



M1275



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CIRCLE 17 ON READER CARD



Alert safety directors have shown management . . .

Why nuisance hand injuries need not be a "hot weather" problem

For many of America's top-rank companies, summer used to signal a slump in safety. A rise in temperature produced a rise in the rate of nuisance hand injuries — the kind that cost time and money.

When alert safety directors investigated, the reason was evident: Employees dislike wearing hot gloves in hot weather. And the finest work gloves cannot protect if they're not used.

To help solve this problem, Edmont has developed over the years many

types of cooler gloves that "breathe." To its many palm-coated, fabric-back styles, Edmont has now added this remarkable new "air-conditioned" glove, the Perforated Werx.

Normal hand movement pumps cooling air through the perforated back for maximum comfort. Yet dirt admission remains low. The gloves are made of Edmont's vinyl-impregnated "miracle fabric" and give 5 times longer protection than regular 8 oz. cotton gloves. They are also sure-gripping and 100% machine washable.

FREE TEST OFFER TO LISTED FIRMS:

We make many types of vinyl-impregnated, plastic, neoprene, and natural rubber coated gloves to fit different job requirements. Tell us your operation. We will recommend correct glove and send samples for on-the-job testing. Write Edmont Inc., 1205 Walnut Street, Coshocton, Ohio. In Canada, Edmont Canada Ltd., Cowansville, Quebec.

Edmont
JOB - FITTED GLOVES

has a great bearing on their over-all success; that if accident controls are not integrated with operations, production costs can go so high that a contractor can't bid competitively.

Both films are 16mm sound color, and run just under 30 minutes.

Ten nontheatrical films, one theatrical film, and a series of television spots have been voted Award of Merit certificates.

The safety films committee, which represents 23 national organizations, annually recognizes outstanding new films on occupational, traffic and transportation, general, and home safety by conferring Bronze Plaques. The committee seeks to improve the public's knowledge of safety through visual means.

Henry G. Lamb, director of technical services, American Standards Association, is chairman of the committee. William Englander, director of films and posters for the National Safety Council, is secretary.

The 1960 award winners:

Hard Hats and Thinking Caps. Produced by Mode-Art Films for American Bridge Division, United States Steel Corp.

The High-Low Bid. Produced by Employ-

The Hard Hat...



is not a
complete
safety
program

Join
the "Thinking
Cap Club"



One of series of posters emphasizing and accompanying "Hard Hats and Thinking Caps."

ers Mutuals of Wausau for self.

Propellant Plus Heat. Produced by Thio-kol Chemical Corp. for self.

The Quota. Produced by Pilot Productions, Inc. for Construction Machinery Div., Clark Equipment Co.

Safety Is Always Our No. 1 Business. Produced by Caterpillar Tractor Co. for self.

Static Electricity. Produced by Kennedy Productions, Inc. for American Gas Association.

Driver Education Series—1960. Produced by Ford Motor Co. for self.

Expert Driving Series. Produced by Gilbert Altschul Productions for the National Safety Council.

The Silent Witness. Produced by Dynamic Films, Inc. for the William S. Merrill Co.

To See Ourselves. Produced by Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. for self.

Auto, U.S.A. Produced by Dynamic Films, Inc. for Perfect Circle Corp.

Look—Stop Backing Accidents. Produced by Gilbert Altschul Productions for the National Safety Council.

Safety Through Seat Belts. Produced by Charles Cahill and Associates, Inc. for U.S. Public Health Service and University of California, Los Angeles.

Using Your Traffic Records. Produced by Audio-Visual Center, Michigan State University for Highway Traffic Safety Center, Michigan State University.

Safe at Home. Produced by Advantage Enterprises for Merck Sharp & Dohme.

Our Obligation. Produced by Los Angeles City Fire Department for self.

The Accident Investigation Board. Produced by Leonard Anderson Associates for United States Air Force.

Be Water Wise — Boating. Produced by U. S. Air Force for self.

How to Have an Accident at Work. Produced by Walt Disney Productions.

Safety Clips. Produced by National Film Board of Canada for self.

Buckeye Safety Parade. Produced by Ohio Department of Highway Safety and Ohio State University for selves.



KOOLPADS are for the company that cannot afford wasted time and stopped production

Here's a perfect example:

*Frank is a good worker, but it's hot.
He's sweating. He stops working.
Takes out his handkerchief.
Takes off his glasses.
Wipes his forehead.
Wipes his glasses.
Replaces his glasses.
Replaces his handkerchief.
Returns to work.*

That stop costs money! Multiply it by 1) the number of workers in your plant and 2) the number of stops per day . . . and you'll see BIG money is involved.

For 16¢ per worker you can prevent "Sweat Stop" waste. One cellulose sponge Koolpad soaks up to six times its weight in sweat. It raises efficiency, cuts costs and avoids safety hazards of sweat streaked glasses. Best of all, a Koolpad can be rinsed quickly and used again and again.

If you think those benefits are worth looking into, write today for a free Koolpad. Try it yourself first, around the house.

STANDARD SAFETY EQUIPMENT COMPANY

431 NORTH QUENTIN ROAD • PALATINE, ILLINOIS

13 Heckel St.
Belleville 7, N.J.

12921 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.
LOS ANGELES 66, CALIF.

855 EAST 152nd STREET
CLEVELAND 10, OHIO

CIRCLE 19 ON READER CARD



Union Tuffy Makes YOU the Weight Lifting Champ!



New steels are
born at
Armco

Hercules, Paul Bunyan, Big John Henry—pick any strong man you like, real or legendary. You and Union Tuffy can outlift him and never strain a muscle. You see, Union Tuffy slings have sinews of braided steel. Machine-braided wire fabric construction, a Union Tuffy exclusive, gives you great flexibility for safer, easier handling and resistance to kinking. Even if a Tuffy Sling gets a kink, it's quickly taken out without material damage to the wire fabric. Specify, yes insist, on the balanced power of Union Tuffy Slings and Union Wire Rope Tuffy Hoist Lines.

More Special Union Wire Slings

In addition to famed Union Tuffy Slings, Union Wire Rope offers, in a full range of sizes:

1. **Hand Braided** six and eight-part slings.
2. **Uni-ply**—a flexible multi-part rope laid sling with pressed-on metal ferrule.
3. **Press-Grip** wire rope sling with pressed-on metal ferrule.
4. **Uni-Grip** wire rope sling with return loop splice and pressed-on metal ferrule.

Union Wire Rope **Tuffy Tips** on safe use of Slings and Hoists

Professional Weight Lifters Work the Safety Angles



Here's a tip that could save an injury and absenteeism. The weight lifter's secret is proper leverage. The weight lifter never leans over to pick up the load. He squats down as near as possible to it, and keeps his back erect. Lifting action comes from legs and thighs. If you must use muscle for lighter lifting jobs, these points are worth remembering. But wherever possible — and always for heavy loads—use hoists and slings.

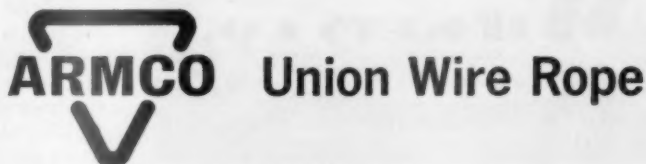
Free! Two Valuable Tuffy Handbooks

1. "Tuffy Tips." Many more safety hints. Tells how to break in wire ropes and slings; lubrication and inspection procedures. Do's and don't's to save money, assure better service.
2. "Tuffy Sling Handbook." Helpful data on the selection of slings for different jobs—types, dimensions, weights, fittings, rated loads, safety-approved signals.



3-61

BOTH FREE! Write Union Wire Rope, Armco Steel Corporation, 2224 Manchester Ave., Kansas City 26, Missouri



CIRCLE 20 ON READER CARD

What Yard Foremen Should Know!

From the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc. comes this discussion of what yard foremen should know about safety:

It is generally conceded the yard foreman is the key man — sort of a go-between who acts as a buffer be-

tween top management and workers in the yard. In operating a safety program, management delegates its safety responsibility to the yard foreman and expects him to see everyone works safely.

But is the foreman told how much responsibility he holds and how he is to exert it? Does he have control over the men, materials, and machines with which he must work, or does he have to try to do this job with whatever is at hand?

Has he been told:

1. What the safety policy is, who sets it, on what basis, and whether or not top management really means it? Does he have a copy of this policy in writing? Does the policy specify his part and responsibility, and the authority he may need to put it into action?

2. What his total responsibilities are and how safety fits into them? If he is responsible for production, does that mean control over men and machines? If so, specifically what machines and what jobs? Has he authority to add or repair guards, or to decide when cables or sheaves should be replaced, or other similar protective measures taken?

3. What his place is in hiring? Does he have authority to interview, hire, and place workers in his jurisdiction, or must he try to fit in men who are hired for him? Is he to take disciplinary action, if necessary, when employees refuse to follow safety rules? If so, what action?

4. Who is to instruct and train workers? Who is responsible for seeing that workers are trained in safety, first aid, and fire protection?

5. Who determines working procedures? Does he work out the step-by-step procedures for each man in the operation of the baler, shear, or whatever processes he supervises? Is he to prepare these procedures in writing for use as a standard and in instructing his men? If not, where does he get them?

6. What safety devices and personal protective equipment are to be used on each job? Is he to requisition goggles, hard hats or other safety equipment? If so, from where, on what form? How about maintenance and repair of this equipment? How does he have this done?

7. His participation in safety? Is he a part of a safety committee? Does he attend the meetings? Is he permitted to make commitments about correcting unsafe conditions? If so, what is the cost limit — above which he must get permission from higher up?

8. The medium of communications from the worker to the foreman to top management?

9. What example he is expected to set? Is he expected to wear safety equipment when in the yard, to study safety materials and publications, to know what injury frequency rates are and how to apply them?

10. What to do if there is an accident? Who should give first aid if it is required? What doctor, ambulance, or hospital to call? Where the telephone numbers are?



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BETTER
VISION
PRODUCTS

**BIGGEST VALUE in the
LENS CLEANING FIELD**

Keep Safety in Sight with the Modern Liquid Method

FREE Sample —
Request 30-day Trial Offer

THE WILKINS CO.
Incorporated
Cortland, N. Y.

Lens Cleaning Cabinets • Lens Cleaner • Lens Tissue • Anti-Fogging Stations • Anti-Fogging Liquid

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CIRCLE 21 ON READER CARD

NEW CASE

New lightweight plastic case won't rot, rust, warp or split. Impervious to most acids and caustics. Water resistant. Mechanically tough and rugged. Interlocking lid and bottom. Modern, red, smartly styled. Ample room for extra canisters. Weighs only 3 pounds.



NEW HARNESS

New unique nylon harness and molded plastic canister holder give wearer maximum flexibility. Injection molded nylon shell slides over canister top. Easily adjustable nylon webbing permits one harness for all sizes of MSA canisters. Reduces inventory. Resists acid, water, mildew. Easy to clean. Dries fast.



NEW CANISTER

New seamless oval canister eliminates potential leaks inherent in canisters with soldered side and top seams. Smooth. Streamlined. Threaded canister neck permits easy assembly and disassembling of canister from breathing tube. All canisters equipped with high efficiency toxic particulate filter for protection against gaseous and particulate contaminants.



NEW FACEPIECE

New Clearvue Facepiece permits full, unobstructed vision. Exhalation baffle cuts lens fogging. Lens retaining device eliminates pop-out, loosening, leakage. Easily accommodates corrective spectacles. Equipped with speaking diaphragm. No special tools needed for easy lens replacement in the field.

An all-new gas mask line from MSA

We invite you to compare these striking new design departures with any other gas mask line in the world.

These features of the future are available right now, exclusive with MSA. Only MSA offers a complete line of gas masks, all approved under the latest Bureau of Mines Schedule 14F.

The new MSA line with interchangeable canisters includes these models: Industrial, All-Service, and Tank Gauger's or Super-Size. See how this new look ahead in gas masks increases worker safety, comfort, efficiency, extends service life, simplifies maintenance.

For a feature by feature demonstration of all these new design details, contact the MSA representative. And for helpful bulletin write Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh 8, Pennsylvania.

MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES COMPANY

MSA backs up its label with selection, quality, research, experience



8mm Sound Color

— From page 50

reliable 8mm magnetic sound projectors on a production basis.

The producer of 16mm safety films may wonder how he should prepare his original film and sound tracks to obtain 8mm sound prints. We don't suggest any change from his present method of producing

regular 16mm sound film subjects.

There are several strong reasons for shooting the original on 16mm film. The producer can use professional 16mm cameras, sound recorders, animation stands and editing equipment. He can use professional 16mm color reversal film for the original. He can use professional editing techniques to incorporate printer effects such as dissolves and

superimposed titles. Both 16mm contact prints and 8mm reduction prints can be made from the same 16mm film.

At the present, 8mm originals will not produce satisfactory duplicates for commercial use.

For quantity production of 8mm sound prints, you should work with 16mm color reversal original picture film and a sound track on 16mm perforated magnetic film. A 16mm positive optical sound track can be used if a 16mm magnetic track isn't available.

Here is the printing sequence in our operation: From the edited 16mm color reversal original we print a fully-corrected 16mm color inter-negative. The 16mm color inter-negative is run through an optical reduction printer two times to expose two side-by-side 8mm images on double-8mm color positive film. The double-8mm film is 16mm wide and can be handled and processed like regular 16mm film. Magnetic oxide stripes are applied on each edge of the double-8mm print before the film is slit into two separate 8mm prints and mounted on reels.

Most of the 8mm sound projectors are equipped with a microphone input so sound can be recorded on the striped print while the picture is projected. In some cases this is desirable since special commentary of a temporary nature can be erased and revised.

Where quantity prints are involved and each must have an identical sound track, the laboratory will rerecord sound from the master 16mm magnetic track to the stripe on each 8mm print.

Even lip synchronization voice and sound effects can be rerecorded satisfactorily.

An 8mm print is only one-half as long and one-half as wide as a 16mm print of the same subject. The 16mm print is approximately 2½ times as heavy.

A well-conceived safety program may fail in its mission if the message doesn't get through to its audience on or off the job. But 8mm sound films can team up with 16mm to get these safety messages across — with impact.

MAN TO MAN

you know that

CHANGEABLE COPY SAFETY SIGNS

ARE EFFECTIVE WHERE PERMANENT SIGNS FAIL!

Only Wagner Letters can be satisfactorily and rapidly changed with a "mechanical hand". No ladder climbing required.

HOOSIER UNIT  **INDIANA ARSENAL**

IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU

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Please send free data file on Safety Promotion.

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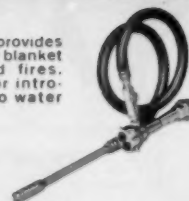
CIRCLE 23 ON READER CARD

The moment they get there...

They put out fires faster!



Rockwood FOAM liquid provides a smothering, fine-bubble blanket over flammable liquid fires. Rockwood's FW Eductor introduces FOAM liquid into water streams.



You get faster extinguishing action when refinery and chemical fire trucks are equipped with Rockwood FOAM apparatus

Once a Rockwood-equipped truck reaches the fire, its FOAM system starts working — enabling fire fighters to hit harder and finish faster.

That goes for all the trucks shown here — just a few of the large number that carry FOAM equipment, developed by Rockwood for specialized fire fighting service at refineries and chemical plants throughout the country.

To these industries Rockwood offers the most complete line of specially en-

gineered systems, devices and accessories for FOAM fire trucks — as well as FOAM systems for protecting refinery and chemical tanks.

Rockwood makes the world's most complete line of specialty turret nozzles. Providing the power so vitally needed at flammable liquid fires, these nozzles can deliver up to 10,000 GPM of expanded FOAM. All are adjustable for handling a solid FOAM stream, FogFOAM, WaterFOG or solid water

stream. For details on the many Rockwood products that have proved their exceptional ability in refinery and chemical fires send for illustrated booklet. Rockwood Sprinkler Company, Portable Fire Protection Department, 460 Harlow St., Worcester 5, Massachusetts. Distributors in all principal cities. Rockwood Sprinkler Company, A Division of The Gamewell Company, A Subsidiary of E. W. Bliss Company. *Rockwood engineers water... to cut fire losses.*

ROCKWOOD

PORTABLE FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

CIRCLE 24 ON READER CARD

Calendar Contest For March



"A chip off the old block," bragged Lee. Mother, too, was proud as could be—
Till their young extrovert
Got himself badly hurt

"Too much of a 'Lee-way' had he" is the last line of the above limerick that won \$100 for Miss Jean A. Loftus (individual member), Cincinnati, Ohio, in the National Safety Council's Safety Limerick contest for March.

The monthly contest appears on the back pages of the Council's calendar. Theme for the March contest was "Help the Beginner."

Second prize of \$50 went to Mrs.

Jean Smith, Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., Tampa, Fla., for this entry:

"Proves 'fruit' will fall close to its 'tree'."

Allen C. Dewhirst, Maxwell House Div., General Foods Corp., Hayward, Calif., won third prize of \$25. His line was:

"Show him 'how,' NOT 'off,' is our plea!"

The 30 winners of \$5 prizes are:

Miss Estelle L. Klein (individual member), Port Allegany, Pa.

Tyson Allen, Southern Electric Co., Hixson, Tenn.

Mrs. Beulah M. Brown, Lawyers Co-op Pub. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Eunice E. Franks (individual member), Lincoln, Neb.

John B. Cobb, American Oil Co., Sugar Creek, Mo.

Mrs. P. E. Cornwell (individual member), New Milford, N. J.

Mrs. Mark Fairweather (individual member), Kane, Pa.

Mrs. Neva Fulk (individual member), Riverside, Calif.

Miss Betty Godbey, Union Carbide Chemicals Co., Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs. Frank Graff (individual member), Crescent, Okla.

Bob Leon (individual member), Miami, Fla.

W.C. Husband, A.S. & R. Co., El Paso, Tex.

Charles C. Hastings, (individual member), Wyalusing, Pa.

Mrs. Myra Kent (individual member), La Mesa, Calif.

Miss Dolly Mortensen, Radio Station WTIC, Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Barbara Maltbie (individual member), Waldport, Ore.

Mike Novitsky, Larabee Wire Co., Camden, N.Y.

George H. Martsegis Jr. (individual member), Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Mabel C. Seyfried, Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Catasauqua, Pa.

Mrs. Ernest M. Gider, Allison Div., General Motors Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Velma Wilkinson-Davis (individual member), Scio, Ore.

Mrs. Ralph S. Sharpe (individual member), Livonia, Mich.

Miss Helen L. Shaffer, (individual member), Chambersburg, Pa.

Mrs. Halsey H. Williams, (individual member), Seattle, Wash.

Wayne J. Thayer (individual member), Byron, N.Y.

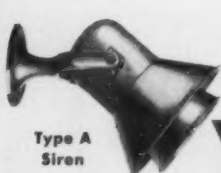
Mrs. J.H. Windham (individual member), West Palm Beach, Fla.

Bruce Kamman (individual member), Sun Valley, Calif.

Mrs. A.M. Prince, (individual member), Horseheads, N.Y.

Mrs. Betty Ensle, Missouri Pacific Railroad, Osawatimie, Kan.

M.A. Adams, Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.



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Sound warning is advice to be heeded!



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Beacon Ray
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Signals, audible or visual, are quicker in action, are universally recognized and initiate instant response.

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Danger! Emergency!

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CIRCLE 25 ON READER CARD



AT THE HEART OF THINGS This 20th anniversary of the U. S. Savings Bonds program is an important milestone for the 45,000 companies, large and small, which offer the Payroll Savings Plan to their employees. Payroll Savings is the heart of the bond program, and the means by which millions of families have seen dreams realized since 1941. It has been good for business and industry... good for local communities... good for the nation's economic welfare. Above all it is good for the citizen who sees in each Savings Bond a share in his country's future.

If yours is one of the 45,000 participating companies, this anniversary year offers a good reason for renewed promotion. For help and suggestions, contact your State Savings Bonds Director, or write: **U. S. Savings Bonds Division, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D.C.**

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NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS



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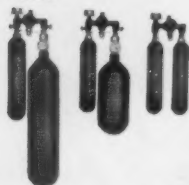
Reviews of books, pamphlets and periodical articles of interest to safety men

By LOIS ZEARING, Librarian, NSC

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- LIGHTWEIGHT
- FOR EVERY FIRE MAN
- EASY TO PUT ON ENROUTE TO FIRE



Three models . . . full 30 minutes . . . full 20 minutes and a full 10 minutes.



Now firemen can add precious minutes to their search for trapped victims. Rockwood's lightweight PocketAIRE, the most compact self-contained breathing apparatus made, permits firemen to put in action faster and work more efficiently without hindrance by bulky equipment. PocketAIRE is small enough to fit in pocket, clamp to fire coat or be worn in a shoulder harness.

What's more, by using pure, clean oxygen, PocketAIRE supplies the most

concentrated, most effective element to safeguard human breathing. Another extra protection feature, on all PocketAIRE units, is the safety cylinder that allows 5 minutes for escape. Cost pennies to refill and no maintenance required.

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CIRCLE 27 ON READER CARD

Reference Study on

Perchlorate Compounds

ALTHOUGH PERCHLORATES and perchloric acid were known early in the nineteenth century, their uses have been developed only in recent years. In 1952 the Western Electrochemical Co. (now American Potash & Chemical Corp.) started to assemble a complete reference file on the subject of perchlorates. The result is a comprehensive treatment of the properties, manufacture and uses of perchlorates, including perchloric acid, by members of the firm's research staff headed by Joseph C. Schumacher, vice president, research. Other authorities on perchlorates have either supplied information used in the preparation of sections of the book or have critically reviewed certain chapters.

The book should be a standard reference for anyone making or using perchlorates or perchloric acid. Chapter 8, "Perchlorates in Explosives and Propellants", Chapter 10, "Biological Action of Perchlorates"; and Chapter 11, "Safety Characteristics in Handling Perchlorates," will be of special interest to safety engineers and industrial hygienists.

W. A. Gale and M. Weber Jr., authors of Chapter 8, indicate the rate of consumption of perchlorates is continually increasing in the propellant field. More perchlorates are now used for the manufacture of rocket propellants than for all other purposes combined. It is predicted that in the future all terrestrial rockets will be solid propelled with perchlorates as the leading oxidants.

J. T. SIEDLECKI

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Aeronautics

Major Factors Contributing to Civil Aircraft Accidents in the United States, 1950-1960. Ron Coastellucci. 1961. 37pp. Aviation Division, The University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.

Chemicals

Nitrates-Nitrites. Rev. April 1961. 14pp. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York 38, N.Y. (Chemical Hazards Information Series No. C-35 Materials)

Dust

Dust Control in Mining, Tunneling,

Case History No. 108

A Southern Steel Manufacturing Plant

**"100% MORE WEAR
AND THE GLOVES
COST 10¢ LESS...WE
NOW USE RIEDEL
LEATHER PALMS"**



Big Hickory in billet mill. Above: calipering. Below: removing cobble.



Here Are The Facts!

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GLOVE PREVIOUSLY USED: Competitor's Leather Palm

GLOVE RECOMMENDED: Riegel Big Hickory™ (gauntlet) and Little Hickory™ (safety cuff) wing-thumb leather palms.

SAVINGS: "Each man now uses four pairs a month, instead of eight, at 10¢ less per pair. This saves \$58 a year per man."

COMFORT: "More flexible and better fit, partly due to wing thumb which former glove did not have. Riegel gloves are also cooler around 2000°F heat and softer around water."

Here is another saving made possible because Riegel Industrial Analysts fit the right glove to the job. For help in reducing your glove cost, call or write Riegel today.

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CIRCLE 28 ON READER CARD

and *Quarrying in the United States, 1955 through 1957*. Floyd G. Anderson and R. L. Evans. 1961. 25pp. Publications Distribution Section of U.S. Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. (Information Circular 8021) Free.

Explosibility of Agricultural Dusts. Murray Jacobson and others. 1961. 23pp. Publications Distribution Section, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. (Report of Investigation 5753)

Engineering

Industrial Safety Engineering. Se-

lected papers from the Annual Conferences on Accident Prevention Engineering, Department of Industrial Engineering. 1960. 35pp. Florida Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. (Bulletin Series No. 105) Price \$1.

Papers included are: "The Responsibility of the Safety Engineer," William N. Cox; "Digging Out the Facts," C. C. Hennessey; "Spreading the Word," Marvin L. Weil; "Industrial Disaster Planning," S. S. Spence; "The Brink of Disaster," John J. Savage; "Coordinating for Construction,"

George E. Aro; "Low Voltage Shock Hazards," Charles J. DeWitt; "Effective Safety Publicity," H. B. McMahon; "What About This Safety Business?" Robert D. Gidel.

1961 SAE Handbook. 1961. 914pp. Society of Automotive Engineers, 485 Lexington Ave., New York 17.

Fire Prevention

1961 NFPA Advance Reports. Prepared for the Sixty-Fifth Annual Meeting. 1961. 1951pp. National Fire Protection Assn., 60 Batterymarch, Boston 10, Mass.

A Study of Fire Safety Aspects of Plastics in Building Construction. C. H. Yuill. 1960. 51pp. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 185 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D.C. (Abridged) Price \$1.

Health Hazards

Flammable and Toxic Consumer Products. April 1961. 7pp. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, Sixty John St., New York 38. (Special Hazards Bulletin No. Z-121)

Mines

Determining the In-Place Support of Mine Roof with Rock Bolts, White Pine Copper Mine, Michigan. Robert H. Merrill and others. 1961. 28pp. Publications Distribution Section, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. (Report of Investigation 5746) Free.

Research and Technologic Work on Explosives, Explosions, and Flames: Fiscal years 1955 and 1956. 1961. 31pp. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. (U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 7998) Price 30¢.

Use of High-Expansion Foam on a Pennsylvania Coal Mine Fire. T. J. McDonald. 1961. 7pp. Publications Distribution Section, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. (Information Circular 8019) Free.

Pulp and Paper Industry

Injury Frequency Report of 44 Member Mills, 1960. February 1961. 36pp. Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers, 930 American Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Service Industries

Self Service Laundries and Dry Cleaning Establishments. February 1961. 5pp. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, Sixty John Street, New York 38. (Special Hazards Bulletin No. Z-120)

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Aeronautics

"Human Factors That Cause Air-



Split second relief for eye emergency!

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Above: hand operated
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Comfort from eye fatigue

Wonderful soothing treatment for eyestrain from motoring, close work, excessive reading, smog or glaring lights and excessive heat. Refreshing and exhilarating.

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SPEAKMAN COMPANY

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CIRCLE 29 ON READER CARD



Nylok Temple Screws are re-usable!

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Now this tiny screw makes B&L safety eyewear even safer

To make sure safety eyewear *stays* safe—to make certain you get all comfort, convenience and mileage possible—Bausch & Lomb adds another plus to its line of Protection-PLUS Safety Eyewear.

Famous Nylok self-locking, re-usable screws now are standard in the temple hinges of all B&L Safety frames—plastic, metal and combination. Nylok screws cannot loosen and back out. They stay snugly seated.

With temples always firmly in place, never loose or wobbly, glasses stay properly positioned before the eyes. This is a big comfort feature—important to the disposition and safety of the wearer.

Features like this justify the "Protection-PLUS" label for B&L Safety Products. They mean extra margins of safety, of economy, of worker acceptance. Ask your supplier to acquaint you with the complete line, or write: Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, 90318 Lomb Park, Rochester 2, N. Y.

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CIRCLE 30 ON READER CARD

craft Accidents." John T. Flynn. *Flying*. March 1961. pp. 45, 58, 60.

"A Low-Cost B-58 Defense Simulator." *Missiles and Rockets*. April 10, 1961. pp. 29-31.

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"Mortality Studies in Relation to Air Pollution." *American Journal of Public Health*. February 1961. pp. 165-173.

Communication

"Which 2-Way Radio Service Can You Use?" *Wood & Wood Products*. April 1961. pp. 44, 46.

Construction

"Designing a Laboratory Building for Risky Research." Frank H. Mars and Carl B. Sanford. *Engineering News-Record*. April 6, 1961. pp. 36-38.

"Iran's Two Big Dams Promise a Better Life." Waldo G. Bowman. *Engineering News-Record*. Mar. 16, 1961. pp. 38-44.

"Make Sure Bridge Plans are Right." Fred D. Hartford. *Engineering News-Record*. April 13, 1961. pp. 37-38, 40.

"Safety Methods Can Be Improved in Highway Construction." Louis G.

Hecht. *The Constructor*. April 1961. pp. 58-59.

Disaster Planning

"Guide to Developing an Industrial Disaster Medical Service." Committee on Industrial Health Emergencies of the Council on Occupational Health. *Archives of Environmental Health*. April 1961. pp. 84/440-100/456.

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"Dust Collection Methods for Steam Power Plants." Gregory Gould. *Air Engineering*. April 1961. pp. 37-38. (Part I)

Electricity

"Cement Plant Expansion Stresses Flexibility." J. F. Hawer and A. C. Lordi. *Electrical World*. April 3, 1961. pp. 46-48, 84.

"The Use and Testing of Power Distribution Protective Devices." W. A. Weddendorf. *Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada*. Convention Issue 1961. pp. T161-T171, T181.

Exhaust and Ventilation Systems

"Guide to Ventilation of Basket Centrifugal Filters." William V. Andresen. *Air Engineering*. April 1961. pp. 31-32, 50.

"How Safe Is Your Industrial Ventilation?" E. M. Schmidt. *Air Engineering*. April 1961. pp. 24-28.

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"Development of a Smoke Generator for Simulating Forest Fires." S. A. Fournier and others. *Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada*. March 1961. pp. 16-143, 18-144, 20-146.

"Flammable Liquids and Gases in Manholes, Sewers." *Firemen*. April 1961. pp. 14-17. (From NFPA Pamphlet No. 328M)

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"Application of Workmen's Compensation Laws to Radiation Injuries." John K. Dane. *Journal of Occupational Medicine*. April 1961. pp. 203-208.

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"Medical Criteria for Passenger Flying on Scheduled Commercial Flights." *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Mar. 4, 1961. pp. 146-147.

"Some Observations on Periodic Executive Health Examinations,"

the story —



of the foot that was still there!

Only because of the safety factor, which is an inherent feature of the MOTT mower design . . . was the boy's foot spared! In lawn mowing . . . "caution" and "warning" are not enough. SAFETY must be designed, engineered and built into the mower!

MOTT Hammer-Knife mowers are the safest . . . the most versatile mowers available! The lightweight free swinging knives, when rotated at proper operational speeds, have enough force to cut grass and tall weeds cleanly, but will retract when they strike solid objects. They act as a built-in shock absorber to minimize the force of the blow with little damage to the knives and the mower . . . and with very little tendency to throw the struck objects. MOTT Hammer-Knife mowers are available in a full range of sizes from 18" models to 19 ft. gangs.

Write for the "story of the shoe" . . . and see your MOTT dealer for a "Safety" mower demonstration!



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driver safety records
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Black and White 16mm sound



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278.43 Preventable Or Not?
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This new National Safety Council training film series is based on the combined experience and knowledge of hundreds of member organizations with motor fleet operations. The series deals with four important driving topics: *Reporting all accidents*, *What to do at the scene of an accident*, *The concept of the "preventable" accident*, and *The concept of expert driving*. It's a film series that can help you train your drivers in important aspects of their job and, more important, will help you mold in them professional attitudes toward their job. Created by the National Safety Council, this series not only will train effectively but will hold your drivers' interest. The series is an investment that can be used in every fleet training program with good effects for many years.

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National Safety News, June, 1961

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"Successful Preventive Medical Measures Against Heat Illness at Lackland Air Force Base." Robert B. Stonehill and Philip G. Keil. *American Journal of Public Health*. April 1961. pp. 586-590.

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"Safe Handling of LP Gas." W. D. Cook. *Commercial Car Journal*. March 1961. pp. 118-119, 183.

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"Safety in the Pressroom." Roy P. Tyler. Part 1. *The Graphic Arts Monthly*. April 1961. pp. 28, 30-31.

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Woodworking

"How Williamson Veneer Company Profitably Eliminates Dust Scrap." *Wood and Wood Products*. April 1961. pp. 56-57.

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Revolutionary new PEPCO Powdered Hand Cleansers have been carefully formulated from selected fine scrubbers, quality toilet soaps and two skin emollients—to insure safe thorough cleaning of really dirty hands.

No Harsh Abrasives—No Skin Drying Caustics—No Free Alkali.

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Skin disorders are definitely reduced because of the two skin emollients—LANOLIN and LECITHIN. Workers hands are protected by a soothing film which keep their hands soft and healthy. Prevents drying and chapping of skin. No need to worry how many times you wash your hands.

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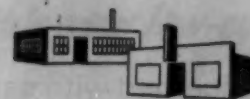
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CIRCLE 33 ON READER CARD

SMALL BUSINESS and ASSOCIATIONS



By HUGH McCAHEY and JOHN T. CURRY

Small Business Program Staff, National Safety Council

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DAYS TO GO TO WIN
NCSA
SAFETY AWARD

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NCSA Days-to-Go Sign Spurs Contest

The National Crushed Stone Association designed this Days-to-Go-to-Win sign for safety contests. The 14 by 22-in. metal safety promotion device can be used outdoors or indoors and calls the attention of workers and customers to the firm's desire for successful accident prevention.

The sign also indicates the company using it is competing with other members of the NCSA for a safety award. Each crushed stone plant of a member company enrolling in the 1961 NCSA Safety Contest was given one of these useful attention-getting signs.

Survey Completed On Baling Press Hazards

The Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel has completed a survey of accidents connected with hydraulic baling presses. The Institute has sent to its members a report of this survey and a list of suggested safety measures useful in avoiding potential accidents in operating baling presses.

This is the second such survey on scrap yard equipment made by the Institute under its National Subcommittee on Safety of the Yard Dealers Committee.

The first survey dealt with the alligator shear and hazards which could be avoided in operation of that particular type of equipment.

AIIE Asks for Research Abstracts

Once a year the Research Information Subcommittee of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers requests that research sources submit research performed in the field of industrial engineering.

Sources from which information will be solicited are universities, industrial organizations, research institutions, and non-profit organizations, including government agencies and professional societies.

These research abstracts are published annually and provide a valuable service to industry and universities. Research abstracts are to be collected in:

Work measurement, methods, facility planning, applied psychology, engineering economics, organization planning, materials processing, production planning and control, data processing systems design, applied mathematics, costs and cost control, and industrial engineering education.

The subcommittee will appreciate all information on industrial engineering research, past and present, about which it might gather abstracts.

Write: Dr. Jay Goldman, chairman, Research Information Subcommittee, AIIE, Department of Industrial Engineering, Washington University, St. Louis 30, Mo.

Those concerned with safe handling of Teflon fluorocarbon resins are asking:

What's This About Teflon?

**This information has been provided by
the Safety and Fire Protection Division,
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.**

IN THE ABSENCE of definitive laboratory and field experience with high-temperature applications in the early days of Teflon, some reports warned that decomposition products probably contained substantial quantities of fluorine and other toxic gases that could cause serious injury or death if inhaled. Later experience showed that fluorine gas was *not* a product of decomposition, and that the earlier warnings had been vastly exaggerated.

Some of these early reports undoubtedly have contributed to occasional rumors of "fatal" incidents associated with Teflon. In almost every case, these rumors have cited the case of a "machinist" who allegedly died after smoking a cigarette contaminated with bits of Teflon.

Every rumor of this type that has come to the attention of Du Pont has been assiduously traced to its source and, without exception, found to be completely without basis in fact. Twenty years of experience with these resins has not produced a single reported case of serious illness, much less a fatality.

This wealth of experience has also produced proven safe methods of handling these resins under various conditions. Practical suggestions for handling Teflon, as for any organic material at high temperature, are listed below:

Grinding, sawing, and machining of Teflon resins are operations performed routinely in fabricators'

shops. Since the quantity of resin heated is usually quite small and since temperatures seldom exceed 400-450F, there is normally no need for extra ventilation. Coolants usually provided to improve production rates and quality will serve to control overheating. A temporary condition known as polymer fume fever could result from smoking cigarettes contaminated with bits of Teflon, and therefore open packages of cigarettes or tobacco should not be carried or used in the machining area.

Soldering and hot stripping operations have been employed with Teflon insulated wire for years on a routine basis. In general, normal ventilation rates required for worker comfort provide adequate safety for these operations. As an added measure during hot wire stripping, especially on a production line basis, some shops provide a small exhaust duct at the work bench.

Disposal of scrap Teflon presents no special problem to the user. Up to about 10 lbs. at a time may be incinerated along with general plant refuse if the incinerator has sufficient draft to exhaust all combustion products to the stack. Due to the non-flammability of Teflon, however, this may be a lengthy procedure; for this reason disposal is often handled by depositing scrap Teflon in a dump.

Storage and fire control usually involve only small quantities of resin, and its presence is unlikely to

add appreciably to the other hazards of a fire. Bulk quantities of Teflon and other polymers should be stored away from flammable materials. In the event of fire, personnel entering the storage area should use a fresh air supply or a respirator effective against organic vapors, acid fumes, and finely divided particulate matter. This type of equipment is standard in fighting many types of fires.

Welding and flame cutting can quickly destroy the usefulness of most plastics and Teflon is no exception. For practical purposes then, it is desirable to remove all plastic parts before welding or cutting. Where this is not possible, mechanical ventilation, such as a small fan, should be provided.

Cooking utensils such as fry pans coated with Teflon resins for greaseless, nonstick cooking provide a close-to-home example of the safety of the relatively thermally stable Teflon resins. The Food and Drug Administration sees no health hazard under the 1958 Food Additives Amendment when using Teflon TFE-fluorocarbon resins for normal cooking or processing of foods.

From the above we see that the safe handling of the Teflon fluorocarbon resins is generally a simple matter of ventilation. The care exercised with these resins at high temperature should be the same care used when any organic is heated to very high temperatures.

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CIRCLE 35 ON READER CARD

HOW TO BE PREPARED FOR ACID OR ALKALI BURNS

Clinical Research and User Tests Establish the Effectiveness of NEUTRALIZE

Every year, far too many workers are needlessly injured because someone failed to prepare for accidental acid/alkali burns by keeping a supply of NEUTRALIZE on hand and instructing employees how to use it.

What happens is that when chemical substances splash, the first thought of fellow-workers is to bathe the injured eye or other affected parts with water or use an antidote. Either course may be hazardous.

Why NEUTRALIZE is effective

With NEUTRALIZE there is never any question as to what to do. For both clinical research and tests in use have proved that this sterile liquid preparation is equally effective for both acid and alkali burns.

NEUTRALIZE starts to work immediately—relieving suffering and safeguarding the delicate tissues. It washes off and neutralizes the outer layer of the chemical, then neutralizes the danger area—the layer of chemical next to the tissue. Finally, it penetrates the surface to inactivate the chemicals water does not reach.

Water and antidotes may be dangerous

Water may be ineffective for several reasons. There must be an ample supply available immediately and the irri-

gation must continue for 15 to 30 minutes. Even then, extensive tests prove that water dilutes chemicals slowly, and has less effect on the layer of chemicals next to the membrane and will not remove those that have penetrated the tissue surface.

If an improper antidote is applied, the danger may be compounded. Under pressure to *do* something to relieve suffering, who knows exactly what *is* proper—particularly when the victim may not be able to identify the material that splashed.

Laboratory and use tests

NEUTRALIZE was developed for E. D. Bullard Company in 1955. After extensive laboratory and clinical tests, it was made available for industrial use in 1956. Hardly a day goes by in which we do not receive news of tissue damage that was prevented or minimized because NEUTRALIZE was used immediately.

NEUTRALIZE is available in 4, 8 and 32-ounce and 1 and 5-gallon plastic bottles. We will gladly supply physicians, nurses and safety engineers with samples and literature, including clinical reports. Contact your Bullard Safety Distributor or write:



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PERSONALS

News of people in safety
and related activities



N. D. Simmons

Simmons Named CISA Secretary

NORMAN D. SIMMONS has been appointed executive secretary for the Canadian Industrial Safety Association. Simmons has worked for National Research Council, the Bureau of Mines, Ottawa, Rogers-Majestic Corp. Ltd., and Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.

Pioneer Safety Man Dies

JAMES B. DOUGLAS, retired manager of the Claims and Insurance Department, Philadelphia Gas Works, died March 30. He had served as a National Safety Council director.

For three terms he had worked on the NSC executive committee and in 1917 was chairman of the Utilities Section. Mr. Douglas also served as chairman of the Accident Prevention Committee of the American Gas Institute, and was an organizer and the first president of the Philadelphia Safety Council.

Carter, Ramsey Elected At Annual UL Meeting

At the recent annual meeting of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., RUSH W. CARTER, vice president-manager (Western Department) Aetna Insurance Group, was elected Trustee of the Board, replacing CLINTON W. ALLEN, deceased. THOMAS F. RAMSEY was elected treasurer, replacing HAROLD F. DUNCAN, retired. All other trustees and officers were reelected.

Carter is a graduate of Indiana

University. He entered the insurance business in 1922, and in July 1923 joined the Aetna Insurance Group staff as farm examiner and successively became special agent, farm superintendent, assistant manager, manager. In 1953 he was promoted to his present position.

Ramsey attended Northwestern University, and in 1948 obtained his Certified Public Accountant certificate. He joined Underwriters' Laboratories in 1952 as assistant to the treasurer and in 1955 was promoted to assistant treasurer.

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Malone.
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troit, Mich. J. P. Cooper.

Key Contacts



NSC members listed here have designated these key contacts for handling relations between their organizations and the NSC.

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Calif. C. J. Lloyd.
Intercol Refineria Cartagena, Car-
tagena, Colombia, S.A. G. Gomez.
Kelly Ryan Equipment Co., Blair,
Neb. K. B. Wachter.
Maccam Transport, Ltd., Moose
Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada. D. E.
Skingle.
Magnaflux Corp., Chicago, Ill. T. J.
Reseck.
Marlin Rockwell Corp., Jamestown,
N.Y. John Halberg.
Metal Box and Cabinet Corp.,
Chicago, Ill. G. Persson.
New York Department of Person-
nel, New York, N.Y. Harold A. Win-
ston.

Piel Brothers, Brooklyn, N.Y. J.
Larkin.
Plantation Pipe Line Co., Atlanta,
Ga. J. G. Oliver.
Queen Products Div., Albert Lea,
Minn. D. G. Bauer.
Thiokol Chemical Corp., Huntsville,
Ala. Thomas R. Gooch.
Trans World Refining Co., Jersey
City, N.J. R. J. Astarita.
Ultra Chemical Works Inc., Patter-
son, N.J. William Donnelly.
U.S. Flare Div., Atlantic Research
Corp., Saugus, Calif. William Lichten-
berg.
Utilities Line Construction Co.,
Jenkintown, Pa. J. J. Wood Jr.
Vanadium Corporation of America,
Durango, Colo. R. G. Vesper.
Van Waters & Rogers Inc., Los
Angeles. William J. Cody.
Virginia Stage Lines Inc., Char-
lottesville, Va. W. P. Bowling.
Vitro Chemical Co., Chattanooga,
Tenn. R. N. Miller.
Wallaceburg Brass Ltd., Wallace-
burg, Ontario, Canada. R. J. Kidd.
The Wallace Press, Chicago. W. R.
Butterbaugh.
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.,
Williamsburg, Pa. John C. Fluke.
White Pine Copper Co., White
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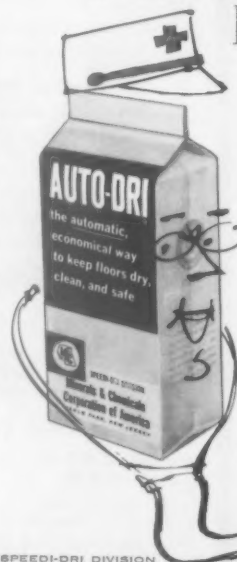
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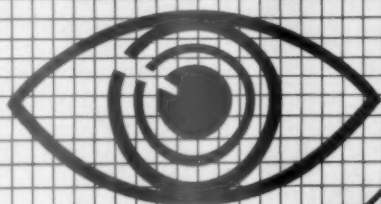
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CIRCLE 41 ON READER CARD



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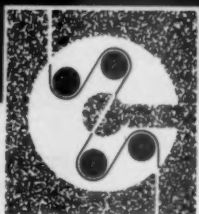
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Around The Compass

Activities
Programs
Events



By **JAMES M. BASHAM**
Field Service Department, NSC

R. E. Terrell Heads New Safety Group

Rommie E. Terrell is now managing director of the newly-organized Citizens Safety Organization of Charlotte and Mecklenburg, Inc., Charlotte, N.C.

Terrell, a journalism graduate of Oklahoma City University, worked in the field of journalism before entering safety work as assistant director of public information for the Oklahoma Safety Department in 1955.

Association Names New President

Mr. C. A. Van Hoene, vice president of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, was recently elected president of the Louisiana Safety Association.

Wisconsin Council Publishes News Guide

The Wisconsin Council of Safety has published a *Safety Council News Guide* to help the council's officers develop and maintain effective relations with news editors reporting safety activities to the public.

The *Guide* was written by Robert Doyle, WCS public relations adviser and for 18 years a member of the *Milwaukee Journal* news staff.

Guide sections include "Get Acquainted with News Editors in Your Community," "Call Your Story

← CIRCLE 42 ON READER CARD

'News,' Not 'Publicity,'" "Send Editors Background Information," and "Learn and Understand the Editors' Deadlines."

To get a copy, write to R. W. Gillette, executive director, Wisconsin Council of Safety, 119 East Washington Avenue, Washington Building, Madison 3, Wis.

Seattle-King County Elects President

Fred Huleen, director of personnel, Boeing Airplane Company, has been named president of the Seattle-King County (Wash.) Safety Council.

Huleen was graduated from the University of Washington in 1937 and attended Columbia University's executive program in business administration before joining Boeing in 1943 as personnel manager of the Aberdeen (Wash.) branch plant.

He became personnel manager and labor coordinator for all branch plants of the firm two years later, and in 1946 was appointed assistant labor relations manager. In 1952 he became director of industrial relations and was named director of personnel in 1957.

Tennessee Passes Anti-Racket Law

Gov. Buford Ellington has approved a new anti-racket law making it unlawful to solicit or accept fees, or to sell advertising, under the guise of representing a police, judicial or safety association unless the person is employed by or a member of an organization engaging in law enforcement, judicial or safety work.

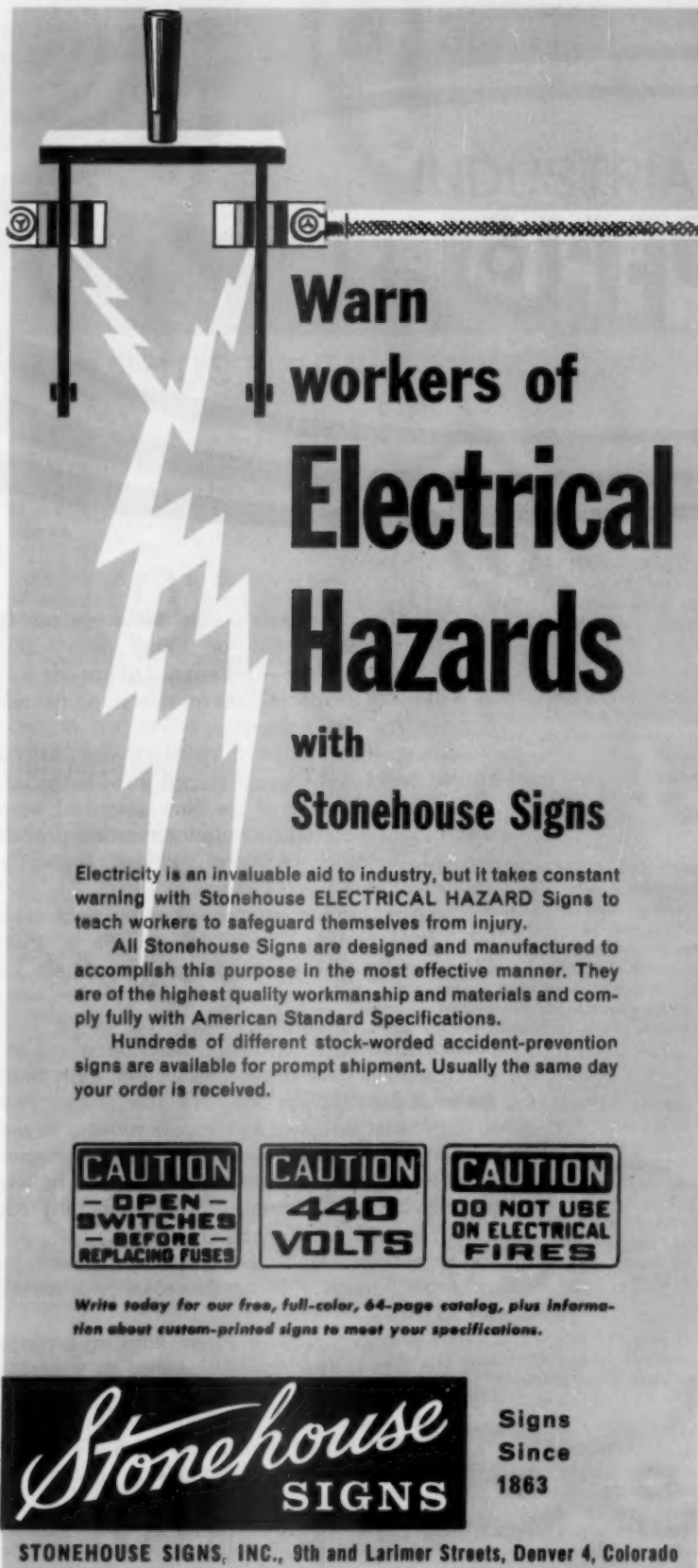
T. J. Smith New Waco Head

T. J. Smith, sales manager, Hill Printing Co., Waco, Texas, is the newly elected president of the Greater Waco Safety Council.

Tulsa Council Chooses President

R. W. Ellison, manager of industrial relations, Service Pipe Line Co., Tulsa, Okla., recently has been elected president of the Tulsa Area Safety Council.

— To Page 139



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SPECIAL FILM SECTION

LOOKING for a safety film? Now you can find it!

This special section on safety films — another service of NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS — is designed to provide a compact source of information on nationally available films on safety and the related fields of fire prevention, first aid, and civil defense.

Almost 400 producers, sponsors, and distributors of safety films in the United States and Canada helped provide the information in this special section. Although some of the films described were viewed by us, most of the descriptions were taken from information provided by the producer or sponsor and, therefore, *inclusion does not necessarily constitute recommendation by the National Safety Council.*

The films have been grouped under eight major headings: Industrial, Motor Transportation, Traffic, Home, Farm, Public, School, and Television Clips and Spots. Each heading is broken into subject sections numbered for easy reference.

Each film source has been given a code number. The code number appears at the end of each film description and is identified in the list of film sources at the back of the film section. Only films with the code number (1) are available from the NSC. *All queries concerning films should be addressed to the source indicated by the code number in the list of film sources.*

Every source distributes films under one or more terms of availability, which have been given an alphabetical code. The availability codes immediately precede the source number. The availability codes are: P — purchase, R — rent or lease, L — loan, and Q — query.

Certain abbreviations are used in the technical descriptions of the films.

16mm — needs a 16mm projector with sound (all 16mm films listed are sound films).

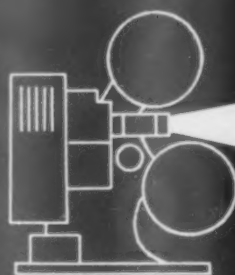
35mm strip — needs a 35mm filmstrip projector with a record player, unless the film is specifically identified as a silent film or calls for a tape recorder.

35mm — needs a 35mm sound projector of the type used in theaters.

b&w — black and white, col — color.

min — minutes, sec — seconds (running time). Silent filmstrips show number of frames.

tv/ok — cleared for television, tv/no — not cleared for television, tv/? — television clearance uncertain or conditional.



INDUSTRIAL

ALL INDUSTRIES

Management and Supervision

1

Safety Organization and Programs

CAUSE AND EFFECT (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1957, tv/no) Typical occupational accident patterns. PRL348

CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1957, tv/no) Safety engineering services. PRL348

CLOSE SHAVES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Near accidents are warnings of danger. PRL348

DANGER, MEN WORKING (16mm, b&w, 11 min, tv/no) The monetary cost of accidents to industry. Shows how safety programs can return many times their expense in reduced accident costs. PR190

DESIGN FOR SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 26 min, 1952, tv/ok) Produced by the U. S. Department of Labor in cooperation with the University of Maryland, this film shows the method by which safety was integrated into the engineering courses at the University. Deals primarily with machine guarding and other safety methods. L319

EVERYBODY'S JOB (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1953, tv/no) How a safety committee works. The need for plant-wide cooperation. PRL348

EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 15 min, 1960, tv/no) Emphasizes the importance of job planning, foreman's briefing, employee briefing at the job site, work area protection, location of underground facilities, use of mechanical equipment, housekeeping, use of combustible gas indicators, use of pressure control equipment, use of personal protective equipment and safe practices in arc welding. PL21

MATTER OF DEGREE (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 13 min, 1957, tv/?) Outlines a program for preventing employee injuries. Q84

NO LONGER WORRIED (16mm, b&w, 28 min, 1952, tv/ok) Shows the history of the institution of insurance in America and its work in preventing loss. Shows the interest insurance companies are taking in safety movements. L295

ONE IS TOO MANY (16mm, col, 28 min, 1957, tv/no) Shows the necessity for emphasizing safety at all levels—from top management to the worker himself. Q227

A PLANT HEALTH PROGRAM (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 14 min, 1955, tv/no) Tells the story behind employee health services by showing how such a service operates in a printing plant in Louisville, Ky. By answering such questions as: why are employee's health programs being established? what services do they provide? what do they accomplish?—the film shows a two point program in action. The information given in this film strip will be of interest to management, workers and those in the health professions. Prints are available from most state health departments on a loan basis. P295

THE RIGHT COMBINATION (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1954, tv/no) Safety—men and supervisors. PRL348

RX FOR SAFETY (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 15 min, 1959, tv/?) A presentation of integrated safety procedures in various departments of a plant. Q261

SAFE AS YOU THINK (16mm, b&w, 27 min, 1950, tv/no) A dramatic attack on the belief, "You can't prevent accidents; they just happen!" Descriptions of the General Motors safety program are interwoven in the story. PL122

SAFETY DOESN'T HAPPEN (16mm, b&w, 16 min, 1956, tv/no) A film for business men and supervisors, of any size firm and any type of operation. Shows how accidents result in red ink by causing

production lags, slowing up shipments, disrupting employee morale and efficiency. Stock No. 144.06. P1, R29

SAFETY FOR CALIFORNIA COUNTIES (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 17½ min, 1957, tv/?) Describes some safety programs used in counties in California. Q59

SAFETY FOR SURE (16mm, col, 11 min, 1959, tv/ok) The film points out the sure way to safety and the four key points to be taught on any job: size up the situation; use your safety code and follow instructions; protect your fellow workers; and establish an alternate plan. P318

STAY ALERT—STAY ALIVE (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1953, tv/no) Narrated by Lowell Thomas, noted news commentator, this is the story of the continued downward trend of American industrial accidents. The question—"How"—is answered by showing how industry takes measures to insure the worker's safety, but the worker himself is shown to be the final answer. L7

SAFETY OR SLAUGHTER (16mm, col or b&w, 13½ min, 1958, tv/ok) The film points out that road accidents account for about 1/3 of all fatal industrial manufacturing accidents. These accidents qualify as industrial accidents because truck drivers, salesmen, and executives travelling on business are protected by the Ontario Compensation Act. Also available in French. P154, L102

TAKE A GOOD LOOK (16 mm, col or b&w, 26 min, 1956, tv/ok) Outlines the need for an organized safety program in a plant. Q35

WE'RE ON THE SPOT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, tv/no) Portrays common accident hazards in industrial plants. Discusses aspects of safe and healthful working conditions. Includes employer-worker responsibility, foreman-workman relationship. R296

2

Supervisor Training and General Interest

COMMUNICATION FOR SAFETY SERIES (16mm, b&w, 10 min each, 1959, tv/no) This series offers a fresh approach to the universal problem of getting ideas across! A combination of live action—featuring actors who look and talk like foreman—and animated cartoon, it shows foremen how to use plain talk to put safety across, how to talk safety as easily as they talk bowling or baseball. Series Stock No. 147.00. Also available as a 35mm film slide series. Stock No. 147.10. P1

LET'S TALK ABOUT SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/no) Shows how talking about safety can become a regular helpful habit. Stock No. 147.01. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 147.11. P1

TAKE A TALKIE-BREAK (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/no) An easy way for foreman to fulfill their safety responsibilities—10 minutes a day devoted to safety talks. Stock No. 147.02. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 147.12. P1

SETTING 'EM STRAIGHT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/no) Shows how to correct a worker's unsafe practices without causing hurt feelings or annoyance. Stock No. 147.03. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 147.13. P1

LET EVERYBODY HELP (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/no) Shows supervisors that cooperation comes quickly when workers know their ideas are wanted. Stock No. 147.04. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 147.14. P1

A GRAY DAY FOR O'GRADY (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) Foreman O'Grady's boss shows him how a couple of recent accidents tied up his time, brought production to a near stand still, and spiraled his department's costs. Stock No. 144.02. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 144.01. P1, R29

HUMAN FACTORS IN SAFETY SERIES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min to 30 min, 1948, tv/no) Shows your foremen how to understand and use basic psychology and human relation methods to become better safety supervisors. An interesting study of the subject of handling people that your foremen will learn from and enjoy. Series Stock No. 142.00. P1, R29

THE SECRET OF SUPERVISION (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1948, tv/no) Sets the stage for the rest of the series. Illustrates why workers respond to one supervisor, resent and rebel against another. Explains that the films to follow show how to be a boss and still be liked. Stock No. 142.04. P1, R29

TEACHING SAFETY ON THE JOB (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1948, tv/no) Shows supervisors how to prepare and give job safety instructions. Illustrates the four steps of good training: tell the worker what to do, show him how to do it, let him try it, spot check until he masters the job. Stock No. 142.05. P1, R29

PEOPLE ARE ALL ALIKE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1948, tv/no) Explains that all normal people have the same basic wants—recognition for good work, knowledge of what goes on, sense of belonging to the group, etc. Shows how foremen can satisfy these wants, get men to work with them. Stock No. 142.01. P1, R29

TEAMWORK FOR SAFETY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1948, tv/no) Suggests ways for supervisors to make safety interesting and important to the workers. Discusses holding meetings, encouraging questions, using safety literature, and getting workers to inspect for hazards. Stock No. 142.06. P1, R29

EVERYBODY'S DIFFERENT (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1948, tv/no) Points out that while people have many things in common, they also have different personalities, abilities, and backgrounds, and shows supervisors what allowances to make for these differences. Stock No. 142.02. P1, R29

SAFETY CASE HISTORIES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 30 min, 1948, tv/no) Presents descriptions of accidents that actually happen; then the film stops so that the foremen can discuss causes and suggest means of prevention. Winds up the course by showing the foremen what they have learned. Stock No. 142.03. P1, R29

THE KEY MAN (35mm strip, w/sound, col. 7½ min, 1957, tv/?) Explains some company safety programs to supervisory personnel. Q84

LET'S TALK SAFETY SERIES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 1954, tv/no) Sponsored by the American Gas and Electric Service Corporation, these five film strips and records are designed for training supervisors to discover the cause and effects of accidents. Each film presents a particular situation in which poor supervision or a personality factor either caused an accident or put the worker in an unsafe condition. Film titles: *It Was Like This* (4½ min); *Wise Guy* (3½ min); *And Be Careful* (3½ min); *Now or Safely* (3 min); *Do Exactly as I Say* (3½ min). P333

NO ONE ELSE CAN DO IT (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1956, tv/no) A foreman finds he must accept responsibility for safety in his department. P1, R29

PICK YOUR SAFETY TARGET (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1952, tv/no) Shows foremen how to analyze and classify accidents, interpret facts and translate them into action. Stock No. 144.04. Also available in a 35mm color slide film. Stock No. 144.03. P1, R29

SAFETY AND THE FOREMAN SERIES (16mm, b&w, 10 min each, 1957, tv/no) The success of any safety program rests largely on the shoulders of the foreman—the man in the best possible position to eliminate hazards, point out unsafe operations, and teach each worker to be safety conscious on the job. Photographed in real factories and based upon real situations, each film in this series offers its idea in an interesting, realistic manner that will convince, teach and guide your foremen to the kind of safety supervision that spells safety program success. Series Stock No. 146.00. Also available as a 35mm slide film series. Stock No. 146.10. P1, R29

NO ONE ELSE CAN DO IT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1957, tv/no) A foreman learns that only he can do the basic job of preventing accidents that interfere with work output: by teaching workers, watching for hazards and by anticipating accident problems. Stock No. 146.03. Also available as a 35mm slidefilm. Stock No. 146.13. P1, R29

FACT FINDING, NOT FAULT FINDING (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1957, tv/no) The film emphasizes that the most important question in an accident is not "whose fault was it?" but "what can we do about it?" Stock No. 146.01. Also available as a 35mm soundslide. Stock No. 146.11. P1, R29

FORESIGHT — NOT HINDSIGHT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1957, tv/no) The film shows that foresight—eliminating hazards before they can cause accidents—is the difference between real safety supervision and just a good try. Stock No. 146.02. Also available in a 35mm sound slide. Stock No. 146.12. P1, R29

WHAT THEY DON'T KNOW CAN HURT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1957, tv/no) A lesson on the need for showing workers the right way to do a job, and for correcting them when they are wrong. The film shows that many accidents charged to carelessness are really caused by insufficient knowledge. Stock No. 146.04. Also available as a 35mm sound slide. Stock No. 146.14. P1, R29

SAFETY MANAGEMENT FOR FOREMEN SERIES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min each, 1945, tv/no) Shows foremen what and how to teach workers. Shows foremen how a successful program can result in increased production. Series Stock No. 141.00. P1, R29

BRAIN BEATS BRAWN (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) Teaches foremen the best material handling practices—detailed instructions on lifting, carrying and stocking. Stock No. 141.01. P1, R29

CAUSE AND CURE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) Shows how to analyze an accident to determine its real causes. Covers 10 unsafe acts and eight unsafe conditions every foreman should look out for. Stock No. 141.02. P1, R29

DOCTOR'S ORDERS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) Sells foremen on the importance of first aid, physical exams and prompt, accurate accident reports. Stock No. 141.03. P1, R29

GUARD DUTY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) Pictures effective guards for common power machines, and points out that it's up to the foreman to see that these guards are kept in place. Stock No. 141.04. P1, R29

FOLLOW THE LEADER (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) A step-by-step description of how a safety program is organized—the defining of safety responsibility, analyzing accident records, holding safety meetings, inspecting, guarding machinery and training. Stock No. 141.05. P1, R29

PRINCIPLES AND INTEREST (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) Discusses ways by which foremen can create an active interest in safety among workers. Discusses contests, inspections, meetings, posters, etc. Stock No. 141.06. P1, R29

PRODUCTION WITH SAFETY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) The theme of this film is that it takes less time to prevent accidents than to have them. Accident case histories are used to prove this point. Gives specific examples of how safety increases production and cuts costs. Stock No. 141.07. P1, R29

RIGHT DRESS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) Shows that foremen should see that each worker has proper protective equipment and clothing for his job. Stock No. 141.08 P1, R29

SAFETY IS IN ORDER (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) A study of good housekeeping methods for foremen. Stresses the need to keep an orderly and organized department—for efficiency as well as safety. Stock No. 141.09. P1, R29

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) Shows exactly what to do in a safety inspection—stop and think about safety, look for unsafe conditions and listen to suggestions. Stock No. 141.10. P1, R29

THE SAFETY SUPERVISOR (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1952, tv/no) From the Accidents Don't Happen Series. Presents the problems confronting the safety supervisor in dealing with both management and labor. Also makes an appeal to management to cooperate with the safety supervisor in the company's safety program. P295, R202

SIGNS WITHOUT WORDS (16mm, b&w, 3¼ min, 1955, tv/no) Points out, by comparison to traffic signs, other tell-tale signs of hazards in a shop. Q155

SPEAKING OF SAFETY SERIES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 13 min each, 1950, tv/no) This series will make it easier for your foremen—the vital link in communicating your ideas to workers—to speak up for safety, to talk persuasively, with greater confidence and conviction. Series Stock No. 143.00. P1, R29

THE POWER OF SPEECH (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 13 min, 1950, tv/no) Lists some of the occasions when foremen might be called upon to give a speech, explains the difference between a formal and a working speech, discusses the purposes of each. Stock No. 143.05. P1, R29

BUTTERFLIES IN YOUR STOMACH (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 13 min, 1950, tv/no) Explains the psychological reactions that cause stage fright, "that strange feeling that hits you the minute you stand up to talk." Offers a number of ways of overcoming stage fright. Stock No. 143.01. P1, R29

THE KEY TO GOOD SPEAKING (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) Outlines four methods of preparing a speech and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of each, with an explanation of which is recommended and why. Gives a step by step description of preparing a safety speech. Stock No. 143.02. P1, R29

NOW YOU'RE TALKING (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 13 min, 1950, tv/no) The actual speech making—how loudly to talk, how to phrase ideas, your own attitude, the importance of not talking down to your audience. How friendliness, sincerity and enthusiasm can make a success of a speech. Stock No. 143.03. P1, R29

RING THE BELL (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 13 min, 1950, tv/no) Shows how to hold the attention of the audience from the beginning to end. Explains how to break the ice, the value of demonstrations, use of scale models, mock ups, films and still pictures, graphs, charts, and diagrams. Stock No. 143.06 P1, R29

ON YOUR FEET (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 13 min, 1950, tv/no) Explains the physical side of standing up to speak—how to stand, what to do with your hands, where to look, the purpose of moving around and how to do it effectively. Stock No. 143.04. P1, R29

SUPERVISING FOR SAFETY SERIES (16mm, b&w, 10 min each, 1953, tv/ok) These films feature the antics of a foreman named Gus O'Grady whose fumbling, fuming, and funny misadventures offer foremen plenty of basic lessons on handling their workers. The ideas presented in each film are those of Dr. Arthur Secord, a noted lecturer and teacher of human relations techniques. Series Stock No. 145.00 Also available is a 35mm slide film series. Stock No. 145.10. P1, R29

CALL 'EM ON THE CARPET (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/ok) Confronted with the problem of trying to correct some of his men, O'Grady sees that each worker is different—each must be treated as an individual. He learns to correct each man in private, to explain reasons for instruction, to give a compliment when it is due. Stock No. 145.02. Also available as a 35mm sound slide. Stock No. 145.12. P1, R29

IT'S AN ORDER (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/ok) After a series of misunderstandings, O'Grady decides that there is more to giving an order than he realized. He learns the importance of saying what you mean, and making written orders clear. The film shows how an order, wrongly given, can cause an accident. Stock No. 145.03 Also available as a 35mm sound slide. Stock No. 145.13. P1, R29

FRAGILE — HANDLE FEELINGS WITH CARE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/ok) O'Grady learns that a really important part of his job is to consider the feelings of his workers. The film shows that workers want to know the reasons for rules or changes, want recognition for ideas, want a pat on the back when it is merited. Stock No. 145.01. Also available as a 35mm sound slide. Stock No. 145.11. P1, R29

TO LIVE IN DARKNESS (16mm, b&w, 13 min tv/no) Dramatic case histories of preventable eye accidents and their effect upon employees and their families. Suitable for supervisory and safety groups, general employee groups and any lay audience concerned with eye safety. PR295

A WAY TO EFFICIENT PRODUCTION SERIES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 36 min, 1953, tv/no) A series of four film strips directed to supervisors, pointing out the relationship between accidents and loss of production. Titles: Production Efficiency, Fundamental Facts of Industrial Safety, Looking For The Cause, How To Stop Accidents. Apply to source for information. Q203

3

Rehabilitation

COMEBACK (16mm, col, 27 min, 1950, tv/no) Several aspects of vocational rehabilitation. Medical care, physical therapy, vocational guidance and training are discussed. L218

EVERYBODY'S HANDICAPPED (16mm, b&w, 18 min, 1954, tv/ok) A film for employers showing how handicapped workers can give, in many instances, exceptional job performance. Also illustrates that physical limitations are often amply compensated for by greater efficiency, less absenteeism, and a definitely lower accident rate. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. R279

AN INVESTMENT IN HUMAN WELFARE (16mm, col, 22 min, 1951, tv/ok) Handicapped men and women prove they can handle certain jobs as well as the average worker. L218

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION (16mm, col, 28 min, 1953, tv/no) Deals with rehabilitation of physically handicapped through the use of advanced therapy techniques. Follows a man's life in detail from the time he is disabled until he is once more successfully employed. Employment of disabled workers in industry is urged. PR331

THE REHABILITATION STORY (16mm, b&w or col, 30 min, 1954, tv/no) Shows the effects of disability on personal and vocational efficiency. Film tells how restoration is achieved through a rehabilitation program. This process—including counseling, treatment, vocational training and job placement—is prevalent throughout many states and the firm's purpose is to arouse interest for such programs. PR331

TEAMWORK IN ACTION (16mm, b&w, 33½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Explains the functions of the Ontario Workmen's Board through the story of the rehabilitation of Joe Fenton, who lost his leg as a result of an accident at the plant where he worked. L346

Employee Training

5

Psychology of Safety

AN ACCIDENT HAPPENS TO SAM (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) Workers will laugh and learn as the accident-wise industrial nurse, Miss Miller, proves to skeptical Sam that accidents

just don't happen. By the end of the day Sam is converted. Stock No. 171.39. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.38. P1, R29

ACCIDENTS DON'T HAPPEN SERIES (16mm, b&w, 5 to 18 min, 1946—1955, tv/ok) A course in industrial safety designed for both supervisors and employees. Two dangers are emphasized throughout—physical hazards and human carelessness. Available as a set or individually. See individual listings for detailed descriptions. Titles: *Organization, Machines, Handling, Falls, Safe Clothing, the Safety Supervisor, Early Handling of Spinal Injuries.* P295

ACCIDENTS DON'T JUST HAPPEN (16mm, b&w, 13½ min, 1958, tv/?) The human factor underlying accidents. The film is a departure point for group discussion on ways in which accidents happen and ways in which they may be avoided. P83, L244

ANYONE YOU KNOW/ (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1956, tv/no) Accidents can happen when you least expect them. PRL348

APRIL FOOL (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1955, tv/no) How industrial workers can avoid both on-the-job and off-the-job accidents by developing the proper attitude toward safety. L348

BANDAGE BAIT (35mm, b&w, 9 min, 1951, tv/no) Presents the unsafe acts in industry which cause a great percentage of accidents to workers. Shows how proper attitude plays a big part in safety. Humorous treatment throughout. For theatrical use only. PR112

BEWARE THE FOG (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 10½ min, 1956, tv/?) A plant worker, usually careful, forgets safety when away from his own work area. Q131

DOUBLE TAKE (16mm, b&w, 3¾ min, 1955, tv/no) Brings out shop accident potentials that can be recognized by employees who give their full attention. Q155

HAZARD HUNTING (16mm, col, 22¼ min, 1956, tv/no) A check-test silent film. Instructional material includes a leaders guide and material for checking hazard awareness on the part of the audience. Q155

HEADS YOU WIN (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1954, tv/no) Safety in the small shop. PRL348

HERE'S HOW (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) Shows workers how to do various industrial jobs safely and efficiently. Cartoon treatment used. L348

HEY, YOU! (16mm, col, 8 min, 1959, tv/no) Points out the value of on-the-spot corrective action in armed services. Q92

HOW TO HAVE AN ACCIDENT AT WORK (16mm, col, 8 min, 1960, tv/no) Donald Duck, the perfect model of all good safety habits at home, recklessly disregards all the rules when he goes on the job. Donald blames fate for his troubles, but J. J. Fate materializes to shatter Donald's efforts to alibi his own thoughtlessness. R335

IF YOU TOOK YOUR FAMILY TO WORK (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1954, tv/no) A workman keeps imagining he sees his son watching him do things that violate the safety rules. He realizes that he should practice safety on the job just as though his family were with him. Stock No. 171.84. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.83. P1, R29

IT'S STILL UP TO YOU (16mm, b&w, 4½ min, 1956, tv/no) Illustrates general shop practices that result in accidents. Q155

THE LION'S SHARE (35mm slide, w/sound, col, 15 min, 1959, tv/?) Buddy Lion starts a discourse on being safety conscious, but his constantly interrupted by a series of incidents in which "Joe Doakes," by losing his safety consciousness, gets himself in line for accident and injury. Buddy Lion rescues Joe Doakes repeatedly, but at the same time gets him to gradually do his safety thinking for himself. L48

LUCKY (16mm, col, 18½ min, 1959, tv/no) This film shows how attitudes can effect a worker and his job. L291

MOSTLY PERSONAL (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950 tv/no) Shows personal attitudes to be the underlying cause of most accidents and injuries in handling material in industry. L348

ON POST SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 22 min, 1952, tv/no) Designed to improve on-duty accident prevention attitudes in the armed forces. P295, L310

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION (16mm, b&w, 13½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Shows methods by which management seeks to protect the health and safety of its employees. Q195

OUT OF THIS WORLD (16mm, b&w, 4 min, 1956, tv/no) Shows some shop practices that often are hazardous. Q155

PERSONAL SIDE OF SAFETY SERIES (16mm, b&w, 15 min each, 1951, tv/no) A film series that builds a convincing formula for personal safety. It shows a worker that no one else can keep him from getting hurt if he doesn't help—that he must work at being safe. Helps workers analyze and understand themselves so that they may thereby correct their own unsafe actions. Series Stock No. 171.50 Also available as 35mm sound slide films. Series Stock No. 171.44.

P1, R29

LET HABIT HELP (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Explains how new habit patterns are developed, and how to erase unsafe habits. Each routine task is accomplished largely by one or more of the habit sequences that the worker forms, so he must build safety into his habits. Stock No. 171.53. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.47.

P1, R29

GET A GRIP ON YOURSELF (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1951 tv/no) Shows how feelings and emotions can lead to actions that cause accidents. Explains how to make emotions work for instead of against. Stock No. 171.54. Also available as a 35-mm film strip. Stock No. 171.48.

P1, R29

DECIDE TO BE SAFE (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Wraps up the formula for personal safety with a quick review of the key points made in the other films. Points up the need for sincere determination to work safely. Stock No. 171.55. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.49.

P1, R29

SAFETY RECORD (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Emphasizes that award winning safety records just don't happen, but are the results of hard work on the part of every worker. Stock No. 171.51. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.45.

P1, R29

TWO STEPS TO SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) The two steps are: know your job—it's possible hazards and how to avoid them, know yourself—the personal habits that might cause accidents. Stock No. 171.52. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.46.

P1, R29

ROUGH RIDERS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) Shows how foolish habits we have can create dangerous conditions. Illustrates, through the use of cartoon, that we can cause serious accidents by losing control of our emotions.

L348

SAFE AS YOU MAKE IT (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1953, tv/no) Combines sound safety training with amusement

park thrills by contrasting safety of the high ride with the hazards of the safe appearing things we encounter every day. Stock No. 171.43.

P1, R29

SAFETY IS ALWAYS OUR NUMBER ONE BUSINESS (16mm, col, 12½ min, 1960, tv/no) Safe practices are explained to a new Caterpillar factory employee by his supervisor. The film is intended to convince the employee that safety is always his and management's No. 1 concern.

P66

SAFETY PAYS (16mm, col, 22½ min, 1954, tv/no) The film states that since everyone has certain material wants in life, work is necessary to obtain them, and safe work is even more necessary because accidents rob workers of the source of income needed to purchase their wants.

L100

SAFETYWISE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1960, tv/no) A series of three safety training films which discuss individual responsibility for safety, the worker's role in accident prevention and his stake in the safety program. Series Stock No. 171.75.

P1

SAFE AS YOU KNOW HOW (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1960, tv/no) Emphasizes the individual's responsibility for safety. Stock No. 171.76.

P1

NOT EVEN ONE CHANCE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1960, tv/?) Discusses the worker's role in accident prevention. Emphasizes the importance of not taking chances. Stock No. 171.77.

P1

HELP YOURSELF TO SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1960, tv/no) Discusses the worker's stake in the safety program. Emphasizes that even knowledgeable workers can develop safety blind spots. Stock No. 171.78.

P1

SO YOU'RE NEW AROUND HERE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) Directed toward indoctrination of new industrial employees in safe shop practices.

P1, R29

STOP, LOOK AND BEWARE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) The importance of observing warning signs.

PRL348

TAKE ANOTHER LOOK (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 10½ min, 1955, tv/?) An employee takes his family to a circus and comparisons are developed between his job hazards and circus acts.

Q131

TAKE TIME TO LIVE. (16mm, 12 min, 1953, tv/no) Film shows that many accidents in the home or on the street are

caused by rushing, that by allowing only five minutes more a day a worker can get to and from work with ease and safety. Stock no. 171.56 Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.57.

P1, R29

THAT WE MIGHT LIVE (16mm, col, 29½ min, 1957, tv/ok) Shows how all of us depend on each other for our safety and welfare.

Q292

THINK SAFELY — LIVE SAFELY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1953, tv/no) General industrial safety with common accident sources. PRL348

TOMORROW IS TOO LATE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, tv/no) Illustrates causes of industrial accidents and the importance of safety rules. Discusses various factors which enter into a proper working attitude. A general approach to industrial safety. (A 35mm slide film version may be rented from source 161.)

PR190

TWO FUTURES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) The danger inherent in wrong attitudes toward safe practices. Why self-interest demands a proper attitude.

L348

UNEXPECTED FACES (16mm, col, 26 min, 1956, tv-ok) A motivational fantasy type film which shocks into realism persons who are in the habit of disregarding safety precautions. Accidents always create unexpected faces—the face of a wife trying to tell her children why their father will not come home, etc.

PL233

THE VOICE OF SAFETY (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 15 min, 1953, tv/no) Narrated by Edwin C. Hill, film presents a new approach to safety consciousness. Tells of the inner voice which warns us of danger not always particularly noticed. Explains that every worker can be safe on any job if he heeds this voice and develops safe habits.

P241

WAKE UP (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1954, tv/no) Proper sleep as an accident prevention measure. PRL348

WHAT'S THE PAY-OFF (16mm, b&w, 4 min, 1955, tv/no) Deals with shop workers taking foolish chances, with comparisons to the penalty involved.

Q155

WRONG WAY BUTCH (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1951, tv/no) A "Pete Smith Specialty" produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. This film humorously portrays work hazards and suggests ways to eliminate them.

L50

WRONG WAY WALDO (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1953, tv/no) A fantasy about a person who scoffs at safety. PRL348

6

Health, Hygiene and First Aid

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION: BACK PRESSURE ARM-LIFT METHOD (16mm, b&w, 6 min, 1952, tv/ok) A demonstration of the back pressure arm-lift methods by experts from Springfield College. This method has been widely used by safety organizations. PR29

BASIC FIRST AID SERIES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 5—10 min each, tv/no) A series of 19 slide films designed to teach proper methods of treating emergency cases. Available singly or as a set. P267, R299

BILLION DOLLAR MALADY: THE COMMON COLD (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1952, tv/ok) The prevalence and cost to workers and employers of the common cold. How to safe guard against it. PR44

CHECKING FOR INJURIES (16mm, b&w, 16 min, 1952 tv/ok) If you came upon an injured person, would you know what to do? This film in a straightforward, simple manner demonstrates the correct techniques to use in examining a person for injury. PL349

THE DOCTOR EXAMINES YOUR HEART (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1955, tv/ok) Produced in collaboration with the American Heart Assn., the film is designed to promote active care of the heart to help avoid sudden attacks preventable through early detection. The need for periodic heart examinations and actual procedures for such examinations in the doctor's office make up the story of this film. PR44

EARLY HANDLING OF SPINAL INJURIES (16mm, b&w, 18 min, 1956, tv/no) One of the films in the Accidents Don't Happen series. A National Film Board of Canada Production showing what must be done in the way of on-the-spot first aid when back injuries are suspected or occur. Animation illustrates the structure of the spinal column and how paralysis may result from injury. Detailed demonstration of moving accident victims suspected of back injuries are shown both in a factory and a logging camp. Q202

EMERGENCY REMOVAL OF PATIENTS (16mm, col, 20 min, 1957, tv/no) This film shows nurses how to remove incapacitated patients quickly and

with minimum stress in case of a fire. Film is based on a National Safety Council booklet of the same title. PL3

15 MINUTES TO GO (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1947, tv/no) Dramatically compares the odds of getting an infection in a small cut or scratch with the odds in Russian Roulette. Shows workers that it's smart to invest 15 minutes in immediate medical attention. Stock No. 171.10. P1, R29

50,000 LIVES (16mm, col, 13½ min, 1960, tv/?) The film graphically demonstrates the new mouth to mouth and mouth to airway techniques of resuscitation, and shows why these methods are far superior to previously used manual methods. L29

FIRST AID (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1953, tv/no) A first aid review, shows the arm lift method of artificial respiration. PRL348

FIRST AID (16mm, col or b&w, 29 min, 1957, tv/ok) This film presents the basic lifesaving and related skills taught in the revised Standard First Aid Course of the American Red Cross. Demonstrations of proper first aid care in an emergency. Part 1 of the film covers dressings and bandages, artificial respiration, shock and burns. Part 2 covers bleeding, poisoning, broken bones, and common emergencies. PL349

FIRST AID (16mm, b&w, 1951, tv/no) Part I (25 min) shows methods of treating major wounds, fractures and burns. Part II (33 min) Shows methods of treating everyday emergencies such as foreign objects in the eye, poisoning, poison ivy, burns, scratches and fainting. P295

FIRST AID: FUNDAMENTALS (16mm, b&w or col, 11 min, 1953, tv/ok) A practical introduction to treatments of minor skin wounds, burns, sprains and bruises. Also demonstrates the back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration. For high school levels. PR82

FIRST AID IN THE PREVENTION OF SHOCK (16mm, b&w, 26 min, 1950, tv/no) How to recognize signs of shock. Proper and improper methods of handling the injured to avoid this danger. P295

FIRST AID ON THE SPOT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/no) Film demonstrates first aid treatment as approved by the American Red Cross. Features six types of injuries or disabilities and proper technique for handling each case. Includes: treatment for shock, care of wounds, control of bleeding, artificial respiration (mouth to mouth method), splinting a fracture, treating extensive burns. PR104

GUARD YOUR HEART (16mm, b&w, 27 min, 1951, tv/ok) Dramatizes ways for industrial workers and other adults to live with their hearts by planning work and recreation properly. Explains how the heart works and what changes take place in certain major heart diseases. Made in cooperation with the American Heart Association. PR44

HELP WANTED (16mm, b&w, 34 min, 1953, tv/no) One of the popular films on basic first aid. The back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration is demonstrated. L29

HOW TO CATCH A COLD (16mm, b&w or col., 10 min, 1951, tv/ok) How colds are spread. Why a day in bed may protect others. Also points out that a cold may be a symptom of a more serious illness. Cartoon treatment used. L29

HOW TO DO RESCUE BREATHING (16mm, b&w, 5 min, 1959, tv/?) The film begins by stressing the need for immediate action in cases of asphyxiation by whomever is on the spot at the time. The film demonstrates the performance of rescue breathing, explaining first exactly what is to be done, then goes through the entire process once more explaining the why of each step. P262

THE HUMAN BODY: SKELETON (16mm, b&w or col, 11 min, 1953, tv/ok) The purpose of the film is to explain the most important parts of the human skeleton, especially in terms of action and coordination. Complexity and operation of the system is shown through use of fluoroscopic technique. Can be used as a basic approach to first aid. PR82

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY—BREATHE AND LIVE (16mm, col, 18 min, 1954, tv/no) A U. S. Navy sponsored film demonstrating the precautions taken on naval jobs where workers are near or working in poisonous atmospheres. Many types of respirators and masks are shown. Precautions to be taken when working with poisonous materials or in an atmosphere lacking oxygen as well as consequences from not taking these precautions are shown. P295

KEEP OUT INFECTION (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) The dangers of neglecting small wounds. PRL348

NO TIME TO SPARE (16mm, col or b&w, 12 min, 1956, tv/ok) The film points out that different applications of the back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration are used on adults, young children and infants. The varying techniques are demonstrated. The film emphasizes in a most convincing way the importance of being prepared to use artificial respiration. P154

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROBLEMS (16mm, col, 42 min, 1953, tv/no) The film portrays industrial dermatoses, lead contamination, tuberculosis surveys, common cold in industry, traumatic cases of the injured, radiation control and protective measures in the handling of contaminated material in atomic energy plants. PR173

RESCUE BREATHING (16mm, b&w and col, 21 min, 1958, tv/?) Teaches techniques of mouth to mouth and mouth to nose rescue breathing. P19

SAVE THIS LIFE (16mm, b&w, 5 min, 1952, tv/no) Describes in detail the back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration. PR42

SECONDS COUNT (16mm, b&w, 8 min, 1953, tv/ok) Film teaches the back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration. Shows proper application of techniques, how to change operators during application and stimulants to give the victim after he revives. L7

THAT THEY MAY LIVE (16mm, col, 19 min, 1960, tv/?) After a detailed explanation of the principles of suffocation and rescue breathing is given in the film, the action moves to scenes where such accidents commonly occur and shows how mouth to mouth breathing can be applied on the spot. A special 27 minute version with a group training sequence has been prepared in color and in black and white. Teaching aids and demonstration devices have been prepared to enhance the films usefulness as a teaching tool. The film was produced at the University of Saskatchewan, College of Medicine, under the medical supervision of Dr. M. H. Brooks and Dr. A. B. Dobbkin. P245

7

Personal Protective Equipment

CAUTION—EYES AT WORK (16mm, col, 23 min, 1954, tv/no) Film outlines the importance of proper professional practices for adequate industrial eye protection program. Shows how both management and workers can get maximum benefit from such a program and concisely demonstrates how to start. PL22

EASY ON THE EYES (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1949, tv/no) Shows what it means to be blind or lose the sight of an eye, then offers a job-by-job explanation of the type of eye protection required. Three easy rules for eye safety Stock No. 171.08. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.07. P1, R29

THE EYES HAVE IT (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 2m in, tv/no) An appeal for the use of goggles in industry. Their value is demonstrated by case histories of eye accidents. P206

HARD HATS AND THINKING CAPS (16mm, col, 29½ min, 1960, tv/no) Suggests that most future safety progress depends on the men themselves, not safety engineers. Illustrates typical operations to show that thinking caps are more vital to safety than hard hats. PL17

IT'S UP TO YOU (16mm, col, 11½ min, 1959, tv/ok) Film opens with an eye accident in an industrial plant. The victim is taken to a hospital where we see an operation for magnetic extraction of metal from the victim's eye. The point is made that this would not have been necessary if the victim had worn eye protection. Different types of eye protection devices are shown. A slow motion demonstration of the ability of safety glasses to withstand impact is included in the film. PR134

THE LONG NIGHT (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) Facing blindness, an injured man sees the wisdom in eye care. PRL348

THE MARGIN OF SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1957, tv-ok) Foot and toe protection on and off the job. PL189

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HIGH INTENSITY NOISE—EAR DEFENSE (16mm, 21 min, 1956, tv/ok) Gives a technical and practical demonstration of noise factors in naval aircraft areas. Q322

MISCHIEF AFOOT (16mm, col, 16 min, 1958, tv/no) The protection of feet and toes with safety shoes, toe guards, instep guards. L164

NO ACCIDENTS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, tv/no) Shows the importance of keeping floors and machines free of shavings and litter. Discusses safe clothing, protection of hair for women, shoes and goggles. PR154

NOISE AND HEARING (16mm, col, 30 min each, 1957, tv/ok) A series of three films which explain the effect of noise on loss of hearing in industry. Q288

ONE OUNCE OF SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 17 min, 1950, tv-ok) Shows the advantage of wearing safety shoes on the job. Construction of safety shoes is illustrated. PL141

ONE TO A CUSTOMER (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1955, tv/no) Compares workers who wear protective equipment with athletes who guard themselves against injury with similar equipment. The film illustrates different types of industrial protective equipment for men and women workers and shows specific hazards eliminated by such equipment. L7

THE SAGA OF SAFETY SAM (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1955, tv/ok) Shows that the wearing of safety clothing can cut down accidents or minimize their seriousness. Ed McCurdy sings the story in ballad form throughout the film. L4

TO BE SURE (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 17 min, 1957, tv/no) Discusses rubber protective equipment for electrical workers. Deals with hose, hoods, and blankets. P53, L343

UNDER COVER (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1956, tv/no) Protective clothing and equipment—it pays to use them. PRL348

YOUR FUTURE IS IN SIGHT (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1953, tv/no) A blinded man's reflections on eye safety. PRL348

YOUR RICHEST GIFT (16mm, col, 9½ min, 1958, tv/no) The film is designed to arouse the indifferent worker as it concerns his most precious possession—his vision. Deals with safety glasses and first aid. PL225

YOUR RICHEST GIFT 16mm, col. 12 min, 1951, tv/no) Demonstrates an eye protection program. Shows why protection is necessary and profitable. Suitable for supervisory personnel and employee meetings. PL225

8

Housekeeping and Falls

CASE OF THE CLUTTERED CORNER (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1958, tv/no) When Frank Anderson suffers a broken leg because of the cluttered corner, he decides to play detective. The film takes its viewers step by step behind him as he finds how and why the corner got cluttered. Stock No. 171.96. Also available as a 35mm film strip. Stock No. 171.95. P1, R29

DISORDERLY CONDUCT (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) Covers the principal factors in industrial housekeeping. Includes a discussion on the personal factor in sanitation. L348

FALLS ARE NO FUN (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1957, tv/no) The film takes an amusing little cartoon character through a series of situations that point out the kind of falls that can happen. After each mishap, the little fellow learns how the fall could have been easily avoided. Stock No. 171.94. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.93. P1, R29

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING—FOR MEN ONLY (16mm, col, 13 min, 1953, tv/no) Emphasizes the importance of neatness and orderliness as a safety measure in the construction industry. Correct ways to pile

materials, store combustibles and arrange other supplies are discussed as they apply to all phases of the job. For both supervisors and workers. L7

KEEP IT CLEAN (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1944, tv/no) Tells the idea that it's easy to keep the plant shipshape if everyone cooperates. Presents an easy to follow housekeeping check list. Keyed to a series of before and after shots of typical plant scenes. Emphasizes that a clean plant makes the job easier, safer, a lot more pleasant. Stock No. 171.19. P1, R29

LIFT SAFELY (16mm, b&w, 13½ min, 1958, tv/no) Describes proper lifting techniques. Q323

LIFT WITH YOUR HEAD (35mm strip, w/sound, col. 6 min, 1960, tv/no) A man who injured his back is confronted by a small character identified as "TS" (Think Safety) who tells him lifting accidents are caused by people not thinking safety. L114

MAN-HANDLED (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) Points out that every man, woman and child handles materials daily and that many accidents are caused by unsafe handling. L348

NO LAUGHING MATTER (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1944, tv/no) Here's a film that covers falls from every angle. It shows how to stop falls in every work situation: trucks and trailers, ladders, scaffolds, elevator shafts, stock piles, stairs. Stock No. 171.22. P1, R29

9

Materials: Handling and Storage

DON'T BE LIQUIDATED (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950 tv/no) Handling hazardous liquids—at work and at home. PRL348

EASY DOES IT (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Handling materials—includes a photo quiz. PRL348

FLAMMABLE LIQUID FIRE SAFETY (16mm, col. 20 min, 1956, tv/?) The characteristics of flammable liquids are shown so that the employee can see for himself how hazardous situations develop and clearly understand why he is urged to follow prescribed safety methods. He is shown the right way to handle the liquids and the absolute importance of using safety containers and other approved equipment. PR107

FREIGHT HANDLING SAFETY (16 mm, b&w, 11 min, 1950, tv/no) Shows the worker how to lift, carry and pile materials; how to safely operate a hand truck. The main emphasis is on freight car and motor truck unloading hazards. Stock No. 171.14. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.13. P1, R29

HANDLE WITH CARE (16mm, col, 6 min, 1958, tv/no) Deals with the safe handling of cathode ray tubes. Q153

OPERATOR'S CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT (16mm, b&w, 17 min, tv/no) Gives rules for safe operation and maintenance of fork lift trucks used by military personnel, but applicable to general industries as well. PR154

SAFE HANDLING OF DRUMS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 10 min, 1956, tv/no) Shows workers how to beat the hazards involved in handling drums and barrels. It shows them how to up-end, tilt, roll, load and unload drums the proper way, without strain and effort, without losing control, to do the job faster—safer. Stock No. 171.92. P1, R29

SAFE HANDLING OF MATERIALS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1945, tv/no) Shows how to avoid the three major kinds of injury—to hands, feet, and back—that can result from improper handling of materials. Covers lifting and carrying techniques, precautions, use of gloves and safety shoes. Stock No. 171.26. P1, R29

SAFE PRACTICES IN THE HOISTING OF MATERIAL (35mm strip, b&w, tv/no) Discusses types of wire rope cables and shows methods of manufacture. Illustrates proper methods of handling—how to seize it, how to sling properly, right and wrong ways of clipping, the capacities of different wire ropes, hand signals used in hoisting, and the proper procedures to follow for safe hoisting. A test is included. L299

TAKE IT AWAY (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 9½ min, 1956, tv/?) Stresses the steps in handling boxes safely. Q131

TRUCK AMUCK (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1955, tv/?) Demonstrates principles of safe lift truck use and how one worker's unsafe attitudes were changed. PRL348

UNDER CONTROL (16mm, col, 16¼ min, 1955, tv/no) Demonstrates characteristics of volatile substances and the procedures for their safe handling. Q105

YOU CAN HANDLE IT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1958, tv/no) A clever, interesting combination of cartoons and real live action that demonstrates proper and improper material handling methods—lifting, carrying, stacking, etc. Stock No. 171.59. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.58. P1, R29

10

Tools: Hand and Powered

CHAIN SAW SAFETY PAYS OFF (16 mm, col or b&w, 24½ min, 1957, tv/ok) Stresses the importance of maintenance and safe operation of chain saws. Q138

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1944, tv/no) Shows how to use, inspect, and maintain drills, grinders, saws and other electric hand tools. Stock No. 171.12. P1, R29

THE GRINDING WHEEL, IT'S CARE AND USE (16mm, col, 17 min, 1950, tv/no) Points out that a grinding wheel is like any other cutting instrument and should be used with the same care and precaution as a knife. Tells how to care for it, store it, use it safely and gives correct dressing procedures. L216

GRINDING WHEEL SAFETY (16mm, col, 20 min, tv/no) Covers the principal cause of wheel breakage and emphasizes the need for proper guarding. Stresses the need for care and selection of wheels, based on American Standard Safety Code for Abrasive Wheels. L216

JACKHAMMER SAFETY (35mm strip, w/script, b&w, 1946, tv/no) Illustrates the standard safe practices in drilling and blasting operations. Stresses the importance of keeping the jackhammer in good condition and protective equipment for the operator. Stock No. 171.67. P1, R29

PLAY IT SAFE (16mm, col, 24 min, 1954, tv/no) Deals with proper care and use of various grinding wheels. An animated grinding wheel tells the objections to abuse and unsafe use. It points out the correct and safe way to use it. Some advertising is included, but the production as a whole is suitable for general industrial use. P158

SAFE IN HAND (35 mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1946, tv/no) Part 1, Machinists' Tools, shows how to pick the right tool for the job, how to use each safely. Covers all the common hand tools. Part 2, Maintenance Tools, discusses the heavier tools used by plant maintenance crews. Stock No. 171.27. P1, R29

11

Machine Operation and Guarding

DON'T DROP YOUR GUARD (16mm, col, 10 min, 1951, tv/no) The importance of safety devices in the shop. How the worker can protect himself by becoming safety conscious. Of particular interest to those handling and storing materials. L7

FRIENDLY MACHINES (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) An instructive and amusing combination of live action and animation. A number of shop machines come to life to show their operators that safe work practices reduce accidents. Stock No. 171.87. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.86. P1, R29

GIANT HANDS OF INDUSTRY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1944, tv/no) Points out the two main causes of crane accidents: failure to use correct hand signals and failure to keep in the clear. Includes other crane safety tips. Stock No. 171.15. P1, R29

THE LOCOMOTIVE CRANE HOOKER'S JOB (16mm, col, 27 min, 1957, tv/?) Covers the basic rules in safe procedures for locomotive crane hookers. Q148

IT DIDN'T HAVE TO HAPPEN (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1953, tv/ok) Film illustrates how the careless or self assured worker who scorns the use of guards and safety devices on modern machinery endangers not only his own life, but the lives of fellow workers. P146, L154

IT'S IN THE CARDS (16mm, b&w, 18 min, 1956, tv/?) Teaches the importance and lifesaving value of hold cards. By putting this card on the main power switch of any machine, the repairman or worker assures himself that no one will put the power on as long as the hold card hangs. P154

KEEP IT SAFE—SAFELY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1957, tv/no) Maintenance safety is everybody's job. PRL348

LOCK AND TAG (16mm, col, 23 min, 1957, tv/no) When equipment is being repaired, energy used to operate the equipment must be isolated. The story dramatizes the details of this isolation procedure. The narrator is a character in the film—a mechanic. The last scene justifies his intense personal interest in his plant's lock and tag procedure. P61, L97

PUNCH PRESS GUARDING (16mm, col, 11 min, 1958, tv/?) Depicts the important duties of the press setup man. It shows many different types of press, the setups required to provide safeguarding, and the adjustments that can be made. Actual operations are shown, such as blanking, shearing, forming and embossing. P154

SAFETY SAVES (16mm, b&w, 25 min, 1953, tv/no) Safe practices in the operation of powered industrial trucks. May be used in training new drivers or as a refresher lesson for experienced men. L71

12

Fire and Explosions

THE ABC'S OF FIRE FIGHTING (16 mm, col, 37 min, 1959, tv/no) Demonstrates proper fire brigade training in industrial plants. Q345

BEFORE HYDRAULIC FIRES START (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1955, tv/no) Stresses the importance and versatility of hydraulic power as an industrial tool. Makes the point that fire resistance fluids make possible safer and better use of such equipment. Shows how the danger of fire exists in equipment and how a few gallons of conventional petroleum oils under pressure can serve as a fuse for large and destructive fires. L192

BEFORE THE BLAST (16mm, col, 12 min, 1950, tv/no) Preparation in handling of explosives in most blasting operations are shown. Emphasis on safety precautions throughout. L7

CAUSE FOR ALARM (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1950, tv/no) Shows what to do in case of fire. How to turn in an alarm—then what to do while you're waiting for the professional fire fighters. Stock No. 171.06. P1, R29

(Also available in Spanish from Bray Studio—see list of film sources.)

CRUSADERS AGAINST FIRE (16mm, col, 20 min, 1952, tv/no) General information on automatic sprinklers. Shows how they protect industry against loss by sudden fire. P257, L189

FATAL HOUR (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1955, tv/?) Covers the causes of plant fires and methods of preventing and fighting them. PRL348

FIRE DEFENSES READY (16mm, col, 20 min, 1953, tv/?) An instruction film on sprinklers and sprinkler valves—their inspection, supervision and maintenance. How-to-do-it instruction is given on fire safety precautions to protect the plant when a sprinkler valve must be shut, whether planned in advance or on short notice. PR107

THE FIRST FIVE MINUTES (16mm, b&w, 27 min, 1956, tv/ok) Emphasizes the importance of industrial fire brigades in plant fire prevention and protection. Shows how brigade members can locate plant fire hazards, what precautions they should take to prevent fires, and what they should do if fire strikes. L198

FLAME PROPAGATION (16mm, col, 20 min, 1960, tv/?) Demonstrates how flame travels through a flammable mixture in a confined space. Those who see this film should come away with a greater ap-

preciation of safe practices recommended for flammable atmosphere. Discusses electrical fixtures and equipment and proper maintenance. P21

FLAMMABLES ENGINEERING (16 mm, col, 26½ min, 1960, tv/ok) Describes flammable liquids and their uses. The nature of fire is explained and applied to flammable liquids. Fire prevention principals are applied to flammables handling equipment and proper use of this equipment. L243

KNOW YOUR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (16mm, col, 20 min, 1950, tv/?) The employee sees for himself which extinguishers are suitable for fires in ordinary combustibles, which for flammable liquid fires, and which for electrical fires, and why. He sees how each type of extinguisher is put into action and how it is used. PR107

MODERN MAGIC IN FIRE PREVENTION (16mm, b&w, 30 min, tv/no) A technical approach to industrial fire prevention. Shows the operation of certain types of sprinkler systems. PL257

NOT TOO HOT TO HANDLE 16mm, col, 19 min, 1952, tv/ok) Illustrates various types of extinguishing equipment used to fight different types of fires. PL336

OBJECT LESSON IN FIRE PREVENTION (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1950, tv/no) Shows fire prevention training of army and navy personnel working in overhaul and repair shops of military establishments. P295

STOP FIRES—SAVE JOBS (16mm & 35mm, b&w, 18 min, 1950, tv/ok) Many destructive industrial fires can be prevented if employees know how they start and how to report them. This film encourages an alert attitude toward fires, tells how to recognize common fire hazards. A special TV version (14 min) has been prepared. L198

STOP THE FIRE THIEF (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1950, tv/no) Actual fire scenes, illustrating how costly and terrible fire can be, lead into a discussion of what can be done to root out the hazards encountered with flammable liquids, electricity, hot slag, sparks, etc. Stock No. 171.30. Also available as a 35mm slide film. Stock No. 171.29. P1, R29

STOP THEM BEFORE THEY START (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1954, tv/no). Shows how fire, man's best friend, can suddenly turn into a fierce enemy through carelessness, indifference and lack of knowledge. Using scale models, a demonstrator shows how carelessness near cleaning fluids and other flammable liquids, misuse of electrical equipment and ignorance of the combustible quality found in such things as dust, chemicals and decorative materials bring disaster to hundreds of homes, businesses and factories each year. PL7

TEAMWORK AGAINST FIRE (16mm, col or b&w, 19½ min, 1956, tv/no) Describes methods of combating fires around refineries. Q106

WATERFOG, MASTER OF FIRE (16mm, col, 37 min, tv/no) How waterfog controls flammable liquid fires. Explains the principal and operation of equipment. PL257

SHOCKING CONDITIONS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) Electrical hazards in industry and at home. PRL348

STATIC ELECTRICITY (16mm, col, 22 min, 1960, tv/no) Explains how static electricity is generated in industry and the home and points out the hazards of static electricity. Shows how to control it on the job. PL21

JACK AND JILL (16mm, col, 20 min, 1955, tv/no) Illustrates common accident situations of office workers both at work and off-the-job. Q231

KNOWING IS NOT ENOUGH (16mm, col, 28 min, 1956, tv/ok) Mere knowledge of safety practices is not enough. The knowledge must be put into practice. The film stresses good safety practice, whether in the home, on the job, or at play. P341, L352

13

Electrical Hazards

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 9 min, 1960, tv/no) Depicts a fatal accident occurring at a transmitter site. The scene is reenacted showing safety procedures that should be followed. L309

ELECTRICITY — PRINCIPLES OF SAFETY (16mm, col, 11 min, 1960, tv/ok) Points out the common hazards of electricity and their causes. Shows how overloaded circuits and short circuits can create fire hazards, how fuses and circuit breakers function as safety devices and how bodily harm can be avoided by proper knowledge of the behavior of electricity and electric currents. PR82

ELECTRIC POWER AND COMMON SENSE (16mm, col, 28½ min, 1957, tv/ok) Illustrates the principals of preventing common electrical accidents. Q101

FROM A BED OF PAIN (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 17 min, 1960, tv/no) Re-enacts an actual electrical shock accident and includes a complete photographic report of the injured's hospitalization, convalescence and progress through surgery and physiotherapy. The film then discusses what could have been done to prevent the accident. An audience participation discussion feature is also included. P101

INSTALLING ARMoured CABLE (16mm, b&w, 28 min, 1958, tv/ok) Care and safety precautions needed when installing armoured cable in compliance with the national safety code. PRL201

14

Welding and Cutting

THE GUY BEHIND YOUR BACK (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1953, tv/no) The fundamental approach to safety for operators of oxyacetylene welding and cutting equipment. In cartoon style, the film shows many operations which could be hazardous to the operator and others if not done properly. PL8

SHOP SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 28 min, tv/no) Safe practices in welding, hoisting, handling materials, working with machinery, using tools and handling gasoline. P295

15

Off-the-Job Safety

EVERYWHERE ALL THE TIME (16mm, col, 23 min, 1960, tv/no) The story of an industrial worker, his wife and their teen-age son and daughter. A nice family. You wouldn't want anything to happen to them—but something almost does. That something is a near-tragic accident that involves the boy, a motor boat and a pretty girl on water skis. Through this incident the family learns that safety is a family affair, something to be practiced everywhere—all the time. Stock No. 172.04.

P1, R29

16

Miscellaneous

CASE FOR COLOR (16mm, col, 22 min, 1950, tv/ok) Points out the advantages of proper use of color in industry. Shows how color can affect the attitudes of workers. L96

DANCING DOLLS (16mm, col, 18¼ min, 1957, tv/no) People who depend upon chance and take chances are dolls at the end of strings manipulated by fate. How to avoid vehicle accidents in industrial plants. Includes pedestrian, vehicular, and heavy equipment sequences. L291

DOWN AT THE OFFICE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1956, tv/no) A secretary and her boss discover that some very minor thing can cause some really serious falls. The film stresses the importance of good house-keeping and of picking up even such a seemingly harmless thing as a paper clip. Stock No. 171.88. P1, R29

INDUSTRIAL EXHAUST SYSTEMS (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1950, tv/ok) Demonstrates with miniature models and also live action, the types of hoods, baffles, elbows, and fans used in modern industrial exhaust systems. Stress is put on the importance of selecting the proper type of exhaust unit for the specific function it must perform. PR301

IT'S NO JOKE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) Horse play on the job. PRL348

SPECIAL INDUSTRIES

18

Aircraft

CRASH FIRE RESCUE (16mm, b&w, 23 min, tv/?) Identifies the essentials of fire. Shows use of water, carbon dioxide and foam extinguishing. For training rescue crews. L299

FIRST AID FOR AIRCREWS (16mm, col or b&w, 28 min, 1956, tv/?) Shows how knowledge of first aid can save the lives of an aircrew in a crash. Q202

THE FLIGHT DECISION (16mm, col, 15 min, 1955, tv/ok) Aimed at non-commercial pilots. Discusses the causes for pilot failure by pointing out nine dangerous personality characteristics that cause a pilot to make a fatal decision. The film warns pilots against flying into instrument conditions when they are untrained in such techniques. L197

GROUND SAFETY ON THE FLIGHT LINE (16mm, col, 24¼ min, 1955, tv/no) Covers the fundamentals of safe practices of ground crew personnel in servicing and maintaining air craft units. Q309

LIVING WITH OXYGEN (16mm, col or b&w, 23 min, 1958, tv/no) Designed to impress upon an air crew the importance of suitable oxygen protection when flying at high altitudes. Q258

PACKING AND MAINTENANCE OF PARACHUTES (16mm, b&w, 18 min, 1955, tv/no) Interestingly presents a detailed step-by-step demonstration of the simplicity of packing procedure of the Switlik chain type parachute. Also covers maintenance and servicing of parachutes. PL44

SAFE AIRCRAFT (16mm, b&w, 24 min, 1950, tv/ok) Shows how CAA and the aviation industry work together for safety in the manufacture and maintenance of aircraft. A sequel to the film, *A Plane is Born*, but complete in itself. L299

SAFE AIRMEN (16mm, b&w, 22 min, 1950, tv/ok) How CAA aviation safety agents work for improvement of flight safety by insisting upon a certification of the proficiency of airmen. L299

SAFE FLIGHT OPERATIONS (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1950 tv/ok) Some of the steps taken by the CAB, CAA, and the aviation industry to further safe flight operations. Specific activities of the CAA aviation safety agents in this effort are shown. L299

STEWARDESS EMERGENCY PROCEDURE (16mm, col, 59 min total 3 parts, 1956, tv/?) Part 1, Emergency Equipment: the location and use of emergency equipment, 14 min. Part 2, In-Flight Emergencies: meeting problems during in-

flight emergencies, 19 min. Part 3, Evacuation: facilitating rapid evacuation of air craft in an emergency, 26 min. Q259

WHAT CAUSED THE CRASH? (16mm, b&w, 45 min, 1959, tv/no) Describes the established procedure for investigating airplane crashes. Q93

19

Cement and Quarry

GROWING PAINS (16mm, col, 33 min, 1958, tv/ok) Deals with safe job performance in Portland Cement manufacturing plants. Central figure is a worker who learns from his 11 year old son an attitude lesson in growing up to his responsibilities for safe conduct. PL240

20

Construction

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION SAFETY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 90 min, 1950, tv/no) A unit of five films dealing with light and heavy construction. Brings home to the workers and their supervisors in the various construction jobs, a fuller awareness of the importance of safety on the job. PR147

CONSTRUCTION CAN BE SAFE (16 mm, b&w, 23 min, 1956, tv/no) Points out specific unsafe acts and conditions, and seeks to prescribe corrective measures. PR115

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT SAFETY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1945, tv/no) A dozen common mistakes account for three out of four accidents with construction equipment—this film shows them. A must film for all tractor, crane, dragline, shovel and truck users. Stock No. 171.63. P1, R29

CRANE OPERATION—SAFETY PRECAUTIONS (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1955, tv/ok) Illustrates safe procedures and rules for operation of mobile cranes. Q322

DANGER—ROOFERS AT WORK (16 mm, col, 18 min, 1957, tv/no) A day at work with a roofing crew. Both good and bad working practices are shown. PR116

THE GAMBLERS (16mm, col, 20 min, 1953, tv/ok) The film deals with accidents involving tractors and bulldozers used in construction. A comparison is drawn between Russian Roulette and the chances taken to save time. The odds become shorter each time the trigger is pulled or another chance is taken. Produced in cooperation with the Construction Section of the National Safety Council. PL66

GARRISON SAFEGUARDS (16mm, col, 21 min, 1952, tv/?) Illustrates the excellent safety program of the Corps of Engineers during the construction of a large rolled earth-fill dam. L312

THE HIGH-LOW BID (16mm, col, 27 min, 1960, tv/no) Deals with a construction firm that is losing bid after bid because of its high accident costs. Film stresses the important role of the construction foreman in accident prevention and concentrates on some of the major hazards in general construction work. L103

HIGHWAY SAFETY FILM (16mm, col, 25 min, 1950, tv/no) Describes the safety program for street repair crews in the city of Baltimore. L49

THE LAST MILE (16mm, col, 19 min, 1955, tv/ok) The film deals with safety precautions necessary on highway construction jobs. Warning signs, safety devices, people, all can prevent accidents to workers and passing motorists, but precautions aren't enough if people don't look after their own safety. Made in cooperation with the National Safety Council's Construction Section. PL66

THE MAN IN THE MIDDLE (16mm, col, 17½ min, 1959, tv/ok) The film shows the proper way for construction crews to control traffic around highway construction and maintenance operations. Film also points out to the motorist his responsibility to heed the traffic regulator's instructions. PL179

MECHANIZED TRAIL EQUIPMENT (16mm, col, 27 min, 1958, tv/no) An in-service training film showing the safe and proper operation of mechanized trail graders and winches. This equipment is especially developed for forest trail construction and maintenance. L318

OPERATING HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS SAFELY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 12 min, 1952, tv/no) A training film that covers the specialized operation of heavy earth-moving trucks. Filmed on-the-job, it covers the hazards operators will encounter: safe practices when driving, dumping, towing and loading. Suitable for construction companies, quarries, and all types of open pit operations. Stock No. 171.80. P1, R29

PAINTING SAFELY (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 22 min, 1958, tv/no) This film teaches safe practices to employers, employees and supervisors in the painting trade. It recommends ways to conduct an effective accident prevention program in the painting trade. PR59

THE QUOTA (16mm, col, 25½ min, 1960 tv/no) A bulldozer operator hurriedly starts his machine, loses his brakes going into a quarry and goes over a cliff. In a trick photography sequence, his ghost arises and wanders into a dream-like courtroom situation where other operators who have made fatal mistakes are being judged. PR236

SAFETY FIRST (16mm, col, 25 min, 1959, tv/no) Shows some safe methods for working on municipal street projects. Q70

SAFETY IN BRIDGE AND BUILDING WORK (16mm, col, 26 min, 1951, tv/ok) Safe practices in the work of employees in railroad bridge and building departments. Shows several types of activities. Gives instructions on the proper care and handling of tools and materials. Also discusses proper dress. PL233

SAFETY IN HIGHWAY SURVEYING (16mm, col, 25 min, 1960, tv/ok) Illustrates the function of a survey party with hazards and appropriate precautions for working in rough country, dense vegetation, timberland and mountainous country as well as along the highway. Hazards and safe-working practices in the use of axes, machetes, chain saws and life lines are demonstrated. L52

SAFETY IN LAND CLEARING (16mm, silent, b&w, 25 min, tv/no) Safe practices for loggers, road construction crews and others working at land clearance. L103

WATCH YOUR STEP (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1950, tv/no) Explains and illustrates safety regulations in the building industry. A general interest film suitable for employees or supervisors. PR45

21

Food Processing

THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE (16mm, col, 20 min, 1959 tv/no) Concentrates on the major hazards involved in cannery plant operations. Shows pea and corn packing but generally applicable for any crop. P74, L103

FOOD FOR THOUGHT (16mm, col, 20 min, 1959, tv/no) Reveals the major hazards involved in cannery field work. Shows pea and corn operations, but message is appropriate for any crop. Tries to impress a cannery worker with a vital importance of the canning industry and awaken pride in performing his part skillfully and safely. P74, L103

IT'S UP TO YOU (16mm, col, 30 min, 1951, tv/no) Deals with safety in the bakery and confectionery industry. Actual accidents are reproduced in great detail. Showings are restricted to safety engineers and to the bakery and confectionery industries. L37

THE MAN WHO DIDN'T BELIEVE IN ACCIDENTS (16mm, b&w, 18 min, 1960, tv/ok) Aspects of safety and accident prevention programs in the dairy and milk processing industry. Shows the importance of preventing personal problems and emotions from affecting safe practices while working with various pieces of machinery. L185, 189

PACKING YOUR FUTURE WITH SAFETY (35mm strip w/script, col, 1959, tv/no) A film, prepared for the meat packing industry, on the subject of safety in hog dressing operation. Designed to acquaint foremen, plant safety employees with the safe way in doing their job. Stock No. 171.81 P1, R29

SAFETY IN THE CANNING INDUSTRY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 14 min, 1950, tv/no) The hazards encountered in hauling and processing foods in the field and safety practices in the cannery. L103

TRIANGLE OF FIRE (16mm, b&w, 16 min, 1951, tv/no) Deals with fire prevention in flour mills. Explains briefly the fact that a fire needs three things to start: 1. source of ignition, 2. oxygen, 3. combustible materials. These three items form the triangle of fire. Common sources of fires in flour mills are shown. A demonstration shows how flour dust under certain conditions can be highly explosive. Produced by General Mills. L121

22

Hospital

BALANCE IN ACTION (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1956, tv/ok) Describes in-service nurses' training in methods of shifting patients. Q327

FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS FROM FLAMMABLE ANESTHETICS (16mm, col, 30 min, 1959, tv/no) The film surveys potential sources of ignition such as incandescent surfaces, open flames and sparking electric equipment. The role of static electricity in causing ignition is examined in detail by use of laboratory demonstrations, animated drawings, and slow motion. Practical steps are recommended for eliminating each of the hazards. PL3

FIRE AND YOUR HOSPITAL (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1952, tv/ok) Shows the many and varied fire hazards to which hospitals are subject. Emphasizes the importance of fire emergencies planning. Produced in cooperation with the American Hospital Assn. L198

FIRE SAFETY IN HOSPITALS AND SANITARIUMS (16mm, b&w, 25 min, tv/no) Shows common causes of fire in hospitals and sanitariums. Illustrates the

use of safety devices and emergency fire fighting equipment. Explosion hazards in surgery and delivery rooms are emphasized. P69

WE WHO WORK IN HOSPITALS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 22 min, 1954, tv/no) Shows how a hospital can plan an accident prevention program for both patients and personnel. Much emphasis is on fire prevention and fall hazards. L165

YOU CAN BE SAFE FROM X-RAYS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1951, tv/no) How unsafe habits of hospital x-ray technicians cause serious burns. Safe practices are shown. P295, L324

23

Logging, Pulp and Paper and Wood Products

ASSIGNMENT SAFETY (16mm, col, 18 to 23 min, 1955, tv/no) A four film series sponsored by the British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Part I shows the process from log pond to sorting chain and machines and methods in mills which convert logs into rough lumber. Part II follows remanufacturing of rough lumber through drying and planning process to storage yards and shipping docks. Interesting and novel safety devices are shown. Part III shows work methods practiced by those responsible for mechanical operation and maintenance of a mill. Machine shops, garages, filling rooms, millwrighting and electrical work are covered. Part IV tells the story of accident prevention programs emanating from the safety committee of the association to all member firms. Shows the functions of a safety department, training programs, special safety drives, plant safety committees, induction and training of new employees and incentive programs. Available as a set or singly. PR154

THE BALLAD OF PIONEER PETE (16mm, col, 10 min, 1960, tv/ok) How to operate and maintain a chain saw safely using all safety measures but maintaining high out put. L237

THE BOYS DO THE TALKING (16mm, col, 20 min, 1954, tv/ok) Shows an actual logging operation safety committee at work. Non-professional actors and a real situation make the story of an emergency safety meeting after a near-fatal accident interesting and useful for employee indoctrination or general safety. Sponsored by the Washington State Division of Safety. P337, L235

EASIER WAYS OF LOGGING (16mm, col, 26 min, 1952, tv/ok) This film is designed to encourage farmers and other small woodland owners and operators to log more safely and more economically.

It points out the many sources of information on better logging which are available from the lumber industry, trade associations, forestry organizations, equipment manufacturers and government.

P295, L318

THE ENEMY IS FIRE (16mm, col, 26 min, 1952, tv/no) Shows the planning of a fire prevention system in logging operations. Illustrates the use of such equipment as pumps and hand tools on the fire line. The film has been planned so that it can be divided into six separate short films, each covering a special phase of forest fire prevention and suppression.

PR248

FALLING AND BUCKING TIMBER (16mm, col or b&w, 20½ min, 1956, tv/no) Stresses the need for safe planning in the logging industry.

Q229

THE FIRST SEASON (16mm, col, 10 min, 1954, tv/no) An indoctrination film for the new logger telling of living and working in pulp wood camps. Stresses the value of training and instruction, and gives reasons for safe work practices. Sponsored by the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers Safety Association.

P223

HAULING LOGS (16mm, col, 23 min, 1951, tv/no) Illustrates precautions taken by the lumber industry in handling and hauling logs.

PR248

HAZARDS OF THE LOG HAUL (16mm, col, 15 min, 1954, tv/no) Depicts a range of typical accidents that occur when trucks are used on a log haul. Scenes show cause and result. Safety precautions are stressed. Sponsored by Lumbermen's Safety Association.

P169

HEADS UP (16mm, 8 min, 1955, tv/no) Encourages the use of hard hats in the logging industry. Shows practices in the production of pulp wood—from storage piles to the chippers.

L46

LOGGING SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 25 min, 1953, tv/no) The film stresses the importance of safe practices in logging, from woods to mill.

PR115

SAFE CUTTING AND PILING (16mm, col, 11 min, 1954, tv/no) Deals with the hazards involved in felling, limbing, bucking and piling pulpwood when using axes, swede saws and woodhooks. For the new logger.

P223

THE SMALL SAWMILL (16mm, col, 20 min, 1954, tv/ok) Designed to stimulate interest in small sawmill owners in more efficient production, better quality and more complete utilization of saw timber and saw logs with great stress on safety. An accident to his father starts the son of a small sawmill owner on the way to transforming a dilapidated, unproductive, unsafe sawmill into an efficient, productive and very safe operation.

L318

THE SPRING DRIVE (16mm, col, 10 min, 1954, tv/no) Indoctrination film showing the safety precautions necessary in river-driving operations as well as giving instructions for these operations.

P223

THE STORY OF PIERRE AND MARIE (16mm, col, 36 min, 1950, tv/no) Because of a near fatal accident a young woodsman is inspired to work safely and tries to persuade others to do likewise. A safe practices film for loggers. Also available in French.

L246

YARDING LOGS (16mm, col, 23 min, 1950, tv/no) Shows the safe practices that must be observed in all yarding operations. Gives pointers on some of the hazards that might cause serious accidents unless workers observe and practice safety at all times.

PR248

A WORD TO THE WISE (16mm, col, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) An indoctrination film for new employees. The foreman shows the men the safety practices necessary in cutting and peeling operations in a logging camp. Sponsored by Lumbermen's Safety Association.

P169

WOODWORKING MACHINES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 17 min, 1946, tv/no) Covers all phases of safety in the wood shop from guards and machine operations to housekeeping and eye protection. Stock No. 171.37.

P1, R29

24

Mining

COAL MINE EXPLOSION PREVENTION (16mm, b&w, 43 min, tv/?) Method of safe guarding against explosion of gas or dust in bituminous coal mining.

L315

CONTACT THAT KILLS (16mm, col, 20 min, tv/?) Depicts four common electrical accidents in coal mines, how they occur, and how they may be prevented.

L315

DANGER ALONG HAULAGEWAYS (16mm, col, 21½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Depicts five common underground haulage accidents.

L315

DEMONSTRATIONS OF MINE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS (16mm, col, 20 min, tv/?) Bituminous mining. Prevention of mine explosions through pictures of Bruceton demonstrations.

L315

FIRST THINGS FIRST (16mm, col, 29 min, tv/?) First aid training for miners. The value of remembering first aid training. Aimed at both trained and untrained miners.

L315

THE HAZARDS OF CHURN DRILLING (16mm, col, 22 min, tv/?) Surface ore mining. Shows correct and incorrect procedure and hazards encountered in churn drilling operations.

L315

MAKE MINE SAFETY (16mm, col or b&w, 19 min, 1957, tv/ok) Details the use of rock bolts in underground shoring operations.

Q75

METAL MINING SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 135 min, tv/?) Metal mining. Mucking and timbering, drilling and blasting, haulage, ventilation and dust problems encountered.

L315

MOTORMAN AND BRAKEMAN (16mm, col, 20 min, tv/?) Bituminous coal mining. Depicts five hauling accidents in mines and their prevention.

L315

ONCE IN A LIFETIME (16mm, b&w, 29 min, 1952, tv/no) Designed to revive interest in mine rescue training, and promote interest in first aid training for civil defense purposes. Suitable for miners and the general public.

P130

THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS FROM FALLS OF ROOF AND COAL (16mm, b&w, 46 min, tv/?) Bituminous coal mining. Safe methods of eliminating falls of roof and coal.

L315

ROOF BOLTING IN METAL MINES (16mm, col, 27 min, tv/?) Films show the importance of roof bolting in haulage places and working places.

L315

SAFE HAULAGE IN COAL MINES (35mm strip, w/script, b&w, 1949, tv/no) Covers all the safety factors involved in haulage operations. Stresses the importance of car and motor maintenance. Interest is heightened with real accident scenes. Stock No. 171.74.

P1, R29

SAFE HAULAGE PRACTICES IN ANTHRACITE MINES (16mm, b&w, 39 min, tv/?) Safe method of eliminating some haulage accidents.

L315

SAFE TIMBERING PRACTICES IN ANTHRACITE MINES (16mm, b&w, 40 min, tv/?) Some methods of safeguarding against falls of roof and coal.

L315

SAFETY IN TUNNELING OPERATIONS (16mm, b&w, 81 min, tv/?) The procedures involved in driving large tunnels.

L315

THE SHUTTLE CAR OPERATOR (16mm, col, 20 min, tv/?) Bituminous coal mining. Depicts five accidents common to the use of shuttle cars, with recommendations for prevention.

L315

THE STORY OF THE BUREAU OF MINES (16mm, col, 27 min, tv/?) Shows the type of work done by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. L315

TWENTY-FIVE FEET FROM THE WORKING FACE (16mm, col, 23 min, tv/?) Shows how six men were killed or injured in an area of 25 feet from the working face, and makes recommendations that could have prevented the accident. L315

WHO IS RIGHT OR WRONG (16mm, col, 19½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Stresses the psychological aspects of some common accidents caused by blasting operations and falls of roof. L315

YOUR BUDDY'S KEEPER (16mm, col, 26 min, tv/?) Bituminous coal mining. Shows accidents caused by careless acts of miners and how they could have been prevented. L315

YOUR WORST ENEMY (16mm, col, 25 min, tv/?) Underground ore mining. Shows accidents caused by careless acts of miners and how they could have been prevented. L315

25

Atomic Energy and Electronics

PRACTICE OF RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 33 min, 1952, tv/no) How shipments of radioactive materials are handled, the preparation of doses for therapy, and the manufacture of synthetic compounds are all shown. Places strong emphasis on safety precautions. Protective clothing and metering equipment used by personnel handling these materials are also shown. PR154

PROTECTING THE ATOMIC WORKER (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1954, tv/no) Shows the many safeguards employed in atomic research plants that protect the lives and health of men and women who work closely with dangerous radioactive materials. P129

RESTORATION OF THE NRX REACTOR (16mm, b&w, 23 min, 1959, tv/ok) Describes the hazards and associated problems of rebuilding a reactor. Q314

SAFETY EXPERIMENTS WITH A BOILING REACTOR (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1955, tv/no) Designed to show the extent to which a boiling water reactor can be made self-regulating against over-power explosion. A good indoctrination film for crews expected to work on such a reactor or for the public who may live near one. Loan prints are available from regional Atomic Energy Commission Film Libraries. P74

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR ELECTRONICS PERSONNEL (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Shows the special safety precautions to observe when working with various types of electronic equipment. PR154

26

Public Utility

CHARLIE'S HAUNT (16mm, col, 23 min, 1957, tv/ok) Several telephone company employees are injured in off the job accidents. Then, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy get into the act. Suddenly strange voices start haunting employees when they act carelessly. Available on loan from local Bell Telephone Co.

COAL TO KILOWATTS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Safe practices in the operation of steam-generating plants. Of interest to all personnel of such plants. P101

ELECTRIC SHOCK ACCIDENTS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1954, tv/ok) Shows the record of electric shock accidents and focuses attention on fatalities in the Bell System. The narrator asks the audience to consider safety rules violated as they view the cases. The film strip then shows each fatal accident stimulate audience discussion. Available and reviews the causes. Designed to on a loan basis from local Bell Telephone Company offices.

FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE (35 mm strip, w/sound, col, 15 min, tv/no) Provides basic information to assist electrical workers on proper use of rubber gloves and sleeves. Explains to the worker how his equipment may be damaged and explains procedures to determine whether or not it is damaged. P53, L343

HOT STICK SENSE (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 13¼ min, 1959, tv/no) This film follows the progress of an actual routine job of changing out a broken pole carrying a 13 KV line. As this was not posed in any way, the film shows some unsafe acts and conditions which were not recognized as such and gives suggestions for making the work safe. P53

HOW WOULD YOU DO IT (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 20 min, 1958, tv/no) Film reenacts four actual accidents which occurred to linemen. The film gives the viewer an opportunity to pit his safety knowledge against that of the experts. After the viewer answers the questions "How would you do it?" the experts give their analysis of the means of prevention. Aimed at utility linemen. P53

IT'S MORE THAN YOUR LIFE (16mm, col, 19½ min, 1958, tv/no) Depicts electric shock hazards associated with work on an aerial plant. Q230

KILLER ON THE LOOSE (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 5 min, 1960, tv/no) Tells the actual story of four fatal electric shock accidents which happened to telephone men working on or close to joint-use poles. Available on loan from local Bell Telephone Co.

THE LIFELINE OF THE LINEMAN (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1954, tv/no) Teaches new line men the importance of proper equipment, proper climbing technique and proper care of equipment. Much detail on the use of safety belts and climbing gear and their care and maintenance. PL47

LINEMAN SAFETY TRAINING (16mm, col, 43 min, 1951, tv/ok) Safety precautions that linemen should take. Discusses transformers, hot-line tools, voltage regulators, circuit breakers, capacitors, pole-top resuscitation. Also shows the proper use of various items of equipment. PR331

LOOK UP AND LIVE (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) Tells of dangers of overhead high tension lines. Hazards and preventive techniques for industrial equipment, TV installation, farm and home equipment, etc. are all shown. Emphasis on industrial equipment. P232

THE MAIN IDEA (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1954, tv/no) For distribution personnel in gas utility companies with underground distribution system. Shows how job planning in connection with main and service work is concerned with the protection of workers from conflict with vehicular or pedestrian traffic. Shows the safe use of air tools, various hand tools, safe handling of pipe and other materials encountered in pipeline work. PL21

MY POP'S A LINEMAN (16mm, col, 15½ min, 1958, tv/pk) A lineman, returning from his work, sees his son trying to retrieve a kite tangled in a high voltage line. In order to make the boy aware of the danger involved, lineman takes him along on a typical work day, where several dangerous situations arise. P154

NEAR MISSES—WHY? (16mm, b&w, 19 min, 1955, tv/no) Emphasizes the need for recognizing the potential hazards in public utility field. Q24

NO WITNESSES (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1955, tv/no) Directed toward employee failure to follow safe practices in public utilities field. Primarily for supervisor. Q24

ONE MILLION HOURS (16mm, 13¼ min, 1959, tv/ok) Covers the basic elements of a successful safety program, and how these elements were used to achieve the record of over 1,000,000 hours covering a period of more than nine years for the 73 men at a compressor station of the Northern Natural Gas Co. L215

POLE TOP PALS (35mm slide, w/sound, b&w, 18 min, 1959, tv/no) Emphasizes the prevention of electric shock accidents: planning the job, use of rubber protective equipment, proper pole positions, and recognition of all hazards involved. Aimed at public utilities employees. P101

POLETOP RESCUE (16mm, col, 29 min, 1954, tv/no) Demonstrates the Oestereich method of poletop resuscitation using an actual crew of a utility company as actors. P101

POWERFUL PROTECTION (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 12 min, 1959, tv/no) Safety hats have won their acceptance in the electric utility industry almost wholly on their merits as mechanical protection. While they were never meant to take the place of other protective devices, they will provide electrical and arc protection if a mistake is made or the unexpected occurs. This film reenacts two linemen accidents—one man wore a felt hat and the other wore a safety hat. The accidents are compared. P53

PROPER CARE OF LINEMEN'S CLIMBERS (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1959, tv/ok) Practical methods of quality control, visual inspection and checking of climbers' gafts, etc. PL47

RESPECT (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 19 min, 1960, tv/?) Proper handling methods for maximum safety of LP gas containers, tank trucks, connections, pressure and heat expansion, etc. P67, L234

SAFE POLE CLIMBING EQUIPMENT (16mm, col, 27 min, 1956, tv/?) Demonstrates the proper method of selecting and maintaining pole climbing equipment. Q24

SAFE POLE CLIMBING TRAINING (16mm, col or b&w, 25 min, 1955, tv/ok) Analyzes and demonstrates the fundamentals of safe pole climbing procedures. Q270

SAFE POLES (16mm, col, 23½ min, 1957, tv/ok) Emphasizes the need for checking the condition of poles before the lineman starts his climb. Q24

SAFE WORK ON POLES (16mm, col, 22½ min, 1957, tv/ok) A film to instruct new employees on the safe techniques of pole climbing. Q24

SEVEN DOORWAYS TO DEATH (35mm, strip, w/sound, col, 18 min, 1957, tv/?) Dramatizes seven leading causes of fatal accidents in the gas industry. Q21

THE SHOCKING SUMMER STORY (35mm slide, w/sound, b&w, 10 min, 1956, tv/no) Focuses attention on the hazards of linework during the summer months. Aimed at public utility employees. P101

SNAKE EYES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 14 min, tv/no) A demonstration of recommended procedures taught by one

electric utility to employees working around live equipment in electric stations. Shows arrangements before the job is started, active supervision, use of watchers and restoration of service after the job is accomplished. P101

START WITH SAFETY (16mm, col, 12 min, 1955, tv/no) By showing planning, safety devices, precautions, etc. on various jobs of the medium-size gas distribution company, film points out a four-point plan for safe work and working conditions. PL21

TAKE ANOTHER LOOK (16mm, col, 25¾ min, 1959, tv/ok) Discussion at a golf outing brings out the causes of accidents among utility company employees. Q78

TROUBLE ON POLE 55 (16mm, b&w, 23 min, 1959, tv/no) A case history of a telephone lineman who disregards safe pole work methods. Q268

USE OF COMBUSTIBLE GAS INDICATORS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 5 min, 1960, tv/no) Proper operation and care of combustible gas indicators is demonstrated. Safe practices involving testing in gaseous atmospheres are shown. P165, L21

27

Petroleum

COLOR FOR SAFETY ON DRILLING RIGS (16mm, col, 44 min, tv/?) Oil well drilling. Shows the use of color on drilling rigs to prevent accidents. L315

DRILLING THE SAFE WAY (16mm, col, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) Deals with safety problems in geophysical shot-hole drilling. Shows right and wrong ways to carry out many of the operations which, experience shows, result in serious injuries. Suitable for training new employees. PL294

THE FIRE AT WHITING (16mm, col, 21½ min, 1956, tv/no) Shows how training and planning can help when a serious fire breaks out. Q274

GET SAFETY IN YOUR SYSTEM (16mm, col, 10 min, 1953, tv/no) Shows the methods used in operations of a natural gas production field. Many of the safety measures taken in this industry are pictured, as well as personal protective equipment for the workers. PL21

THE INFERNAL TRIANGLE (16mm, col, 13½ min, 1955, tv/no) Stresses the need for fire and explosion precautions around oil refineries. Q135

MAKE NO MISTAKE (16mm, col, 20 min, 1951, tv/no) Impresses the petroleum industry employee with the importance of safe practices in seismograph operations. Relates to all phases of seismic field operations. L353

MISGUIDED MISSILES (16mm, col, 7 min, tv/ok) Deals with the safe use of tools and equipment on a drilling rig, pointing out that misguided missiles falling from the derrick can be as dangerous as the age-old guided missiles of warfare. PRL14

OIL FIRE PROTECTION THROUGH KNOWLEDGE (16mm, col, 30 min, 1956, tv/no) Instructs petroleum workers in the principals fire causes and prevention. Q273

RECORDING THE SAFE WAY (16mm, col, 15 min, 1953, tv/no) Considers the many work hazards encountered in recording operations in geophysical seismograph operations. Shows the right and wrong way to carry out such work. Suitable for training new employees. PL294

RIG HOUSEKEEPING (16mm, col, 10 min, tv/ok) Using the comparison of a clean home and a clean rig, the film is valuable in specifically illustrating the many duties on and around a drilling rig constituting rig "housekeeping." The camera pin-points these necessary rig practices. PRL14

SAFETY ON A ROUND TRIP (16mm, col, 14 min, 1955, tv/ok) Shows safe practices in actual field well-drilling operations. PRL14

SHOOTING THE SAFE WAY (16mm, col, 30 min, 1954, tv/ok) Deals with the problem of handling, transporting and using dynamite safely during geophysical seismograph operations. Separation and the shooting of charges are among the operations pictured. PL294

28

Railroad and Marine

BLOCK SIGNAL, C.T.C. AND INTERLOCKING RULES (16mm, col, 78½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Covers the basic rules and procedures for the safe operation of trains. Q143

THE BREAKING POINT (16mm, col, 24 min, 1953, tv/ok) Produced for the Pennsylvania Railroad Station Departments to create an awareness of carelessness and its consequences among employees. PL233

CHALLENGE FOR TOMORROW (16mm, col, 27 min, 1955, tv/no) A documentary film taking the viewer behind the scenes of the railroad. With a special emphasis on safety, the film tells how in a changing world a railroad accepts and meets the challenge of modern transportation needs. L31

THE DAYS OF OUR YEARS (16mm, col, 20½ min, 1955, tv/ok) Narrative by a minister explains some of the causes and consequences of some railroad operation accidents. Q292

A DAY WITH MAINTENANCE OF WAY (16mm, col, 30 min, 1960, tv/?) A typical day in the life of a railroad maintenance foreman. Safe work practices and procedures are shown. P61

ESCAPE FROM LIMBO (16mm, b&w or col, 26 min, 1954, tv/ok) An injured railroad man dreams he is dead and in Limbo. The boss of Limbo forces him to return to whisper encouragements to safety violators who are about to have accidents. He tries to cause their accidents, but finds that each man is his own protector or murderer and only the individual can make himself safe or cause accidents. PL233

THE FREIGHT GOES THROUGH (16mm, col, 20 min, 1952, tv/no) Emphasizes the importance of each individual's observance of safety rules in freight handling by illustrating direct relationships between available jobs and loss of business to other means of transportation through damaged goods and accidents. P30

IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU (16mm, col, 20 min, 1951, tv/ok) A number of railroad employees say, "It can't happen to me." It does, and the audience comes to realize that "it can happen to me." Demonstrates that an attitude of alert self interest is needed to prevent accidents. P95, L295

IT'S YOUR CHOICE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1951, tv/no) You can play it safe or take your chances—it's your choice. An old yard hand tells how he learned to follow the rules of safety through the tragedy of a friend. P269

KEEP 'EM ROLLING (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1945, tv/no) The film stresses the precautions necessary when working near moving cars, use of warning flags, how to safely cross between cars. Stock No. 171.68. P1, R29

MEN OF MAINTENANCE (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Illustrates, for railroad maintenance men, the precautions to be observed in operating motor track cars. Shows the proper use of various types of maintenance equipment on or near the third rail. PL211

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1951, tv/no) The story of a conscientious railroad worker who makes it a point to draw attention to unsafe practices whenever he comes across them. Because his fellow employees regard him as a busybody, he stops. When his best friend loses an arm through carelessness, he decides to continue to protect them no matter what they think. P269

NOT BY CHANCE (16mm, b&w or col, 33 min, 1952, tv/ok) An explanation of the program used by the Pennsylvania Railroad to make their operation one of the safest in the country. Shows how employee interest was obtained and how the attitude of the workers changed for the better. PL233

ONE MINUTE PAST FOUR (16mm, col, 18 min, 1953, tv/no) Demonstrates the necessary precautions to observe in railroad shops and stores departments. Stress is put on the personal aspects of safety as the prime factor in safe work. PL292

PLAY IT SAFE (16mm, col, 12 min, 1953, tv/no) Safe practices for railroad train and yard service employees. Compares playing it safe in little league baseball with playing it safe on the job. L31

PORT SECURITY (16mm, col, 27 min, 1957, tv/ok) The camera follows an inspection tour by the U. S. Coast Guard to spot hazards around piers. Q317

PORT SECURITY—EXPLOSIVES LOADING (16mm, col, 28 min, 1960, tv/ok) The film provides instruction for coast guard reserves in handling and loading dynamite aboard ship. Contains information concerning other types of explosives, areas of danger in the vicinity of explosives in general. Shows actual loading operations from dock to ship. L316

SAFE PASSAGE (16mm, col, 19 min, 1955, tv/no) Film classifies the causes of collisions between ships equipped with radar and explains how they can be avoided. After a brief explanation of basic radar principles, the film illustrates four categories of radar accidents. Mention is made of collective activities between governments, the merchant marine, and industry in trying to eliminate such accidents through improved equipment, rules, education, etc. Points out that responsibility still rests on the marine industry and merchant officers. PL249

SAFETY IN ACTION — MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT (16mm, col, 18 min, 1957, tv/no) Gives some safety rules and procedures to be followed in railroad shop operations. Q89

SAFETY ON THE JOB AT SEA (16mm, b&w, 18 min, 1957, tv/ok) Covers the various hazards and safety procedures to be followed aboard ship. Q184

SENTRIES OF THE SEA LANES (16mm, col, 28 min, 1954, tv/ok) Shows how the Coast Guard operates and maintains the 22,000 buoys that mark the coastal and inland waterways of our country and its outlying possessions. Dedicated to the officers and men who help keep our sea lanes safe. L316

SMALL BOAT DISASTER PREVENTION (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1951, tv/no) Shows the procedure necessary for the safe operation of small naval craft as taught to men in the Navy. P295

SOME TROUBLE AT TROUBESOME (16mm, col, 24½ min, 1956, tv/no) Events leading up to a train wreck and its subsequent cost. Q89

STUDENT SAFETY SERIES (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1953, tv/no) A series of six safety lessons designed for training student yardmen, trainmen, and engineers. Covers general safety, getting on and off cars and engines, being on or about cars and engines, handling switches, using handbrakes, coupling and uncoupling, etc. Each lesson is separated by about six feet of leader film so that they may be used individually. P269

THE TENTH MAN (16mm, col, 18 min, 1952, tv/ok) Shows the causes of accidents that happen to enginemen and trainmen on railroads. Gives safety instructions to be followed by both. P95, L292

THE VOICE OF THE BOOK (16mm, b&w, 32 min, 1952, tv/ok) The story of a retiring railroad safety man who wants to spread the principles of safety all over town. Shows various aspects of railroad safety and general safety for the public. For high school students and adults. P30

WHY RISK YOUR LIFE? (16mm, b&w, 33 min, 1950, tv/no) Documents railroad practices which are hazardous if proper safety rules are not followed. Includes a discussion of the effects of weather conditions and factors influencing yard collisions. P126

YARDS OF SAFETY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, tv/ok) Covers the little things that cause four out of five railroad yard-worker and service man accidents. Lists 10 most important safety rules to be followed in that work. P260

YOUR JOB—YOUR LIFE (16mm, col, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) Deals with several phases of train service. Covers cutting off cars, switches, hand brakes, etc., which can be hazardous through lack of safe practices. Uses a positive approach to influence road and yard service men. P62

29

Restaurants

SAFE FOOD FOR SAFE HEALTH (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, tv/no) Explains why and how to buy, store, prepare and serve food to protect it from contamination. For food handlers and fountain employees. P295

SAFE SERVICE (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) Presents an approach to safe and sanitary handling of food in kitchens and soda fountains. Explains how to use sanitary holders, how to fill dispensers and how to remove cups and containers from cartons. P150

30

Retail Stores

DON'T GAMBLE WITH FIRE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 10 min, 1954, tv/no) The film illustrates precautions that must be taken to keep supermarkets safe from fire. Several amusing sequences show a very careless overseer who does all the wrong things and compares him with a safe overseer who checks everything for possible fire hazards. L165

FIRE IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 10 min, tv/no) Shows retail store employees what can be done to prevent fires, pointing out rules covering such common hazards as smoking, improper wiring, poor house-keeping and improper trash disposal. P174

JUDGEMENT (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 14 min, 1957, tv/?) Safe practices of service station dealers. Gasoline spills, changing fan belts, checking batteries, latching hood, smoking, oil spills, falls, handling of tools, changing tires, electrical hazards, solvents, lifting, etc. P67, L234

SAFE EVERY SECOND (16mm, col, 22 min, 1952, tv/ok) The film centers around a typical service station to illustrate hazards encountered by attendants. Lack of knowledge and such human reactions as eyeing attractive women when attention should be elsewhere, are shown to pay off in tragic and costly injury. L275

TROUBLE IN STORE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) Safety for retail store employees—both sales and service. PRL348

31

Textiles

AS OTHERS SEE US (16mm, b&w, 19 min, 1951, tv/ok) Explains the special need for good safety programs in textile industries. Points out numerous machines and operations which are hazardous. Shows how such a program can be introduced. PRL214

WOVEN WITH SAFETY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1944, tv/no) Textile mill accidents can be stopped if the millworkers will heed the fundamental rules: never clean, repair or adjust parts of a machine while it is moving; kept guards in place; keep knives and scissors where they belong; lift properly; get first aid promptly; don't wear loose clothing near machines. Stock No. 171.79. P1, R29

32

Chemicals and Plastics

CHEMICAL BOOBY TRAPS (16mm, col, 10¼ min, 1958, tv/no) Illustrates chemical booby traps which are encountered in technical work. Q120

LIQUID HYDROGEN (16mm, col, 6 min, 1955, tv/no) A laboratory demonstration of the hazardous properties of liquid hydrogen. Q120

PLAN TO LIVE (16mm, b&w, 17 min, 1952, tv/no) Directed to chemical plants; describes the chain of safety responsibility that links building superintendents, research chemists and chemical production workers. Points out the danger to individuals, plant personnel and community from a broken link in this chain caused by poor planning or negligence. PR300

PROPELLANT PLUS HEAT (16mm, col, 20 min, 1960, tv/no) Solid propellants are safe when handled properly. Accidental ignition is the greatest hazard. Ignition is caused by heat generated by four sources—friction, impact, combustion and electricity. Prevention of accidental ignition requires control of the heat sources and observance of general safety practices. L287

SAFE OPERATION OF THE LABORATORY TWO ROLL MILL 35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 11 min, 1951, tv/no) A description of the type of safety instruction given to two roll mill workers in the plastic industry. L36

33

Laboratories: Research and Manufacturing

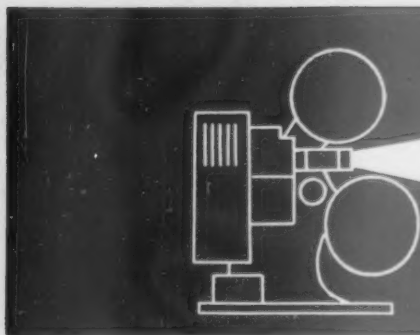
GS-I MEETS THE LABORATORY (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 11 min, 1952, tv/no) Basic laboratory training for non-professional workers. How the beginning laboratory worker can avoid mistakes which might endanger himself, the equipment and research results. L324

THE HANDLING AND USE OF GLASSWARE (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 8 min, 1952, tv/no) Basic laboratory training for non-professional workers. Safe practices in handling laboratory glassware. L324

INFECTIOUS HAZARDS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES SERIES (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 9 to 13 min each, 1951-1952, tv/no) A series of films illustrating safe practices for laboratory technicians who work with infectious organisms. Particularly designed to combat techniques which may liberate dangerous aerosols. Available separately or as a series. Titles: *The Inoculating Needle*, *Hypodermic Syringe*, *Pipette*, *The High Speed Blender*, *Lyophilizer*. P295, L324

LABORATORY GLASSWARE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 10 min, 1945, tv/no) Shows the simple precautions to observe with glass equipment: wear gloves, fire polish sharp edges, don't try to force glass into the wrong size rubber hose, loosen tube from stopper before you try to take it out, clear solvents from glassware before using, clamp equipment carefully, clean up broken glass immediately. Stock No. 171.69. P1, R29

SAFETY MEASURES IN THE TUBERCULOSIS LABORATORY (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 9 min, 1953, tv/no) Designed to encourage laboratory technicians, laboratory directors, nurses and doctors to provide and practice safety measures in tuberculosis laboratories. The film shows the most important safety precautions to be taken by all such personnel to avoid infection and accidents. P295, L324



MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

40

Driver Training

CAN YOU STOP IN TIME? (16mm, col, 8¾ min, 1960, tv/no) The story of a commercial vehicle driver's awakening to the distance it takes to stop his vehicle. Emphasizes the need for allowing proper space when following other vehicles. Discusses factors which vary stopping distance and illustrates the use of a brake reaction detonator. P88

CAUTION AT THE CROSSROADS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1949, tv/no) The hazards at intersections and how to avoid them. Aimed at commercial vehicle drivers. Also available in a 35mm film strip. PR88

DANGER IN REVERSE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1950, tv/no) Backing accidents are costly. Three steps to follow to avoid vehicle damage, damage to property and damage to pedestrians. Also available in a 35mm film strip. PR88

DEFENSIVE DRIVING FILM SERIES (16mm, b&w, 10 min each, 1958, tv/ok) Each film in this course deals with one of the six basic traffic situations in which one vehicle can collide with another. Each is covered in an effective, easy-to-remember way. An instructor (on film) simply talks to the audience, illustrating his key points with blackboard, chart and table top demonstrations and with cartoon and live action sequences. Series Stock No. 278.30. P1, R29

HOW TO FOLLOW SAFELY (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1958, tv/ok) Illustrates the braking time needed for various rates of speed, and offers a simple rule—stay one vehicle length behind for every 10 miles per hour—for avoiding collision with vehicles ahead. Stock No. 278.31. P1, R29

DON'T BE A SITTING DUCK (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1958, tv/ok) Shows how a driver can be a sitting duck if he has to stop suddenly without giving the vehicle behind any warning. Offers a workable solution to this problem. Stock No. 278.32. P1, R29

STAY RIGHT, STAY SAFE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1958, tv/ok) Shows how the center line on a road is often the dividing line between life and death, with vehicles rushing past, feet apart. Explains the things that can cause drivers to swerve across the line, collide with an oncoming vehicle. Stock No. 278.33. P1, R29

WHAT RIGHT OF WAY? (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1958, tv/ok) Stresses that traffic signs and signals are useless when drivers try to grab the right of way. Offers simple rules to help a driver prevent accidents with vehicles approaching from an angle. Stock No. 278.34. P1, R29

THE ART OF BEING PASSED (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1958, tv/ok) Stresses the need for making it easy for the other fellow to pass. Points out the necessity for curbing the desire to race and the feeling of belligerence at being passed. Covers turns, pull outs. Stock No. 278.35. P1, R29

HOW TO PASS SAFELY (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1958, tv/ok) Covers: sizing up the situation, making the decision to pass and acting immediately, passing as quickly as possible, proper speeds for passing, knowing when to pull back into the right. Stock No. 278.36. P1, R29

THE EXPERT DRIVING SERIES (16mm, 3 b&w, 1 col, 10 min each, 1960, tv/no) A series of four films which dramatize four of the basic ideas underlying every fleet accident prevention program—ideas which are valid for the beginner as well as the veteran driver. The films are built around the accident reporting sequence: why report them, how to report them, how accidents are graded preventable or non preventable, and how professional drivers earn recognition from the National Safety Council by achieving long records of driving without a preventable accident. B&W films only, series Stock No. 278.45. b&w films plus col film series Stock No. 278.40. P1

EXPERTS COUNT 'EM ALL (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1960, tv/no) This film answers the question, "Why should a professional driver make a report of every accident, especially those so called minor

accidents?" The film points out that accidents are caused by faulty driving habits. If every driving accident is reported, driver supervisors can help drivers spot and correct their bad habits before they are the cause of serious accidents. Stock No. 278.41. P1

PREVENTABLE OR NOT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1960, tv/no) The concept of preventability is a basic idea in all fleet safety programs today. An irate driver, whose accident had been adjudged preventable by the review committee complains to the company's safety director. Through a discussion of specific accident examples, the driver is made aware for the first time of what preventability really means. Stock No. 278.43. P1

IN CASE OF ACCIDENT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1960, tv/no) Even experts are some times involved in an accident. When accidents do happen, the experts know what to do to protect their own interests, the interests of their company, and the general public. This film covers types of accident facts that are needed for a useful report, how to get the facts, and the importance of witnesses to corroborate these facts. Stock No. 278.42. P1

FOR EXPERTS ONLY (16mm, col, 10 min, 1960, tv/no) This film shows drivers the meaning of a good driving record—and what it takes to earn a NSC Safe Driver Award. It tells the story of a Safe Driver Award winner who has a teenage son who is having difficulty making his school swimming team. The father, by describing the concentration and effort necessary to become a ten year safe driver award winner, convinces his son that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. Stock No. 278.44. P1

HERE'S THE DOPE (35mm strip, w/ sound, b&w, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) What the commercial vehicle driver shouldn't do. PRL348

HOW TO DRIVE THE MAILSTER SAFELY (16mm, b&w, 17 min, 1959, tv/no) Instructs drivers in the proper techniques for the safe operation of the mailster (3 wheel truck). Q323

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 24 min, 1955, tv/no) Tells commercial and private drivers what to do after being involved in an accident. Gives five major actions to be taken: 1. protect the scene of accident; 2. get help; 3. give first aid when necessary; 4. get names and address and witnesses; 5. proceed with accident investigation (getting answers to the five questions, when, where, what, who, how). Also available as 2x2 slides with a script. P342

THE LEAGUE OF FRIGHTENED MEN (16mm, col, 22 min, 1953, tv/ok) Three men who have just won awards for professional safe driving tell how their safety lies in the fact that they are frightened—afraid of the other fellow and what he might do to himself through lack of safe practice. The film ends with a plea for all professional drivers to join the league of frightened men and insure the safety of themselves and others. PR200

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1952, tv/no) The film accents the need for vehicle inspections by drivers and shows them how it should be done. Also available in a 35mm film strip. PR88

LOOK! STOP BACKING ACCIDENTS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1960, tv/no) Dramatizes the importance of backing safely. Illustrates how to avoid backing. Tells what to do if faced with certain choices. Spells out how to back safely in all situations. Stock No. 278.05. P1, R29

MATTER OF FACT (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1955, tv/no) Automotive accident review boards. PRL348

MIND YOUR MANNERS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/no) This film emphasizes the need for old fashioned courtesy on the part of truck drivers and shows how little acts of good sportsmanship can pay big dividends. Also available in 35mm film strip. PR88

THE PROFESSIONAL SAFE DRIVING SERIES (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min each, 1953, tv/no) Big name baseball, bowling and golf stars compare their sports and performances with the skill needed by a professional driver to maintain his safety record. Series Stock No. (b&w) 278.14, (col) 278.20. P1, R29

THE CHAMP BECOMES DEAF AND BLIND (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/no) Top golfer Lloyd Mangrum points out that pro drivers, like pro golfers, must be able to concentrate despite all distractions such as noise, congestion, and other adverse conditions. b&w Stock No. 278.18, col Stock No. 278.84. P1, R29

NINETY DAY FLASH (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/no) Paul Richards, baseball manager, shows how careless accidents of baseball players can cause game losing errors, how careless driving habits can eventually prove fatal. b&w Stock No. 278.15, col Stock No. 278.21. P1, R29

TAKE A LOOK AT THE ODDS (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/ok) Explains accident prevention as the key to a driver's future well being, and his family's. Proves that the odds are always in favor of the safe driver. b&w Stock No. 278.17, col Stock No. 278.23. P1, R29

WATCH YOUR HANDICAP (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/no) Bowling champion Ned Day shows how drivers, like bowlers, can handicap their performances through lack of sleep, improper diet and excesses. Points out the need for physical fitness. b&w Stock No. 278.19, col Stock No. 278.25. P1, R29

SPLIT SECOND SURVIVAL (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/no) Wilber Shaw shows what it takes to maintain professional driving skills day after day, and tells how to keep this skill on tap to meet unexpected situations. b&w Stock No. 278.16, col Stock No. 278.22. P1, R29

SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT (16mm, b&w or col, 1953, tv/ok) Shows how an inspection service can be used by commercial transport organizations and civic traffic authorities to help solve the problem caused by mass production of motor vehicles and the failure of our road system to keep up with increased traffic volume. Many action shots demonstrate the facilities of this inspection service and the methods by which they operate. PR329, L171

SMOOTH OPERATION (16mm, b&w, 16 min, 1951, tv/no) Smooth operation is the skillful coordination of driver, vehicle and traffic. Shows how sudden stops, starts and turns, and failure to signal can catch other drivers off guard. A sportsmanlike attitude leaves the driver relaxed and smiling at the end of the day. Stock No. 278.12. Also available as a 35mm film strip. Stock No. 278.11. P1, R29

SPLIT SECOND SURVIVAL (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1954, tv/no) The difference between a near accident and a real one is less than two seconds. Film demonstrates the proper action in a number of different emergency situations. Also available in a 35mm film strip. PR88

TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1950, tv/no) All about tail gating. Tells why bumper riding should be avoided and how to do it. Also available in a 35mm film strip. PR88

TOO FAST FOR CONDITIONS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1951, tv/no) Explains why conditions such as darkness, bad weather and heavy traffic make reduced speeds necessary. Also available in a 35mm film strip. PR88

WHAT ARE YOU DRIVING AT? (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1957, tv/no) The alternatives faced by those who drive for a living. PRL348

WHAT HAPPENED? (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1952, tv/no) A capable driver who knew a lot about the trucking business found he had neglected to get the basic information need to prepare an accident report. The film demonstrates what is needed and how to get it. Also available in a 35mm film strip. PR88

41

Truck

BLIND SPOT (16mm, col, 9 min, 1957, tv/no) Stresses the hazards of the blind spot in backing trucks. Q274

CHAIN REACTION (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1955, tv/ok) Illustrates the chain reaction effects of discourteous and courteous driver actions. A special version pointed to truck drivers. P25

DARK DAZE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/no) Driving safely at night is the true test of a professional driver. Film demonstrate how this can be done. Tells the story of a truck driver who learned the hard way how to take the terror out of night driving. Also available in 35mm film strip. PR88

GENTLEMEN JEKYLL AND DRIVER HYDE (16mm, b&w, 9 min, 1950, tv/no) A harried truck driver explains how a polite guy on foot can become a menace to all on the road when driving a car. A ride with driver Hyde illustrates this point. P202

LINE HAUL RUN (16mm, col, 30 min, 1957, tv/no) Points out some specific traffic hazards and safety checks to commercial vehicle drivers on long runs. Q228

OFF THE SPOT (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) Cartoon treatment of a commercial vehicle driver's experience in traffic. General approach to traffic problems for the truck driver. L73

PIPELINE ON WHEELS (16mm, col, 28 min, 1951, tv/no) Shows the safety factors in fuel-tank truck operations from the driver's point of view. Covers safe construction of tank trucks and safe driving practices on the highways. PL96

A POUND OF PREVENTION (16mm, col, 38 min, 1955, tv/ok) A step-by-step demonstration of safety procedures to follow in tank truck operations. Q105

SAFE DRIVING IN BAD WEATHER (16mm, b&w, 2 parts, 17 min each, 1955, tv/ok) Covers the precautions and safe driving techniques for trucks on snow and ice. Part 1, light vehicles; Part 2, heavy vehicles. Q309

TANK TRUCK FIRES (16mm, col, 14 min, 1954, tv/ok) A training film for tank truck drivers in extinguishing under the hood fires, dome fires, large spill fires from delivery hose overflow and fires from over filling of a tank truck. Principally covers the use of 4 pound and 30 pound dry powder extinguishers, but also shows the use of 40 gallon foam cart, foam generator and water. P23

WILLIE'S FISH STORY (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Directed to truck drivers. A cartoon story of events leading to and following an accident involving a truck. R40

42

Transit

ALL AROUND THE TOWN (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1959, tv/ok) Shows a transit company's safety training program. Q77

GENTLEMEN OF THE HIGHWAY (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1950, tv/no) Illustrates the safe driving habits bus drivers must learn and the training program they undergo to acquire them. L7

43

Taxicab

SAFETY PAYS DOLLARS (16mm, col, 12 min, 1951, tv/ok) Shows the proper procedure to use in establishing safe driving habits among cab drivers. PR140

44

Driver Salesmen

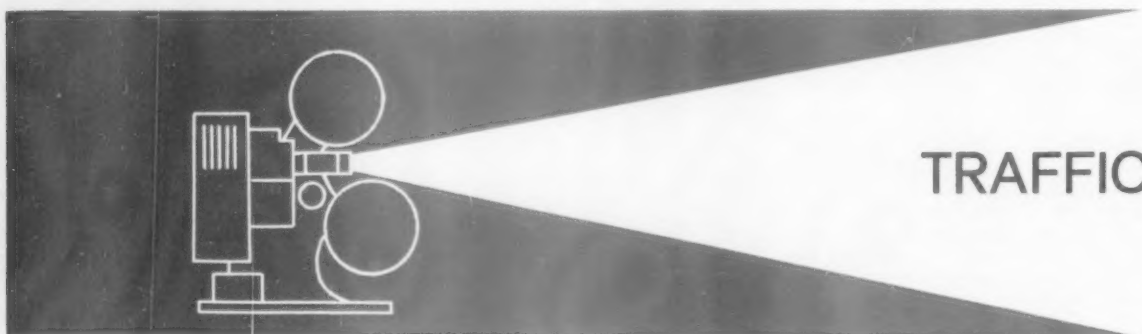
GRADE "A" DRIVERS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Safe practices for driver salesmen. PRL348

THE HIDDEN ASSET (16mm, b&w, 15½ min, 1957, tv/no) Emphasizes the need for safe driving on the part of driver salesmen. For Aetna assureds only. Q7

HOW TO GET BIGGER AND BETTER ACCIDENTS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 20 min, 1955, tv/no) The story of Wizz Bang Willie and his book, *How To Get Bigger and Better Accidents*, demonstrates every wrong practice in driving by a route salesman. Situations covered include behavior at the scene of an accident, maintenance of vehicles, defensive driving, safe attitudes, parking, backing, handling bottles and cases, making deliveries. Correct procedures are demonstrated by a safe driver. P185

A TOUCH OF GENIUS (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 15 min, 1958, tv/?) Stresses the important part safe motor vehicle operation plays in a gas utility serviceman's day. Q21

YOU AND YOUR SHADOW (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 12 min, 1954, tv/no) The film presents an unusual and humorous approach to safe commercial driving. A convention of shadows of drivers of milk trucks tell their experiences and their accidents. Many funny, but dangerous, accidents are portrayed. A resolution to drive safely is passed by every shadow but one. Death dissents, but is over ruled. P40



50

Driver Attitudes

AND THEN THERE WERE FOUR (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1950, tv/ok) Points out that there is no such thing as a minor traffic violation and appeals for strength observance in traffic laws. A strong emotional appeal for good driving. Q189, 255

CHAIN REACTION (16mm or 35mm, b&w, 13 min, 1955, tv/ok) It began when

dad slipped on a pair of roller skates at home. He was mad when he drove off to work and he made other drivers angry, thereby causing accidents and an injury to himself. Narrated by Bob Hope, mixing humor with tragedy. The theme is that courtesy makes for safe driving. P25

THE COLLECTION (16mm, b&w, 10½ min, 1957, tv/ok) An odd, but very well dressed, gentleman invites us to view his collection—an assortment of trophies representing traffic accidents involving speed. As the gentleman picks up each object, he tells how he acquired it. As the story

progresses we realize that the gentleman is death, bragging about his accomplishments. PR166

DEVIL TAKE US (35mm, b&w, 21 min, 1953, tv/no) Highway safety problems as seen by an officer of the California Highway Patrol. Shows not only unsafe highway conditions, but unsafe drivers. Dramatizes accidents happening to real people. For theatrical use only. Q286

FATAL SECONDS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1950, tv/ok) A careful, courteous driver takes one thoughtless chance on

the highway and tragedy results. Emphasizes the need for proper attitude and good manners in driving, and points out that one must always be on the alert to avoid that one chance which may be the last one. Also available in Spanish. P44, L7

FIFTY-YARD LINE (16mm, col, 12 min, 1950, tv/ok) Stresses the value of courtesy in reducing automobile accidents. Shows that one discourteous chance can mean the difference between life and death. PL177

THE GREAT HOLIDAY MASSACRE. (16mm, b&w, 54 min, 1961, tv/no) This is the CBS television report on holiday traffic accidents. Narrated by Edward R. Murrow. Uses on the spot films of actual accidents and interviews with prominent police officials and traffic safety officials in many areas of the country. P65

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN DRIVING (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1958, tv/?) Ninety-seven per cent of all accidents are caused by drivers with one or more years experience. It is not our mechanical skills that determine our safety, it is our mental and physical limitations. This film shows how certain habits develop into death traps: the effect of fatigue and how it develops, how our eating habits cause accidents, the folly of driving when angry or under emotional stress. P242

IT'S ABOUT TIME (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 14 min, 1955, tv/no) A review of 12 motor vehicle accidents using pictures from actual accident sites. Some cases included accidents caused by skidding, driver falling asleep, cars struck by trains, intersection collisions, etc. The emphasis is placed on the fact that a small amount of safety can prevent such accidents. Available on loan basis from local Bell Telephone Co. offices.

JERKS THAT IRK (16mm, col, 10 min, 1960, tv/ok) A cartoon character illustrates the hazards that irk drivers into making driving mistakes. PL177

LAST STOP (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1955, tv/no) A fantasy about what happens to thoughtless drivers. PRL348

LEFT TO LIVE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1955, tv/no) What happens to a young mother when her husband is killed in an accident. PRL348

LOOK WHO'S DRIVING (16mm or 35mm, b&w or col, 8 min, 1953, tv/ok) An imaginative cartoon which demonstrates the perils of acting childish behind the wheel of a car. Charlie Younghead sees others fighting over right of way, trying to run traffic lights and behaving generally like children. One day he loses control of himself, but fortunately learns his lesson and lives. PL7

MIND OVER MOTOR (35mm strip, w/sound, 15 min, 1953, tv/no) The importance of keeping one's mind on the driving task. PRL348

MR. FINLEY'S FEELINGS (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1957, tv/ok) An animated cartoon which stresses the effect of personal emotion on driving attitudes. Q176

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 6 min, 1959, tv/ok) Explores the question of responsibility among four people involved in an accident. Q91

MOTOR MANIA (16mm, col, 8 min, 1953, tv/no) Mr. Walker, a pleasant courteous man and a good citizen becomes Mr. Wheeler, a different man, when he is behind the wheel of a motor car. R335

MOTOR MANIA (16mm or 35mm, col, 7 min, 1951, tv/?) A wrong attitude on the part of a motorist can make him act like a maniac when he is behind the wheel. R255

NIGHTMARE FOR THE BOLD (16 mm, b&w, 53 min, 1959, tv/ok) Pictures the serious troubles of an airman responsible for an automobile crash. Q309

ONCE TOO OFTEN (16mm, b&w, 26 min, 1950, tv/no) Precarious and foolish activities of a soldier on leave are recorded by "fate," who finally decides that the soldier is taking a chance once too often. P295

ONE SECOND TO SAFETY (16mm, col or b&w, 18 min, 1957, tv/ok) A driver attitude film covering the three fields of highway safety: engineering, education, and enforcement. Explains what various state agencies are doing for motorists and stresses the fact that safety is a matter of individual responsibility. PR331

PARDON OUR SPEED (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 24 min, 1950, tv/no) Too many accidents are caused by someone being in too much of a hurry. An ardent appeal to everyone to slow down and take time to be safe. PR128

STOP DRIVING US CRAZY (16mm, col, 10 min, 1959, tv/ok) An animated film to help youth and adult groups discuss safe driving and the way Christian values apply to the every day practice of driving a car. The film is slanted toward teen-agers and features a brilliant jazz musical background. PR357

THIS IS THE LIFE (16mm, col or b&w, 29½ min each, 1958, tv/ok) A series of three films reveals how the Christian message teaches the way of life which engenders concern for the safety and well being of others. Q170

TO SEE OURSELVES (16mm, col, 14½ min, 1960, tv/ok) A typical family man has more than his share of annoying experiences during his drive to work one morning. He puts most of the blame on the other fellow. Then, through the magic of the motion picture camera, he is allowed to see himself as others see him. PL7

WARNER BROS. PRESENTS CLINT WALKER (35mm, b&w, 3½ min, 1957, tv/?) A well known television cowboy personality in a public service short on behalf of traffic safety. For distribution in commercial movie houses. Q60

WILL YOU COME BACK? (16mm, col or b&w, 11½ min, 1956, tv/ok) Describes some typical unsafe driver attitudes and the need for good brakes. Q16

YOU AND YOUR DRIVING (16mm, col or b&w, 14 min, 1959, tv/ok) Describes some of the more common good driving practices, emphasizing the underlying attitudes such as consideration for others and personal responsibility. Shows the improvements that have been made from the old roads to the most modern expressways. L105

YOUR PERMIT TO DRIVE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1950, tv/ok) Points out the obligations and privileges connected with a driving permit. Shows how the permit can be abused by a driver with unsafe habits. PL122

51

Traffic Administration, Enforcement, and Traffic Courts

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION (16mm, col, 15 min, 1958, tv/no) Describes the three basic reasons for accident investigation. Q58

AS A MATTER OF FACT (16mm, col, 5 min, 1956, tv/ok) An action program film. The importance of accident reports—their collection, analysis and use. R83, L350

CORRECTIVE PENALIZATION (16 mm, b&w, 20 min, 1957, tv/no) An ABA Traffic Court film. Impersonal factors used by judges in determining proper penalty: personal factors considered, younger violators, court action, court supervised corrective education. P15, R204

COURT BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (16 mm, b&w, 20 min, 1957, tv/no) An ABA Traffic Court film. Correct court room administration: control over tickets and summonses, uniform traffic tickets, records, audits, reporting of convictions, traffic violations bureau, good housekeeping for efficient administration. P15, R204

A DATE WITH DEATH (16mm, col, 14 min, 1955, tv/ok) Shows incidents in a highway patrolman's working day. Emphasis is on the thing every driver can and must do if the highway accident and death rate is to be kept under control. PR278

DAY IN COURT (16mm, b&w or col, 29 min, 1951, tv/ok) A day's calendar in traffic court. Five typical offenders, nice people in other ways, are amusingly shown to be menaces to society when behind the wheel of a car. Also available in Spanish. P155, L189

DETECTING AND RECORDING SKIDMARKS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1954, tv/no) The film demonstrates the necessary technique for obtaining all possible data and emphasizes the necessity for accuracy and attention to detail in this activity. The importance of skid marks is shown. PR88

FACE TO FACE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1954, tv/no) Tracing down a hit-and-run driver. PRL348

FLAGGED FOR ACTION (16mm, col or b&w, 30 min, 1957, tv/?) Describes a program of keeping records on traffic violators. Q202

HIT AND RUN INVESTIGATION (16 mm, b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/no) Film provides basic techniques to be used in the investigation of hit and run accidents. It shows how gathering evidence at the scene, the use of police facilities and persistent leg work gets results. PR88

MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATION (16mm, col, 6 min, 1956, tv/ok) An Action Program film. Shows how sound driver licensing and vehicle inspection contribute to traffic safety. P83, L350

OFFICER-VIOLATOR RELATIONSHIPS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1957, tv/no) An interesting and dramatic story of a traffic violation; illustrates the viewpoint of both the officer and the violator. PR88

PROCEDURE IN THE TRAFFIC COURTROOM (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1957, tv/no) An ABA Traffic Court film. The need to separate traffic cases from all others. The necessity for formal opening of the courts, opening remarks by the judge, individual arraignment and plea, right of defendant, judge's explanation of his decision and concluding procedure. P15, R204

PROTECTING THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1956, tv/no) A minor accident can easily become major if the scene of the accident is not protected. Film shows how the officer handles the public and himself in protecting the accident scene. PR88

QUESTIONING DRIVERS AND WITNESSES IN ACCIDENT CASES (16 mm, b&w, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) Shows the recommended procedure for interrogation of witness and drivers. It illustrates some common types which the officer may encounter and suggests proper approaches that will help him obtain effective testimony. PR88

RECKLESS OR WRECKLESS (16mm, col, 10 min, 1950, tv/ok) The work of state police patrols in curtailing highway fatalities. PL177

REPORT ON 635 (16mm, b&w, 26 min, 1956, tv/ok) The training of highway patrol men and the proper use of that training when on duty. Q213

THE TRAFFIC OFFICER IN COURT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1954, tv/no) A traffic court judge shows how a knowledge for case preparation and effective court room procedure can result in satisfactory prosecution and traffic violators. PR88

TRAFFIC PATROL—ITS NATURE AND PURPOSES (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1956, tv/no) Traffic patrol is a major function of police departments. The film shows the importance and the technique of the traffic patrol and illustrates some incidents. PR88

THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM (16mm, col or b&w, 20 min, 1957, tv/no) Describes the elements of the traffic problem from the point of view of traffic courts and administrators. Q15

TRAFFIC VIOLATION CASE PREPARATION (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) The police officer and the prosecutor meet to plan their strategy in a violation case. Film shows the officers procedure at the accident scene, its follow up interrogation of witnesses and his preparation of the information for court presentation. PR88

TRAFFIC COURT, USA (16mm, col, 7 min, 1956, tv/ok) An Action Program film. Good traffic courts are a force for traffic safety. P83, L350

TRAFFIC POLICE (16mm, col, 6 min, 1956, tv/ok) An Action Program film. Effective traffic law enforcement depends upon trained personnel. P83, L350

THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1957, tv/no) An ABA Traffic Court film. Factors causing traffic problems. Statistical cost in terms of lives, injuries and dollars. The steps necessary to reduce this cost through engineering, education and enforcement. The court's opportunity for leadership. P15, R204

UNIFORM TRAFFIC LAWS (16mm, col, 5½ min, tv/ok) An Action Program film. How differences in the rules of the road contribute to accidents. P83, L350

USING YOUR TRAFFIC RECORDS (16mm, col, 20¾ min, 1960, tv/ok) Details the essential elements of a traffic records system. Shows how records information is easily converted into graphic form. Through a series of case histories, shows how accident information can be used for selective enforcement, traffic engineering improvement and general public safety education. P301

WISCONSIN PATROLS FOR SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1959, tv/ok) Presents the activities of the State Patrol, an explanation of their motives and a frame of reference of the safety and enforcement within which the patrol operates. PR308

WITNESS TO AN ACCIDENT (16mm, col or b&w, 11 min, 1960, tv/ok) Documents an accident investigation by a trained police officer. Shows the accident as it happens, then follows the activity of the officer from his arrival at the scene to his final report, including the taking of statements, measurements, photographs and the evaluation of the evidence. PR300

WON'T YOU JOIN US, NO. 3 (16mm, b&w, 27 min, 1957, tv/ok) Shows how a traffic judge handles violators in his court-room. Q181

WON'T YOU JOIN US, NO. 5 (16mm, b&w, 27 min, 1957, tv/ok) How state enforcement officials in Michigan deal with violators. Q181

YOUR HIGHWAY PATROL (16mm, col, 13½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Describes the training given to Kansas police officers prior to their assuming duties. Q159

YOUR TICKET TO SAFETY (16mm, col or b&w, 11 min, 1960 tv/ok) Explains how selective enforcement is used to increase safety for drivers, pedestrians and property. Shows that traffic tickets, while not welcome, are vital in the drive to cut down accidents. Suggestions are given on how a driver can improve his own attitude toward the subject. P109

52

Public Support of Traffic Programs

BETTER AND SAFER HIGHWAYS (16mm, b&w, 7 min, 1952, tv/ok) Describes "Project Adequate Roads" supported by 40 national organizations. Explains the attempts to reduce the ordeal and danger of today's driving by improving roads and smashing traffic bottlenecks throughout the country. L29

ARTERIES OF NEW YORK CITY (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1952, tv/ok) Elements which influence the development of a city's transportation facilities. Includes a discussion of traffic systems and police regulations. PR104

AUTO U.S.A. (16mm, col, 27½ min, 1960, tv/?) To help communities to a better understanding of our automobile basic economy, and to suggest positive and constructive action in meeting the problems of growth inherent in that economy. L98

ALIAS THE KILLER (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1956, tv/ok) An Action Program film. Shows the need for organized citizen support for balanced traffic safety programs. P83, L350

ACTION FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY (16 mm, col or b&w, 15½ min, 1957, tv/ok) Shows how school and community can develop safety programs through cooperation of students, teachers, administrators, PTA's, Police Departments and traffic engineers. Driver and safety education are valuable in all areas of instruction. R199

THE BROKEN DOLL (16mm, col or b&w, 23½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Portrays a community effort to meet traffic problems. Q90

FREEDOM OF THE AMERICAN ROAD (16mm, b&w, 27 min, 1956, tv/ok) How communities faced their traffic safety problems and corrected them. Q117

LAKEWOOD LEARNS TO LIVE (16 mm, color or b&w, 13¼ min, 1955, tv/ok) Shows how a community organized to prevent pedestrian accidents. Q2

THE MONROE STORY (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1957, tv/ok) Describes the progress made in a community efforts to reduce the traffic toll. Q213

THE PERFECT CRIME (16mm, col, 20½ min, 1954, tv/ok) The film compares the public indignation over a double murder in a \$14.00 robbery to the public apathy over the murders caused by bad highway conditions. Main point in the film is to get the public to demand improved highways in our states. For civic groups and the general public. PL66

PRODUCED FOR YOU (16mm, col, 3 min, 1960, tv/no) A driver gets a ticket for speeding and has it fixed. The next time he speeds, he hits a child. The child belongs to the man who fixed the first speeding ticket. P6

SAFE CITY (16mm, col, 12 min, 1955, tv/ok) Graphically describes the growing traffic safety problem in a metropolitan city. Q51

THE STORY OF ANYBURG, U.S.A. (16mm, col, 8 min, 1958, tv/no) An animated film that explores a town overrun with traffic hazards. The town's method of overcoming its traffic problem is both humorous and thought provoking. R335

53

Driver Training

ACCIDENT BEHAVIOR (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1951, tv/ok) Step-by-step procedures to follow in the event of an automobile accident. Covers care of injured, fire hazards, keeping the accident from getting worse, legal responsibilities and other post-accident behavior. PR242

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSIONS (16 mm, b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/?) Illustrates the problems of driving automobiles with automatic transmission. PL117

BLIND DATE (16mm, col, 12 min, 1958, tv/ok) Covers rural highway hazards. Q330

THE CASE OF THE MISGUIDED KILLER (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1956, tv/ok) Starting with the promise that safe driving practices acceptable several years ago are no longer safe, the film gives specific instructions regarding making left turns, pulling off the highway, the new yield signs, and center-line laws. Stresses preventive maintenance. Pointers are also given on driving under adverse conditions. PR242

CITY DRIVING (16mm, b&w, 22 min, 1960, tv/ok) Correct driving techniques for city driving are shown under all kinds of street conditions. PL117

DRIVE DEFENSIVELY (16mm, col or b&w, 11 min, 1959, tv/no). Good drivers are always on the lookout for mistakes the other fellow may make. The film demonstrates how to anticipate mistakes of other drivers, how to recognize signs of danger, how to react in dangerous situations. PR104

DRIVING THE SUPER HIGHWAYS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/ok) Points out the different driving skills necessary for driving on super highways. PL117

DRIVING UNDER SPECIAL CONDITIONS (16mm, b&w, 19 min, 1960, tv/ok) Deals primarily with the problem of driving in bad weather. Produced with the cooperation of the National Education Assn. PL117

DRIVING WITH CHAMPIONS (16mm, col or b&w, 17½ min, 1959, tv/ok) In conversation and by example profes-

sional Indianapolis racing drivers show us that the principals of good driving—know yourself, know your car, know your road—apply equally to professional and every day motoring. L98

EMERGENCIES IN THE MAKING (16mm, col, 14¼ min, 1960, tv/ok) Outlines five kinds of road emergencies in the making: the other guy, kids, mother nature, road conditions, and us. Situations which face every driver and to which he must be alert if he wishes to avoid an emergency are shown. Stresses the need to think ahead and expect the unexpected. P2

FREEWAY DRIVING (16mm, col or b&w, 11 min, 1959, tv/ok) Presents a vivid experience of driving on the nation's superhighways. Tells how to prepare for driving on superhighways, what to do in emergency situations, how the roads are designed to permit fast but safe motoring. P109, 154

FREEWAY DRIVING IS DIFFERENT (16mm, col or b&w, 14½ min, 1959, tv/ok) Shows how to enter freeways, judge safe following distances, make emergency stops, adjust to faster speeds on freeways, avoid drowsiness, read signs well in advance of need, change lanes safely, leave freeways, adjust driving after leaving freeway. P2

GIVE A CAR A MAN WHO CAN DRIVE (16mm, col, 14 min, 1958, tv/ok) A dramatic presentation of both common faults in driving and techniques of driving excellence. Q254

HIGHWAY DRIVING (16mm, b&w, 17 min, 1960, tv/ok) Correct driving techniques for highway driving are shown for all kinds of road conditions. PL117

HIGHWAY SAFETY (16mm, col, 22 min, 1959, tv/ok) Teaches its highway driving lessons by showing how the techniques of highway safe driving have changed and developed over the years. L127

HOME AT THE WHEEL (16mm, b&w, 14½ min, 1953, tv/ok) Driving a car—from the women's point of view. It pictures many of the problems and frustrating incidents encountered in daily driving in town or city. Illustrates the very qualities women possess which can make them the most gracious and skillful drivers on the road. L122

INTERSECTION SAFETY (16mm, col, 10¼ min, 1960, tv/no) Features an insurance claim representative who illustrates different types of intersection accidents he is called upon to investigate. Presents four basic rules for preventing intersection accidents. P88

LOOK WHAT YOU'RE MISSING (16 mm, col, 27 min, 1950, tv/ok) A general interest film for drivers. Shows the hazards which the everyday driver must be prepared to meet and how he can meet them safely. PL165

MULTIPLE LANE TRAFFIC (16mm, b&w, 16 min, 1954, tv/ok) The film defines and explains types of modern highways and how to use them safely. Scenes show how to enter and leave the highway; the necessity of keeping in step with traffic flow; explains the need for proper clearance between cars. Points out the importance of courtesy where there are no right-of-way laws. Also includes sequences concerned with avoiding hazards such as slow moving vehicles, lowering of caution on long trips and changing road conditions. P242, R255

NIGHT AND BAD WEATHER DRIVING (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1959, tv/ok) Demonstrates safe practices of night and bad weather driving. PR242

NO STOPPING—EXCEPT FOR REPAIRS (16mm, col, 9½ min, tv/?) Film shows the difference in driving the new limited access highways and the older trunk lines. Depicts the wrong and right ways. Consequences of wrong driving are illustrated with explanations of how the right way would have avoided mishap. L180

PASSING FANCY (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1960, tv/ok) The proper way to pass cars on crowded highways. Amusing sequences show what would happen if the highways were only for the one car, then shows by a near accident to a family how different it is in reality. PL122

PATTERN FOR TRAGEDY (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1951, tv/no) Relationship of habit patterns to safe driving. PRL384

PERCEPTION OF DRIVING HAZARDS—Part 2 (35mm strip, silent, col, 1960) Same scheme is used for Part 2 as in Part 1, but this strip depicts hazards on high speed limited access highways. Discussion leaders manual is furnished. L263

PERCEPTION OF DRIVING HAZARDS—Part 1 (35mm strip, silent, 1959) 30 photographs depict actual traffic hazards one is likely to encounter on city and suburban streets. Each photo is flashed on the screen for approximately 5 seconds, then turned to a blank frame. The instructor asks the viewers to describe the potential hazards and possible remedial action. Guide book furnished. L263

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT DRIVERS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1950, tv/no) Good drivers get that way only through constant awareness of safe driving habits. Tells how to acquire these habits. P122

PROBLEMS OF CITY DRIVING (16 mm, b&w, 11 min, 1950, tv/ok) Today's traffic conditions test the skills of the modern driver. Gives safety rules the driver must adopt to meet this test. PR242

SAFE DRIVEWAY ENTRANCES (16 mm, b&w, 12½ min, 1955, tv/ok) Shows the need for clear vision in driveway entrances adjacent to public roads. P182

SAFE DRIVING: ADVANCED SKILLS, PROBLEMS (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1951, tv/ok) Covers the most common driving hazards and shows how to meet them. Safe practices on blind curves, steep grades, wet roads, mud, snow, ice, etc. PR82

SAFE DRIVING: THE DEFENSIVE DRIVER (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) Demonstrates that anticipating possible dangers in driving situations is the basis for responsible, safe and skillful defensive driving. For senior high school level. PR82

SAFE DRIVING: STREETS AND HIGHWAYS (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1951, tv/ok) How to meet various problems of city driving. The importance of thinking ahead is emphasized. PR82

SAFETY AT THE CROSSROADS (16 mm, col, 18 min, tv/?) Shows the causes of highway-rail intersection grade crossing accidents. L143

SLOW DRIVERS KEEP RIGHT (16 mm, b&w, 40 sec, 1955, tv/ok) A cartoon lesson for slower drivers to encourage them to yield the right-of-way. Q58

THE SMITH SYSTEM (16mm, b&w, 8 min, 1957, tv/ok) Describes some specific driving habits which can be used to avoid dangerous driving situations. PL117

SUDDEN END (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1956, tv/no) The bad habits that make driving dangerous. PRL348

TAKE IT FROM A CHAMPION (16 mm, col, 27½ min, 1956, tv/ok) Driving safety habits are demonstrated by professional race drivers. L189

TURNS WITH NO REGRETS (16mm, col, 21 min, 1958, tv/ok) Reviews turning techniques and necessary signals. Q12

WE DRIVERS (16mm, col, 13 min, 1958, tv/no) Cartoon characters, Sensible Sam and Reckless Rudolph, give conflicting advice to a driver. Emphasizes the importance of safe driving practices. L122

WHERE THEY MEET (35mm strip, w-sound, col, 14 min, 1958, tv/no) About half of all city accidents and one-third of all rural traffic accidents occur at intersections of one kind or another. Scale models are used to reenact actual intersection accidents. The driver's mistakes are illustrated and ways for preventing such accidents are suggested. P53

WRONG SIDE SUICIDE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1951, tv/no) Film accents the need for using caution before crossing the highway center line. Also available in a 35mm film strip. PR88

54 Speed

THE FATAL STEP (16mm, b&w, 11½ min, 1957, tv/ok) A travelling salesman is arrested for speeding and is given the choice of paying a stiff fine or spending one hour with a traffic officer. He chooses the latter and is taken on a tour of an automobile graveyard where he views wrecked automobiles—remnants of high speed accidents. Available on loan from local Bell Telephone Co.

SEARCH FOR SAFETY (16mm, col or b&w, 27 min, 1957, tv/ok) Shows the effects of the speed factor in automobile crash tests. Q193

SEVEN-TENTHS OF A SECOND (35 mm strip, w/sound, col, 6 min, 1958, tv/no) A stopped motion, split second reconstruction of what happened in 7/10ths of a second when a car travelling at 55 miles an hour crashed into a solid immovable tree. Available on loan from local Bell Telephone Co.

SPEED AND REFLEXES (16mm, b&w, 11min, 1950, tv/ok) The relationship between the driver's reflexes and stopping distances at different speeds. PR242

THIS STATE GETS TOUGH WITH SPEEDERS (16mm, b&w, 3½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Warns driver against the fatal hazards of speeding. Q251

WHAT MADE SAMMY SPEED (16 mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1957, tv-ok) Reveals the personal factors and emotions which contributed to a traffic accident. Q265

YOU CAN'T STOP ON A DIME (16 mm, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) Shows elementary school children that it is literally impossible to stop on a dime. Compares stopping distances by having the child run and then try to stop immediately upon signal; having the child ride his bike and do the same thing; and having an adult drive a car. In each case the child sees the amount of time and distance needed for stopping. This knowledge helps him judge the distance of any oncoming car when he is crossing the street or riding his bicycle. P265

55

Vehicle Maintenance

AT YOUR SERVICE (35 mm strip, w/ sound, b&w, 15 min, 1957, tv/no) Service and installation safety. PRL348

DEAD END (16mm, col, 15 min, 1958, tv/no) Illustrates a new approach on tire failure and stopping distances. Q191

DRIVE ECONOMICALLY (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1950, tv/no) Shows that by careful maintenance and inspection a driver can save gas, oil and commodities used in a car. A self-interest approach to proper automobile maintenance. P122

EVERY ONE THOUSAND FOR SAFETY (16mm, col, 15 min, 1954, tv/no) Directed to motorists and service station attendants. The film stresses safety factors in having a car lubricated every one thousand miles and checking for safety during the job. The story is about one attendant who found out about safety checks the hard way—after his carelessness almost caused the death of his sister, his friend and his friend's wife. PL266

ONE WAY LEFT (16mm, col, 24½ min, 1955, tv/ok) Narrated by Lowell Thomas, the film shows how a state presentative finds out about the necessity of periodic motor vehicle inspection. Pictures of the tragic accidents that have resulted because of the lack of inspection, plus the tremendous cost of such accidents help to convince the viewer of the need for this service in every state to reduce accidents and obtain a more adequate highway safety program. For state legislatures, interested public officials and civic organizations. Sponsored by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. PRL13

SAFE DRIVING: CAR MAINTENANCE AND CARE (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) How a young driver learns the simple, non-mechanical techniques of preventive car maintenance to insure safe performance of his car. Illustrates the ways in which trouble warnings can be recognized. For senior high school levels. PR82

SECURITY CLEARANCE (16mm, col, 21 min, 1960, tv/no) How to check your brakes for safe driving. A visit with a specialist in brake repair and relining points up the importance of correct installation and adjustment for your car. Suggests points of importance for the motorist who is having the brakes of his car repaired. L189

SAFE DRIVING ON SAFE TIRES (16mm, b&w, 22 min, 1958, tv/ok) Depicts the American motorist in action, with particular emphasis placed upon tire safety. Q125

TEN POINTS FOR SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1957, tv/ok) A community attacks its traffic problem through safety check lanes. Q213

TOO BUSY TO LIVE (16mm, col, 13 min, 1956, tv/ok) Proper driveway service—blowouts which could have been prevented by allowing the service station attendant only 3 minutes to check the danger points of a car. Safe driving. P61, L234

THE WHY OF AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION (16mm, col, 24 min, 1952, tv/no) Shows how the lubrication of a car insures safe operation. Illustrates cost and danger of neglect. L189, 255

56

Signs of Life (Traffic Signs and Signals)

LAST CLEAR CHANCE (16mm, col, 26½ min, 1959, tv/ok) Illustrates the importance of obeying grade crossing and other signs. Q292

READ, HEED AND LIVE (16mm, b&w, 9 min, 1952, tv/no) Teaches the meaning of different shaped traffic signs and road markers. Urges an awareness of the meaning of such signs and obedience to their warnings. For both adult and high school audiences. R299

SIGNALS AND GESTURES (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1953) tv/no) Misunderstood signals by traffic officers cause confusion, congestion, and crashes. This film will aid officers to make themselves understood by those whose movements he controls by showing the proper use of standard signals and gestures. PR88

SIGNS OF LIFE (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1959, tv/ok) Illustrates the importance of observing highway signs and signals. Points out the importance of maintaining safe driving practices on the highway. PR242

SIGNS TAKE A HOLIDAY (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/ok) Traces the history and importance of basic highway signs—with special emphasis on grade-crossing signs. Produced by the Railroad Highway Traffic Safety Committee of the National Safety Council. Stock No. 379.42. P1, R29

57

New or Young Drivers

BEHIND THE WHEEL (16mm, b&w, 26 min, tv/no) Presents fundamental practices in learning to drive as outlined in the driver manual issued by the Center for Safety Education. Suitable for high school students. R299, 304, 305

ALWAYS ON GUARD (16mm, b&w, 8 min, 1954, tv/no) Produced for use with the Aetna Drive-o-trainer. The film illustrates common driving emergencies which must be met by the driver. Includes situations such as a car turning from the wrong lane, pedestrian moving into the path of the vehicle. P7

BORROWED POWER (16mm, b&w or col, 19 min, 1952, tv/?) A teenager who thought he was a good driver finds he has been using borrowed power by letting the car rule him. Sponsored by the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety. R255

CROSSROADS AHEAD (16mm, col, 25 min, 1955, tv/no) Aimed at young drivers whose attitudes frequently result in accidents. Q55

DAD, CAN I HAVE THE CAR? (16 mm, b&w, 10 min, 1955, tv/ok) Sets forth some feelings of parents when a son first asks to use the family car. Q208

DELINQUENT DAD (16mm, col, 12 min, 1955, tv/ok) A typical father, listening to a radio report of a highway accident involving an unidentified teenage driver remembers all the wrong driving practices he used when his son was in the car with him. Passing on a hill, following too close, running stop signs, disrespect for law all pass through his mind. His own son drives up, the proud possessor of a driver license and his good driving example reforms his delinquent dad. PL177

DRIVER EDUCATION—A series of 29 films. The series is based on the driver education program of the Cincinnati Public Schools. The series is a result of two years' experimentation in teaching driver education via television in the Cincinnati schools. The series was produced with the counsel of an advisory committee of nine educators, prominent in safety education, appointed by the National Commission on Safety Education of the National Education Association.

NO. 1: OVERVIEW (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Illustrates early cars, compares then with today's automobiles, and discusses three interdependent areas—the car, the roadway, and the driver. Discusses the solution of the highway death toll—engineering, enforcement and education. Explains the purpose of the the driver education course. PR300

NO. 2: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DRIVER (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Emphasizes the necessity for each driver to know his limitations. Explains the importance of good vision, hearing and general health; the dangers of and compensation for temporary illness, fatigue and age; the

necessity of disqualifying many types of disability; and the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning and ways to prevent it. PR300

NO. 3: PERSONALITY OF THE DRIVER (16 mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Explains the types of immature driver personalities—egotist, show-off, emotionally disturbed, inattentive, and timid. States the importance of self-analysis for driver and non-driver. Draws a comparison between the car and the driver—the car has been standardized, but no two drivers are psychologically the same. PR300

NO. 4: ATTITUDES, EMOTIONS AND HABITS (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Discusses temporary and permanent mental and emotional attitudes, kind of emotional upset, maturity, group attitudes towards show offs, and reckless driving. Stresses the dangers of accident prone drivers and gives three ways to eliminate this hazard. PR300

NO. 5: ALCOHOL AND DRUGS (16 mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Explains the effect of alcohol and drugs on the driver. Points out the necessity of severe punishment for the driver who drinks. Discusses the social drinker and teen agers and drinking. Describes the hazard of drugs, including doctor's prescriptions for various ailments. PR300

NO. 6: THE DRIVER'S LICENSE (16 mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Presents a desirable driver's license program. Explains misconceptions concerning the purpose, suspension, or revocation of and prerequisites for a driver's license program. PR300

NO. 7: MECHANICS OF THE CAR (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Discusses the necessity of understanding car mechanics for maintenance purposes. Explains the power source, the cooling and electrical system, lubrication, brakes, exhaust and power accessories. PR300

NO. 8: SAFETY FEATURES (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Explains the best use of windshield, windows, lights, sun visor, horn, rear view mirrors, horsepower and control devices for safety. Discusses the future of and public attitude toward safety features. PR300

NO. 9: THE NATURE OF THE ROADWAY (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Explains the various ways to build safety into roads—wide lanes, broad shoulders, easy curves, sight distances, wide bridges, grade separation, etc. Discusses the Inter-State Highway System, increase in motor vehicle registrations, types and surfaces of today's roads, and the road building program. PR300

NO. 10: TRAFFIC CONTROL (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Discusses the importance of the shape of signs, the proper placement of signals and road way markings, the importance of traffic and pedestrian controls, radar and speed checks, the value and necessity of a traffic engineer, and plans for future traffic control. PR300

NO. 11: NATURAL LAW (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Depicts how nature's traffic laws demand obedience. Explains the workings of such natural forces as friction, centrifugal force, momentum, force of impact, and the pull of gravity. PR300

NO. 12: MAN-MADE LAWS (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Emphasizes that without traffic laws our streets and highways would be in a state of confusion. Discusses the Uniform Traffic Code covering speed, passing, traffic signals, stops and stop signs, and turning movements. PR300

NO. 13: LAWS, ENFORCEMENT AND COURTS (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Discusses the variations in enforcement and court procedure, the driver's relations with police and courts, and the importance of voluntary observance. PR300

NO. 14: Part 1—PREPARING TO START (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Discusses the importance of checking the car and becoming thoroughly acquainted with gauges, safety aids, starting devices, control devices, and car systems before starting the engine. PR300

Part 2—STARTING, STEERING, STOPPING, BACKING Shows the correct way to start the car, to steer, to stop and to back up in a straight line. PR300

NO. 15: Part 1—DOWN SHIFTING AND EMERGENCY STOPS (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Discusses the occasions when it is necessary to shift to a lower gear ratio and gives directions as to how this is done. Explains the dangers of and the reasons for emergency stops. Lists series of things that happen before the car actually stops,—driver sees object in his path, recognizes object, decides to stop, and then applies the brakes. PR300

Part 2—TURNS Explains how to make proper right turns on two-way streets, left turns on two way streets, right and left turns on one way streets, and three ways of turning the car around—U turn, turning in the width of the street and turning in an alley or side street. PR300

NO. 16: Part 1—PARKING (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Demonstrates the steps involved in parallel parking and the correct way to pull out of a parallel parking space. Also discusses parking and pulling out. PR300

Part 2—BACKING INTO A STALL AND SKILLS ON HILLS. Describes the proper way of backing into a stall and the necessary skills for parking, stopping and starting on an upgrade. PR300

NO. 17: Part 1—STANDARD SHIFT DRIVING (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Shows the gear shift positions, explains how to start an engine, and gives the correct way to handle the gear shift when starting and stopping the car. Discusses downshifting, backing, stopping, starting and backing on an upgrade. PR300

Part 2—PRACTICE DRIVING IN TRAFFIC. Discusses the necessity of recognizing at a glance what traffic signs mean, the importance of knowing your own lane, and the proper speed to travel according to the driving situation. Explains the importance of following distance and understanding the total traffic pictures. Gives the rules to follow when passing other cars. PR300

NO. 18: DEFENSIVE DRIVING (16 mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Discusses the element of chance and the philosophy of defensive driving. Emphasizes that obeying the law is not enough—it is important to use our sense of perception. Defines what is meant by the word "perception." Concludes with review questions. PR300

NO. 19: DEFENSIVE ACTION (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Reviews defensive driving and the importance of perception. Defines defensive action. Discusses loss of perception, comprehensive viewing versus acute viewing, scanning, the need to make sure the other driver sees you, distractions, the importance of developing seeing habits, highway design, and high accident locations. Concludes with review questions. PR300

NO. 20: CITY DRIVING (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Deals with the complexities that result from increased traffic conditions such as turns, clearing intersections, choosing proper lanes, and pedestrian problems. Explains the effectiveness of courtesy in relation to positive and negative situations. Covers the restrictions and requirements of parking. PR300

NO. 21: HIGHWAY DRIVING (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Emphasizes the hazards the inexperienced city driver must learn to recognize. Shows the unusual situations that may arise from driver fatigue. Explains how to avoid fatigue. Presents a complete picture of the advantages and special dangers confronted on expressways. Describes necessary action to protect occupants in your car. PR300

NO. 22: PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Gives detailed analysis of pedestrian fatalities and suggestions for pedestrian safety. Points out how safe walking on streets and highways has become a serious problem. Discusses pedestrian protection, road design, traffic engineering, enforcement, and education. PR300

NO. 23: OTHER USERS OF THE HIGHWAY (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Describes the numerous and varied users of the highway other than passenger cars. Explains how the driver must react as he confronts unusual traffic situations such as animals, funerals, hay wagon parties, railroads, etc. PR300

NO. 24: ADVERSE CONDITIONS (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Stresses the importance of recognizing adverse conditions as they appear in the traffic picture. Describes the safety factors involved for utmost driving efficiency in snow and ice. Discusses the special problems of rain as more fatalities occur on wet streets than on snowy or icy streets. Shows the changes in traffic conditions in fog, on mountains, and in deserts. PR300

NO. 25: NIGHT DRIVING AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Emphasizes the difficulties of night driving and explains the steps necessary to lessen the accident danger. Gives detailed information concerning emergency situations and what to do when emergencies arise—hood flying up, lights going out, brake failure, blow out, flat tire, hospital run, scene of accident, and animals. PR300

NO. 26: PURCHASE AND USE OF A CAR (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Discusses how to buy a new car, how to buy a used car, the variable and fixed cost of car operation, economies in operating your car and advertised gadgets. PR300

NO. 27: MAINTENANCE (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Explains why careful car maintenance is necessary and the proper way to keep your car in safe driving condition. Discusses the value of the owner's manual, inspection laws, car tests, warranty, and maintenance economics. PR300

NO. 28: LIABILITY AND INSURANCE (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Defines in detail the word "insurance" and discusses the various types of insurance—liability, comprehensive, collision, etc. Explains the correct procedure to follow when reporting an accident. Gives information concerning various rates of insurance premiums, financial responsibility laws, sample cases. PR300

NO. 29: ACCIDENTS (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Discusses the many causes of accidents and the human element involved. Explains the various accident factors—type of accident, actions of driver, age of driver, vehicle, weather, and road conditions, hour of occurrence, direction of traffic, etc. Tells what to do in case of an accident. PR300

DRIVING IN TRAFFIC (16 mm, b&w, 19½ min, 1955, tv/ok) For classroom teaching with driver-o-trainer equipment. Describes the various skills needed for safer driving. Filmed in vistascope. Requires a wide screen and special lens. Q7

DRIVING ON HILLS (16mm, b&w, 17¾ min, 1955, tv/ok) For classroom teaching with driver-o-trainer equipment. Describes the proper techniques for safe driving in hilly areas. Q7

HIGH SCHOOL OF THE HIGHWAYS (16mm, b&w, 13½ min, 1959, tv/ok) Describes the procedures followed for a national roadshow for teenagers. Q283

HOW DO YOU DRIVE (16mm, b&w, 26 min, 1960, tv/?) The film follows the course of instruction of a new driver. The basic rules for handling a car are shown: (1. Control the car don't just guide it; (2. Stay alert for the unexpected; (3. Control yourself, a car is no place for temperament. PR202

LAST DATE (16mm or 35mm, b&w, 20 min, 1950, tv/ok) The story of events leading up to a tragic accident in the lives of some teen age drivers. PR168

LEARN AND LIVE (16mm, col, 15 min, 1950, tv/ok) A demonstration of the methods used in driver training courses to teach the new driver the rudiments of driving skills. PL177

LEARN AND LIVE (16mm, col, 18 min, 1959, tv/no) The film deals with safe driving problems found most often on the Navajo Indian Reservation. The film is in both English and Navajo language. L209

LEARNING TO PARK (16mm, b&w, 17 min, 1955, tv/ok) For classroom teaching with drive-o-trainer equipment. The correct methods to park an automobile. Q7

MICKEY'S BIG CHANCE (16mm, b&w or col, 20 min, 1953, tv/ok) The story of Mickey's efforts to earn his big brother's car keys while his brother is in the service. Shows how Mickey becomes a safe driver. For high School students. P2, R255

NOONTIME NONSENSE (16mm, col or b&w, 12½ min, 1955, tv/no) Describes how a high school solved its serious teen age driving problem. P1, R29

ON THE RUN (16mm, col, 27 min, 1956, tv/no) How a high school organized a safety-economy contest. P123, L189

PARKING IS NOW TAUGHT IN THE CLASSROOM (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1954, tv/ok) Shows a completed classroom demonstration of parallel parking through the use of a parking board. The elementaries of parking are shown as well as realistic highway scenes. Suitable for high school driver education classes. PR41

SAFE DRIVING: TECHNIQUES OF THE SKILLED DRIVER (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) The young driver is a skilled performer when the mastery of many techniques necessary is the result of continuous practice and effort to improve skills learned in school. For senior high school levels. PR82

SAFE DRIVING: FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1951, tv/ok) How to get ready to drive, how to start, shift gears, back up, drive through normal city traffic and how to park. For the beginning driver. PR82

SHIFTING SMOOTHLY (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1954, tv/no) A film for the Aetna Drivotrainer, it teaches the beginner proper techniques for shifting in cars equipped with standard transmissions. Explains the difference and purpose of various gears and how and when they should be used. P7

SHOW 'EM THE ROAD (16mm, b&w, 27 min, 1954, tv/ok) The film shows a new safe driving sport for teen age drivers. This program promotes safe driving practices, and a better understanding between police officers and young drivers. The film also shows how the rules of safe driving, good attitudes and sportsmanship are stressed along with the spirit of competition. For schools, civic groups and PTA. P265

SIX MURDEROUS BELIEFS (16mm, col or b&w, 12½ min, 1955, tv/no) Shows the accident pattern resulting from unsafe attitudes on the part of teenagers. P1, R29

SIX-TEENS (16mm, b&w, 29½ min, 1957, tv/ok) A teenage contest on common traffic accident situations. Q178

STEERING, SIGNALING, AND BRAKING (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1954, tv/no) For use with Aetna Drivotrainers, the film teaches principals of steering, signaling and braking. Hand signals are demonstrated, position of hands on steering wheel and the use of the clutch and the brakes are shown. P7

THE TALKING CAR (16mm, b&w or col, 13 min, 1953, tv/ok) Mary and Jack get a car's eye view of traffic hazards from a talking car. It shows them how traffic safety rules learned in school are only effective when applied all the time. For elementary levels. P2, R255

TEACH THEM NOW (16mm, b&w, 21 min, tv/?) Describes the driver trainer instructional method, which employs a classroom training device. Will be of interest to adult groups in communities seeking to introduce or expand the high school driver education program. Sponsored by the Aetna Casualty & Surety Company. L189

TEACH THEM TRAFFIC SAFETY (16mm, col, 5½ min, 1956, tv/ok) An Action Program film. The need for stepped up safety training at all school levels including high school driver education. P83, L350

TOMORROW'S DRIVER (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1954, tv/no) The film shows how the principles of safe driving can be instilled in young children by starting traffic education in kindergarten and elementary schools. How one community did this is narrated by James Stewart. Real cars are not used, but the traffic situations are real and children become indoctrinated with safety so they will be safe as tomorrow's drivers. For PTA, school board and civic authorities. Loan prints are available from local Chevrolet Sales Offices.

TOWARD A GENERATION OF SAFER DRIVERS (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1953, tv/ok) One answer to the growing problem of automobiles deaths and injuries. Shows how a board of education and business organizations cooperate to bring a new classroom teaching aid for driver education to one school. Called the Aetna Drivotrainer, it assists a single teacher in giving behind the wheel instruction to almost 30 students at one time. For educators, PTA and general civic groups. Sponsored by the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies. L7

TOMMY GETS THE KEYS (16mm, b&w, 13½ min, 1959, tv/ok) The film is about Tommy Johnson, who is old enough to get a drivers license. His father, worried about statistics which show that teenage drivers are involved in 1 out of 8 fatal auto accidents, wants Tommy to have proper instruction before he gets the keys. A driver instructor puts Tommy through a training course that must be passed to qualify for the keys to the family automobile. L279, 280

TURNING THE CAR AROUND (16mm, b&w, 17½ min, 1955, tv/ok) For classroom teaching with drive-o-trainer equipment. Shows the safe methods of making various turns. Q7

THE WEAKEST LINK (16mm, col, 20 min, 1953, tv/ok) A dramatic appeal to schools and other organizations to provide driver education courses for young drivers. Shows such courses in action. PR178

WHAT'S YOUR DRIVER EYE-Q? (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1955, tv/ok) Traffic situations are presented from the driver's eye view from a moving car to test new drivers, plus those who wish a refresher course. At a critical moment, action is stopped and the viewer is given three possible solutions. Produced by Aetna Life Affiliated Companies with the cooperation of the Los Angeles Board of Education and Police Department, the film is available in two versions: for classroom use with answers left off the film (but given in an instructor's guide); for public showings with answers given in the film after a fixed time lapse. PL7

YOU AND YOUR DRIVING (35mm strip, col, 1959, tv/no) A series of six film strips using cartoons to aid in driver education. Questions and suggested activities are listed at the end of each film strip. Subjects covered: driver fitness, walk left—ride right, rules of the road, signs, your responsibility, what would you do? About 33 frames each. P272

58

Research, Vehicle Design and Safety Devices

CRASH AND LIVE (16mm, b&w, 25 min, 1955, tv/ok) A documentary on the Ford Motor Company's crash research and safety devices which have been developed from conclusions obtained from research. Actual scenes of the laboratory, plus experimental crash test are shown. PL117

CRASH RESEARCH (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1955, tv/ok) A Ford Motor Company film showing actual crash tests made to find exactly what happens to cars and passengers and what safety devices are needed to protect both. An explanation of how these tests are set up also is included. PR117

DESIGN FOR SURVIVAL (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1957, tv/ok) Shows the effect of sudden stops on passenger safety. Explains how seat belts and passenger packaging can help people survive in automobile accidents. L81

DYNAMIC FULL SCALE TESTS OF MEDIAN BARRIERS (16mm, col, 20 min, 1959, tv/ok) Outlines the techniques of testing various median strip barriers. Q57

ENGINEERING FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY (16mm, col, 6 min, 1956, tv/ok) An Action Program film. Design of the road and vehicle, and good traffic engineering, are basic elements of traffic safety. P83, L350

FOR WHOM THE TRAFFIC TOLL (16mm, b&w, 18 min, 1955, tv/ok) A report on early phases of automobile crash research done in the state of Indiana. Shows human failures causing crashes, how human bodies are smashed and torn (scale models are used), simple but effective protective measures, improvements being studied to increase safety of drivers, cars and roads. P144, L145

GRAVITY OF DEATH (16mm, col, 26 min, 1959, tv/ok) Discusses the impact of forces on the human body in car accidents. The doctor's view of highway accidents, and how they work with what's left after an accident. P351

IMPACT (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1959, tv/no) Stop-action high speed photography is used to provide a clear insight into the injury producing agencies associated with collision. The cameras record in super-slow motion the terrible crushing and extreme collapsing of automobiles from several angles within and outside the cars. The effort on lifelike anthropometric dummy occupants of the vehicles is shown. Seat belts are discussed as one form of car occupant protection. PR298

INDUSTRY ON PARADE (16mm, b&w, 13¼ min, 1957, tv/ok) Issue 382. Reveals the concern of industry to improve highway safety factors. Q195

MILESTONES TO SAFE DRIVING (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1960, tv/ok) A scientific approach to driver training. L122

PATTERN FOR SAFETY (16mm, col or b&w, 13½ min, tv/ok) Demonstrates the use of a plastic sandwich in the making of safety glass. Shows how this plastic sandwich enables the windshield to give upon impact and to keep flying glass from hurting people when windows are broken. Also shows other new safety devices built into the modern automobile. L133

SAFETY THROUGH SEAT BELTS (16mm, b&w, 12½ min, 1960, tv/ok) Shows the value of seat belts as an aid to safety by comparing the results in actual automobile crashes. Based on research conducted by the University of California. PR298

THE SEARCH (16mm, b&w, 27 min, 1954, tv/no) A summary and demonstration of the research being done at Cornell University on the problem of making

today's (and tomorrows) automobiles safer for drivers and passengers. Crash research and investigation techniques are shown. R347

YOUR SAFETY FIRST (16mm, col, 14½ min, 1957, tv/ok) Cartoon characters are blended with a touch of fantasy to give us a peek into the future. We are shown how many of the safety and comfort features in our automobiles today are the foundation for still more improvements yet to come. L122

59

Bad Weather and Winter Driving Hazards

DON'T SKID YOURSELF (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1955, tv/ok) Produced by Aetna Life Affiliated Companies in cooperation with the National Safety Council's Committee on Winter Driving Hazards. Realistically dramatizes basic safety rules for winter driving by showing how rules evolved through tests. Tests make up much of the film and varied and interesting conclusions are drawn from them to vividly point up the need for precaution and care when driving on ice and hard packed snow. PL7

HIGHWAY ICE CONTROL (16mm, col, 12 min, 1960, tv/?) Shows current methods used by turnpike engineers who pioneered the use of chemical mixtures for winter road maintenance. L361

HOW TO DRIVE ON ICE AND SNOW (16mm, b&w, 12½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Demonstrates how to prepare a car for winter weather, and how to drive safely under winter's hazardous conditions. PL264

WINTER BLUNDERLAND (16mm, b&w or col, 20 min, 1950, tv/no) Shows numerous winter driving faults and suggested corrective measures. Also available in a French version. PL10

WINTER DRIVING (16mm, col, 23¾ min, 1960, tv/ok) Illustrates safe winter driving techniques for starting, stopping and cornering on snow and ice-covered roads. Includes a demonstration of a relatively easy method of installing tire chains. It presents tips on how to avoid skids and how to recover from a skid if it does occur. Stock No. 379.32 Pt, R29

60

Drinking and Driving, Carbon Monoxide Hazards

APPOINTMENT WITH DISASTER (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1956, tv/ok) Three men, all in a hurry for understandable reasons, let the rush affect their judg-

ments, so that they drive too fast and take chances. As a result, they speed to an appointment with disaster. Available on loan from local Bell Telephone Co.

THE CASE OF OFFICER HALLIBRAND (16mm, b&w, 28 min, 1955, tv/ok) Tells the story of a police officer who believes traffic accidents are preventable. Pins marking accidents on a police map become faces of six drivers—a selfish driver, a silly driver, a tired driver, an angry driver, the speeder and Hallibrand. All are in accidents except one. The speeder only causes one, the most tragic of all—the death of Hallibrand. L189

DEATH LASTS SO LONG (16mm, b&w, 14½ min, 1958, tv/?) Professional driving pointers based on the leading statistical causes of moving traffic accidents with emphasis on drunken driving as an accident cause. Q338

A DROP TOO MUCH (16mm, col or b&w, 14 min, 1957, tv/ok) A puppet treatment of a motorcyclist whose accident was caused by drinking. Q253

FACT OR FANCY (35 mm strip, w/script, col, 13 min, 1960, tv/ok) Uses still scenes from *Theobald Faces The Facts* to put over the facts regarding the effects of alcoholic beverages. P207

FOR THE ROAD (16mm, b&w, 13½ min, 1960, tv/no) Originally produced as a TV film, this film is now available for non-television use. A man leaves his office prior to the Labor Day Weekend, stops by a bar for a few drinks and suffers the consequences. Real people are used in their normal work day professions. Produced with news film facilities. L359

THE INVISIBLE KILLER (16mm, col or b&w, 14½ min, 1957, tv/ok) A leading citizen is killed in a one car accident on a clear day. Investigating the matter, a local reporter discovers the invisible killer—carbon monoxide—that is often the cause of accidents that should not happen. P34, L279

THE MIXER (16mm, col, 10 min, 1953, tv/ok) Two teenage couples start for the State Fair. One couple mixes drinking and driving with apparently tragic results. A surprise ending lands them at the Fair for a day of fun. For adult and high school audiences. PL177

THE SILENT WITNESS (16mm, b&w, 28 min, 1960, tv/?) A new medicolegal film telling the story of how law and medicine have joined to use new scientific methods to uncover and properly prosecute the alcohol-impaired automobile driver. L344

SPLIT SECOND (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1957, tv/ok) Describes the results of reaction time tests on drivers before and after one drink. Q213

THEOBALD FACES THE FACTS (16mm, col or b&w, 13½ min, 1960, tv/ok) An animated presentation of facts revealing the inaccuracy of many fantasies concerning the effects of alcoholic beverages. Aimed particularly at high school students. P207

61

Pedestrians

THE ABC OF WALKING WISELY (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/ok) Illustrates common walking habits. Aimed at primary grades. Q265

BE YOUR OWN TRAFFIC POLICEMAN (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1958, tv/ok) Animation is used to describe the things boys and girls should do to avoid getting hurt in traffic. The film stresses the importance of traffic rules and the necessity for knowing and following the rules by being alert, careful, courteous and considerate. Specific examples are given to show boys and girls how they can be their own traffic policeman. PR239

CROSSING THE STREET SAFELY (16mm, col, 8 min, 1956, tv/ok) Teaches elementary school children how to cross streets safely. Uses an animated cartoon technique. Q186

CROSSING THE STREET SAFELY (16mm, col, 10 min, 1958, tv/ok) Actors are two first grade pupils, their teacher, a sixth grade safety patrol boy, a school crossing guard, and a traffic police officer. Film demonstrates safety rules for crossing streets. PR186

DEBBIE'S SAFETY LESSON (16mm, col, 18 min, 1960, tv/ok) A dramatic story of the way a little girl's early safety training brought her unharmed through a suspense filled afternoon. Stars Robert Young. PL60

DICK WAKES UP (16mm, b&w or col, 13 min, 1955, tv/ok) Dick, who had an accident because he ran into the street without looking, dreams in the hospital that he has two other selves named Good Judgment and Bad Impulse. He learns about good safety practices through their arguments. For upper elementary and junior high school students. P2

I'M NO FOOL AS A PEDESTRIAN (16mm, col, 8 min, 1957, tv/no) Shows the problems of safety which pedestrians face and suggests measures to help them. Aimed at elementary grades. A Walt Disney production. Narrated by Jiminy Crickett. R335

INKY AND BLINKY (16mm, col or b&w, 4½ min, 1957, tv/ok) An animated cartoon which explains the importance of wearing white at night. Aimed at primary grades. Q2

THE JAYWALKER (35mm, col, 6¼ min, 1955, tv/?) An animated short subject for use in commercial movie houses. Q326

THE JAYWALKER (16mm, col, 10 min, 1950, tv/ok) An eccentric driver who has managed to break all the rules of good driving, proves to be no more eccentric than a pedestrian. Humorous treatment throughout. PL177

LET'S STOP AND GO SAFELY (16 mm, col or b&w, 16 min, tv/?) A class of elementary children meet with a traffic policeman to discuss traffic safety. The policeman points out why each child must be his own traffic policeman. Dramatizations illustrate how children can avoid accidents. PR239

THE LITTLE WHITE LINE THAT CRIED (16mm, col or b&w, 4½ min, 1957, tv/ok) An animated cartoon showing the importance of walking between the lines at intersections. Aimed at primary grades. Q2

LOOK ALERT—STAY UNHURT (16 mm, b&w, 14 min, 1955, tv/no) Basic traffic safety rules for children. Deals with a youngster who leaps without looking into the path of an oncoming car. Although unhurt, he is taken to police station where an officer explains, using scale models and pictures, how traffic accidents happen and how they can be avoided. P202

MARY LEARNS HER TRAFFIC LESSON (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1952, tv/no) Colorful puppet animation shows primary school children the correct way to cross the street. PR190

ON YOUR TOES (35 mm strip, w/ sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) How an average small community solves its pedestrian problems by instituting a pedestrian safety program. L348

PEDESTRIANS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/?) Shows the problems for walkers and drivers which result when the two come into conflict. PL117

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY (35mm or 16 mm, b&w, 10 min, 1952, tv/no) A Pete Smith Specialty, proving that the pedestrian is always right. Stresses the safe practices that must be followed when walking, by showing what might happen when they are disregarded. PR112

PLAY SAFE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1953, tv/ok) Designed to teach safe playing, walking and riding habits to primary levels. Both animation and live action are used. PR242

THE RUN DOWN (35mm strip, w/ sound, b&w, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) Hit-and-run accident spurs a pedestrian safety program. PRL348

THE SAFEST WAY (16mm, b&w or col, 19 min, 1951, tv/ok) Community planning of safe walking routes for young school children. Demonstrates that proper planning cuts down on child pedestrian accidents. P2

SAFETY FOR SMALL FRY (16mm, b&w or col, 15 min, 1951, tv/ok) How local police forces have been teaching safety to the young children through their own safety patrol. For elementary and secondary levels. PL72

SAFETY IN THE STREETS (35mm strip, silent, col, 56 frames, 1951, tv/no) Object lessons in traffic safety for children explained through the misadventures of Ergo the Cat, who almost lost his nine lives. For primary grades. P202

STREET SAFETY IS YOUR PROBLEM (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1952, tv/ok) Stresses safe practices when walking along streets and highways or when playing near streets, highways, driveways and other traffic areas. For elementary school children. PR347

THE TWO SLEEPING LIONS (16mm, col or b&w, 4½ min, 1956, tv/ok) An animated cartoon that teaches elementary grade children not to cross the street between parked cars. Q2

WHEN YOU ARE A PEDESTRIAN (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1959, tv/ok) Shows the common hazards that occur in walking. Emphasizes care needed to avert accidents. PR242

X MARKS THE SPOT (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1954, tv/ok) The story relates traffic experiences of a somewhat whimsical driver and a pedestrian. PL210

62

Bicycles and Scooters

BICYCLING SAFETY TODAY (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1951, tv/no) Habits to develop, precautions to take, methods to use in bicycling. Bicycle safety for the high school student and the adult. L103

BICYCLE SAFETY RODEO (16mm, b&w or col, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) A definite program is needed to arouse enthusiasm for bicycle safety. Serves as a guide to the training of judges and shows the methods used in handling such a program. For use by elementary groups and interested adults. P99

BICYCLE SAFETY SKILLS (16mm, col or b&w, 11 min, 1957, tv/ok) Promotes safe bicycling practices and good traffic habits. PR82

THE BICYCLE CLOWN (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/ok) Describes some of the reasons behind a youngster's reckless bike riding. Q265

BICYCLE SAFETY EQUIPMENT (16 mm, b&w, 3½ min, 1953, tv/ok) Explains the use of reflective tape as an additional bicycle safety measure. PL182

THE BICYCLIST (16mm, col, 15 min, 1960 tv/?) Bicycle safety education for school age children. A red bicycle tells its own story. It has had two owners—a boy who knew and obeyed the traffic rules and another who didn't. PR43

DRIVE YOUR BIKE (16mm, b&w or col, 11 min, 1955, tv/no) Since most children who drive bikes look forward to the time when they can drive a car, the film makes use of this desire as a device to create and hold interest in bicycle safety. Compares riding a bike to driving a car in as much as traffic rules apply to both. P282

I'M NO FOOL WITH A BICYCLE (16 mm, col, 8 min, 1957, tv/no) A short history of the bicycle leads into a discussion of the rules for bicycle riding. Aimed at the elementary grades. A Walt Disney Production narrated by Jiminy Crickett. R335

A MONKEY TALE (16mm, b&w, 8½ min, 1953, tv/no) Illustrates bicycle safety by using monkeys as actors. A monkey family starts the day like people and then big brother goes to school on his bike. He barely makes it without an accident and when he goes home he and his sister have a bad fall because he let her ride on the handle bars. Irrate citizens complain about brother's bad riding habits and a lecture from a policeman makes him see his bad habits. Next day he practices all the safety measures he should and receives a reward for his safety that makes him and his family proud and happy. For elementary school levels. PR104

THE PEDALER (16mm, col, 10 min, 1956, tv/ok) Comedy character, Timothy Hayes, demonstrates the right and wrong way to ride a bicycle. PL177

PLAY IT SAFE (16mm, col or b&w, 27½ min, 1955, tv/ok) Describes a community bicycle safety program—its origin and the results in reduced accidents. Q194

SAFE BICYCLING (16mm, col or b&w, 13 min, 1958, tv/ok) The film weaves the 10 do's and don'ts of riding a bicycle into a simple story. It shows youngsters how unsafe riding habits are dangerous by putting them behind the wheel of a motor car following bicycles. Also available in French. P102, 154

SAFE ON TWO WHEELS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1950, tv/ok) Shows the bike rider the importance of good riding habits with emphasis on observing traffic rules. For elementary and secondary levels. PL7

SAFETY COUNSEL (16mm, col, 10 min, 1958, tv/ok) Cartoon characters, Boone Crockitt and Shirley, demonstrate bicycle safety and pedestrian safety rules. PL177

SCOOTER SCHOOL (16mm, col, 14½ min, 1957, tv/ok) Shows the operation of a motor scooter school to teach youngsters safe driving rules. Q85

SCOOTER SKILL AND SAFETY (16 mm, col, 10 min, 1951, tv/no) Gives rules and safety precautions to be taken when riding motor scooters. Such rules as using correct traffic lanes, signaling, not using sidewalks, not carrying passengers, are among the many points illustrated. Shows scooter clubs in action and how they operate. Ten safety rules are given immediately at the end of the film. L167

STOP AND GO ON A BIKE (16mm, col, 13½ min, 1955, tv/ok) Stars two puppets, Stop and Go. The twins teach their friends the safe practices necessary in riding a bike. A friendly policeman helps them. Some live action at the film's start makes the story real. L29

YOU AND YOUR BICYCLE (16mm, col or b&w, 13¾ min, 1960, tv/ok) Outlines a complete bicycle safety program and provides instruction well-suited for new and experienced bicycle riders. Emphasis is placed on regular inspection and maintenance of equipment. P256

YOU AND YOUR BICYCLE (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1960, tv/no) The narrator gives tips on proper bicycle care as well as safety rules to follow while riding. Aimed at secondary levels. R255

63

General Interest

ACCORDING TO THE RECORD (16 mm, col, 28½ min, tv/?) Deals with drivers 25 years of age or younger, but is aimed at all drivers and suitable for showing to all groups. L180

AUTOPSY OF AN ACCIDENT (35 mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 10 min, tv/no) Illustrates seven principal causes of driving accidents, stressing the part poor lighting played in each. Uses statistics to show how proper illumination reduces accidents. PL340

CAUTION, DANGER AHEAD (16mm, b&w, 16 min, 1952, tv/no) The crowded conditions of American highways today. Some of the reasons such highways are unsafe. P172

CLOSE CALL FOR JIMMY (16mm, col, 14 min, 1952, tv/ok) A sequel to *Happy Locomotive*. Aimed at reducing juvenile destruction of railroad property, to prevent trespassing and to promote safe practices for children at grade crossings. For elementary and secondary school levels. P38

COFFINS ON WHEELS (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1950, tv/no) Dramatizes unethical practices of fraudulent used car dealers and the need for skepticism in bargain purchases of used cars that may prove coffins on wheels. R284

FREEDOM'S HIGHWAYS (16mm, b&w or col, 22 min, 1951, tv/no) Shows the development of today's conditions. Discusses their impact on everyday life. P33

GIVE YOURSELF THE GREEN LIGHT (16mm, col, 26 min, 1954, tv/ok) What progress is being made in the improvement of the country's highways. Tells the story of the highway problem and shows many plans which have been put into effect to improve the situation. PL122

THE HAPPY LOCOMOTIVE (16mm, col, 15 min, 1950, tv/ok) A cartoon designed to combat trespassing by children on railroad property. See *Close Call for Jimmy* for a sequel. Elementary and Secondary levels. P38

HOORAY FOR HOMER (16mm, col, 11 min, 1955, tv/no) A sequel to *Happy Locomotive* and *Close Call for Jimmy*. A cartoon aimed at discouraging juvenile trespassing on railroad property by showing the dangers of such action. For elementary school pupils. P38

THE HOT ROD HANDICAP (35mm, col, 29½ min, 1956, tv/no) A traffic safety message for showing in commercial movie houses. Q254

THE INVISIBLE PASSENGER (35mm, col, 22 min, 1957, tv/?) A traffic safety message for distribution in commercial movie houses. Q157

LET'S GET OUT OF THE MUDDLE (16mm, b&w, 29 min, 1951, tv/ok) A description of traffic congestion and unsafe highway conditions. Suggests how some of the more urgent traffic control problems might be solved. PL122

LOOK, LISTEN AND LIVE (16mm, col, 22 min, tv/?) Dramatizes the importance of obeying railroad crossing signs and signals and depicts the many careless driving habits that have caused serious accidents on highway-railroad grade crossings. PL143

THE LOST PICNIC (16mm, col, 23½ min, 1957, tv/ok) Dramatizes the necessity for observing rail-highway crossing signals. Q269

MEMO TO MARS (16mm, b&w, 24 min, 1955, tv/ok) The film dramatizes in a highly imaginative fashion, the need for better highways and parking facilities. The story is about a Martian auto salesman reporting to his boss about conditions on earth. L325

MILLIONS ON THE MOVE (16mm, col, 27 min, 1960, tv/?) Will we continue to pay the high price of traffic congestion, or will we modernize our living with coordinated public transportation? The price of traffic congestion is fantastically high, and the key to removing congestion is the movement of people, not vehicles. L29

NOT AROUND THE BLOCK (16mm, col, or b&w, 1958, tv/ok) Emphasizes the safety and responsibility as well as the protection elements of automobile insurance. Q282

OTTO NOBETTER AND THE RAILROAD GANG (16mm, col, 13½ min, 1957, tv/ok) A cartoon which shows unsafe acts of young children at railroad rights-of-way. Q38

OUT OF DARKNESS (16mm, b&w, 26 min, 1955, tv/no) Produced by the March of Time for General Electric, film is a documentary on how one community faced and solved the problem of inadequate street lighting. Prints are available on a loan basis from General Electric Apparatus Sales Offices.

SERGEANT BRUCE REPORTING (16 mm, b&w, 6 min each, 1950, tv/ok) This is a series of 13 separate 6 min films, each dealing graphically with an aspect of safe driving: 1. Teenacide; 2. Defensive Driving; 3. Courtesy; 4. Left Turn; 5. Speed; 6. Child Safety; 7. Driver or Pedestrian?; 8. Following Too Close; 9. Driver Irritations; 10. Drinking and Driving; 11. Highway Driving; 12. Night Driving; 13. The Driver and the Law. Aimed at young people and adults. P168, L142

SIGNAL 30 (16mm, col, 27½ min, 1959, tv/?) Documentary shots at accident scenes on Ohio highways. Q355

STOP AND GO—THE SAFETY TWINS (16mm, col, 15 min, 1954, tv/no) Stop and Go, two puppet twins, invite their friend, Tommy, to join their safety club, but Tommy is so unsafe that it takes a nightmare about accidents to reform him. In the morning, Tommy demonstrates that he has learned from his dream and will be safe. He invites all other children to join him in safety. For elementary school levels. L29

STRIPES AND SIGNS (16mm, col, 25 min, 1958, tv/ok) Traces the history of driving—from the very beginning to the crowded highways of today. Q188

TEENAGE ROAD-E-O (16mm, col, 14½ min, 1956, tv/ok) Follows the progress of a road-e-o and the experiences of teen agers through various levels of competition. Q321

TO MAKE STREETS SAFE AFTER DARK (16mm, col or b&w, 3½ min, 1960, tv/ok) Bad street lighting is indicated as a criminal responsible for countless traffic deaths, murder and other vicious assault. The film describes the situation and indicates remedies. PL328

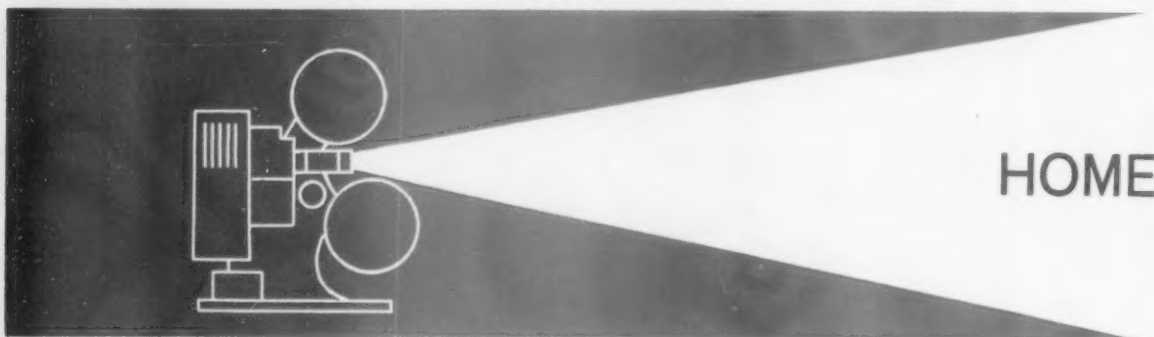
TRAFFIC PATROLS AND ESCORTS (16mm, b&w, 22 min, tv/no) Shows how military policemen control heavy truck traffic under various conditions. Some of the techniques shown are escort duty, area and organizational control, and safe guidance of convoys through controlled areas by advance escorts, leapfrog and truck methods. P295

WORD OF HONOR (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1952, tv/no) Dramatizes the hazards of hot rod driving practices among teen-agers. Offers a constructive program

to combat these dangers. For high school and adult audiences. L151

X MARKS THE SPOT (16mm, col or b&w, 30 min, 1959, tv/ok) Describes a sequence of events which result in a rail-highway crash. Q162

YESTERDAY AND TODAY (16mm, col or b&w, 14 min, 1957, tv/ok) Describes the changing automobile developments which have led to recent traffic hazards. L137



70

Child Safety

ANTIDOTE (16mm, b&w, 28¼ min, 1958, tv/ok) Instructs mothers of pre-school children about the hazards presented to children by many common, seemingly innocent, household products. Q5

THE FABLE OF FREDDY FIRE (35 mm strip, w/sound, col, 9¾ min, 1959, tv/?) Points out how children can be made aware of home fire hazards. Q132

FIRE AND SAFETY (35 mm strip, col, 1957, tv/no) A pair of film strips teach children fire safety. In the first, a cat, mouse and dog show common causes of fire at home, and how to avoid or overcome them. 47 frames. In the second, Flashy is defeated by the hero, Fire Lore, who knows how fires get started and how to put them out. 46 frames. P272

FIRE SAFETY HINTS FOR BABY SITTERS (35mm strip, col, 1957, tv/no) Two film strips. Part 1, a convincing illustration of what might happen if a baby sitter failed to observe the rules of fire safety. 38 frames. Part 2. How a baby sitter carries out the fire safety rules and so saves the children and property of her employers. 39 frames. P272

LET'S BE SAFE AT HOME (16mm, col or b&w, 11 min, tv/?) Five incidents, based on main accident causes in the 5-14 age group, are dramatized. In each case an unsafe attitude is corrected before harm results by stopping the child to show what might happen. Then the child is allowed to continue the action safely. PR 239

ONE DAY'S POISON (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1958, tv/ok) Discusses accidental poisoning among children. Q202

POISON IN THE HOUSE (16mm, col, 10½ min, 1960, tv/ok) Puppets portray an ant family and a human family in whose house the ants live. The ants become involved in several episodes illustrating how otherwise useful household products (antiseptics, cleaners, certain medicines) act as poisons when carelessly left within the reach of children. PR29

POISONS IN YOUR HOME (35mm slide, w/sound, col, 13½ min, 1960, tv/ok) Poisoning accidents most frequently occur with children between one and three years of age. The lurking menaces, found in all modern homes, are described and illustrated so that parents may be aware of the danger and take adequate precautions. PL5

SAFE AT HOME (16mm, col, 29½ min, 1960, tv/ok) A report on the prevention of childhood accidents, a major killer of children between the ages of one and four. The film emphasizes accidents in and around the home. L247

SAFETY AT HOME (35mm strip, silent, col, 23 frames, 1951, tv/no) Two children play a safety game with their mother, acting out danger spots and showing how to avoid them. Covers objects on stairs, caution with electrical fixtures, knives, accident hazards in the kitchen and bathroom. For primary levels. P161

TOO YOUNG TO BURN (16mm, col, 27 min, 1954, tv/ok) Explains to parents how they can correctly teach fire safety to their pre-school aged children. Based on the philosophy of a nationally known pediatrician. He states that fire safety is a behavior pattern—a way of life—and best established in a very young child. Scenes show how to deal with a child that plays with matches, touches hot things or starts fires. P265, L189

YOUR CHILD'S SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1960, tv/?) Shows what the parent should teach the pre-school child to prepare him to safely negotiate the trip to and from school. Included are: teaching the child his address and phone number, safe pedestrian habits, not accepting rides with strangers, safe school bus practices and other transit problems. P242

YOU'RE IN CHARGE (16mm, col or b&w, 12½ min, 1955, tv/no) Describes safe practices for baby sitters and those who employ them. P1, R29

71

Electrical Hazards

BE CURRENT-WISE (16mm, col, 15 min, 1957, tv/ok) Film designed to educate the public on high voltage hazards and how they can be avoided. Demonstrates the more common electrical hazards and necessary precautions. Fallen wires, proper fusing in the home, kite flying near energized lines, unintentional contact with high energized lines. P74, L103

ELECTRICAL SAFETY IN THE HOME (16mm, col, 14¼ min, 1960, tv/ok) Alerts viewers to common electrical hazards that may exist in their homes, and depicts proper means of preventing or correcting such hazards. P281

OCTOPUS IN THE HOUSE (16mm, col, 28 min, 1952, tv/ok) A humorous approach to the importance of adequate wiring in the home. Illustrates the effect on home safety of overloaded circuits. Contains considerable advertising material. PR354

A SHOCKING AFFAIR (16mm, b&w or col, 2 min, 1953, tv/no) A cartoon film which illustrates the safety rule: "Never touch plumbing and electrical fixtures at the same time." In the film a young lady commits the fatal error of switching on an electric light while in her bath. When she next appears she is about to make the same mistake in heaven. However, she remembers the consequences of her first mistake and stops just in time. P202

72

Fire and Explosions

CAUSE FOR ALARM—FATAL BURNING (16mm, b&w, 6 min, 1953, tv/ok) Shows how a small fire started by an open gas grate heater burns a small child to death. Although not gruesome, the film dramatically appeals for the practice of fire safety by everyone in the home. P152

CAUSE FOR ALARM—SMOKING IN BED (16mm, b&w, 3 min, 1953, tv/ok) A dramatic fire gives ample reasons for not smoking in bed. Scenes show firemen searching for trapped persons in a fire started by the victim who was found dead in bed with a cigarette in his hand. P152

COAL GAS (16mm, b&w or col, 8 min, 1952, tv/no) The unfortunate explosion of the Bagley's house (and Mr. Bagley) emphasizes the importance of keeping coal furnaces clean and using them according to instructions. P202, R154

CRIMES OF CARELESSNESS (16mm or 35mm, b&w, 11 min, 1953, tv/ok) Dramatizes the importance of fire prevention in the home. Depicts the principal causes of home fires, and describes the means of preventing them. PL198

EXPLOSION DANGER LURKS (16 mm, col, 16 min, 1952, tv/ok) Calls attention to the hazards that exist when domestic hot water tanks and heaters become overheated, and emphasizes the safety precautions that must be taken in homes to avoid injuries from such hazards. L339

FIRE FIGHTING FOR HOUSEHOLDERS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1951, tv/no) Designed to show householders how to fight small fires in the home in times of emergency. PR29

FIRE PREVENTION IN THE HOME (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1951, tv/ok) How home fire prevention can be taught to school students. Shows how instruction carries over to every member of the family. PR104

HEATING SAFETY (16mm, col or b&w, 6 min, 1954, tv/ok) Prompted by many fire tragedies involving portable oil heaters and oil stoves, this short film aims to save lives by showing safe ways to use these appliances. L198

IS YOUR FAMILY SAFE FROM DEATH BY FIRE? (16mm, b&w, 3½ min, 1960, tv/ok) Shows ways to escape the horror of entrapment by fire through practiced family coordination in time of an emergency. PL328

SNEAK ATTACK (16mm, b&w or col, 13-½ min, 1955, tv/ok). Shows eight major causes of fire, with comments on how to avoid them. The main point of the film is the use of fire alarms in homes to warn occupants against fire. Contains advertising on the Falcon fire alarm with instructions on installing them (and similar types). L108

THE SPIRIT OF FIRE (16mm, b&w, 1½ min, 1954, tv/ok) A short cartoon using a take off on the poem *The Night Before Christmas*. Shows the spirit of fire coming down the chimney, looking around the room, noticing all the safety precautions taken—especially on and around the Christmas tree—and leaving the house. Film ends with Jingle Bells and a Merry Christmas to all. P152

WHERE'S THE FIRE? (35 mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 8 min, 1950, tv/ok) Shows everyday fire hazards in the home and gives ways of correcting them. Discusses various methods of extinguishing fires. L165

A WORD TO THE WISE (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1955, tv/no) Covers miscellaneous home fire hazards with particular attention to avoiding them. Members of a typical American family are shown in various safety situations. L160

73

General Interest

ACCIDENTALLY YOURS (16mm, b&w or col, 20 min, 1951, tv/no) A humorous treatment of typical home accident hazards. Tells how to recognize and correct many unsafe conditions in and about the home. PL10

BE SAFE NOT BEDEVILLED (16mm, col or b&w, 5 min, 1959, tv/ok) Gives helpful hints for safety around the home. Q68

A CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM (16 mm, col, 23¼ min, 1957, tv/no) Shows various hazards and unsafe practices in the home. Magnetic sound. Q94

HOMEMADE TROUBLE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1957, tv/no) Safety in the home. PRL348

HOW TO FIGHT A FIRE IN THE KITCHEN (16mm, b&w, 5 min, 1952, tv/ok) Shows how to cope with small fires that may occur while you are cooking. L198

HOW TO HAVE AN ACCIDENT IN THE HOME (16mm, col, 8 min, 1957, tv/no) After some narrow escapes in traffic, Mr. Donald Duck arrives at home. He thinks he is safe. But is he safe? Not by a long shot. R335

MRS. HAZARD'S HOUSE (16mm, b&w or col, 13 min, 1954, tv/ok) Mrs. Hazard, a cartoon character, lives in a house which has every hazard that has ever injured or killed a child. A young couple get to know her. It is suggested that they look around their own house for hazards to their children and though they are convinced their house is safe, their investigation proves them wrong. The film ends with suggestions on how to make it safe. Loan prints available from the various regional home offices of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

SAFE AT HOME (35mm or 16mm, b&w, 8 min, 1954, tv/no) A Pete Smith Specialty that humorously illustrates the many hazards that can be found in the average home. Among the situations shown are falls, burns, and kitchen safety. For all age levels. Q112

SAFE LIVING AT HOME (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1952, tv/ok) The story of a family in which safety is shown to be a family concern. Demonstrates that thinking of the safety of others will help keep the home safe. For both intermediate and high school audiences. PR82

SAFE TO LIVE IN (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 15 min, 1953, tv/no) A talking dog, who lives with the Average Family, points out sources of home accident hazards. His remedies are slogans—Fix it (repair tools, appliances, structures). Change it (rearrange furniture, control traffic flow, store things where they belong). Get the safety habit (organize, avoid confusion, lose unsafe habits). For high school and adult audiences. P76

SAFETY IN THE HOME (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1951, tv/ok) Shows the precautions taken by a typical safety-conscious family to guard the home against needless accidents. R104

SAFETY IN THE KITCHEN (35mm strip, silent, b&w, 44 frames, 1954, tv/no) Illustrates how to plan a kitchen so that it is a safe work place as well as attractive. Covers storage, housekeeping, necessity of first aid kit and fire extinguisher, use and care of knives, precautions necessary when using gas range, importance of turning pot handles in to keep curious hands of young children away from them. Suitable for high school and adult groups. P347

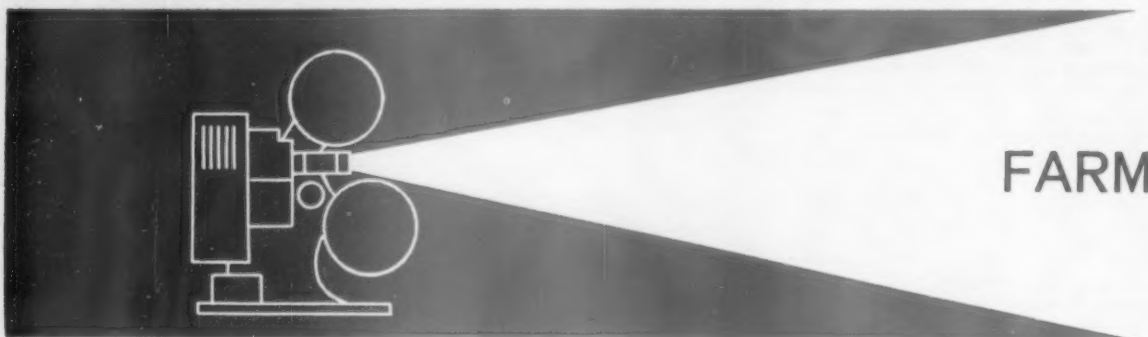
TO KILL OR CURE (16mm, b&w, 6 min, 1957, tv/ok) Gives the rules for the use and storage of medicines and ordinary drugs. Q297

WATER FUN WITH SAFETY (16mm, col, 20 min, tv/no) Shows how to take care of backyard swimming pools and how high test hypochlorite kills bacteria. L220

WOODWORKING HAZARDS (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1956, tv/no) Gives safety pointers on the many hand and power tools in the home workshop. PRL348

YOU CAN TAKE IT WITH YOU (16mm, col or b&w, 15 min, 1952, tv/ok) A humorous story of the worker who won't go home after a series of nerve-shattering home accidents. The boss finally convinces him that he can stop home accidents just like they do on the job. The film touches on all phases of home safety. b&w Stock No. 171.41, col Stock No. 171.42. Also available as a 35mm color slide film. Stock No. 171.40. P1, R29

YOUR HOME (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) Designed to show seven major causes of fatalities and injury in home accidents. Points out many of the more common causes of accidents such as improper illumination, jury rigged ladders, throw rugs, fire, improper training of children. Particular note is taken of improper clothing, smoking hazards in housekeeping regarding fire. Poisons, firearms, and other miscellaneous causes are also covered. P26



75

Child Safety

MONKEY BUSINESS ON THE FARM (35mm strip, silent, col, 32 frames, 1960, tv/no) A safety lesson in cartoon pictures about the caution that children should observe when playing on or near farm machinery. The story is told in rhyme and is about a little monkey named Jack who visits a farm and becomes the playmate of two children. P272

SAFETY ON THE FARM (35mm strip, silent, col, 46 frames, 1953, tv/no) By relating the humorous antics of city cousin Louis, a mouse, who runs the gamut of typical farm accidents while visiting his farm cousin, Gus, this film strip dramatizes the need for safety precautions for children on the farm. P202

A STITCH IN TIME (16mm, b&w, 14 min, 1953, tv/ok) An unavoidable accident to a small child on her father's farm is used to point out the many avoidable accidents which happen every day to farm people because of neglect and carelessness. L356

76

Farm Machinery and Vehicles

DEFENSIVE DRIVING (16mm, b&w, 13 min, 1953, tv/no) Tells how to avoid accidents while driving a truck in the country. The point is made that anticipating hazards created by others will help guard against accidents. Also gives instructions for driving in adverse weather. P295, R318

FARM TRACTOR SAFETY (16mm, col, 18 min, 1951, tv/ok) A model tractor, built to scale, demonstrates unsafe practices in tractor operations. Proper safety measures are shown. For high school, college, and adult audiences. P23, R189

HANDS OFF (16mm, col, 20 min, 1952, tv/ok) The story of four separate corn picker accidents. Explains how these accidents occurred and shows their effect on the lives of the injured. Gives down to earth suggestions on how to harvest corn safely. PR139

PICK MORE CORN SAFELY (35mm strip, w/script, b&w, 1958, tv/no) A film strip on the maintenance, adjustment, and operation of corn pickers for maximum safety and efficiency. Stock No. 679.10. P1

SAFE FARMING (16mm, col, 4½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Shows proper operating procedures for driving a tractor in the field and on the highway. Q11

SETUPS FOR UPSETS (35mm strip, w/script, b&w, 1955, tv/no) A film strip illustrating the most common causes of tractor upsets. Stock No. 679.07. P1

TAKE TIME TO THINK (16mm, b&w or col, 14 min, 1953, tv/ok) An attempt to carry to every farmer the ridiculous chances taken to save a few seconds of time at the risk of a serious and perhaps fatal accident. Tells of the tragic accidents that occur each day while using tractors, and then shows the right and wrong operations and practices. P358

TRACTORS AND TRAFFIC (35mm strip, w/script, col, tv/no) A film strip showing ways to avoid accidents on highways and roads. Stock No. 679.09. P1

77

Fire

FARM PETROLEUM SAFETY (16mm, col, 26 min, 1953, tv/ok) A farm safety committee at a state fair puts on a demonstration of the properties of petroleum products. Hazards of fire and means of extinguishing them are demonstrated. A teen-age boy tells the story of how the careless use of kerosene to start a fire in a stove caused a disastrous fire on his parents' farm. P23, R189

FIRE FIGHTING IN COUNTRY ELEVATORS (16mm, col, 20½ min, 1960, tv/ok) Demonstrates what can happen when grain elevator management is lax, when fire department fails to carry out preplanning measures, and when they make a few common mistakes. PR156

FIRE ON THE FARM (16mm, col or b&w, 12 min, 1950, tv/ok) Fire is one of the farmer's deadly enemies. This film shows how fire protection and prevention on the farm may be improved. Excellent for rural schools, agricultural clubs and farm organizations. L198

OUTLAWING FARM FIRE (16mm, col or b&w, 23 min, tv/?) Inspection to prevent fires can work on the farms throughout our country. PL196

SAFE FARM WIRING—THE KEY TO EFFICIENT POWER USE (16mm, col, 19 min, 1957, tv/ok) Covers proper electrical wiring on the farm for maximum safety as well as most efficient power use. Deals with grounding, proper wire sizes, fusing, proper selection, care, and use of electrical equipment in lightning protection. P111

78

General Interest

FIRST AID IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY (16mm, col or b&w, 15 min, 1957, tv/ok) Demonstrates some first aid measures as applied to some injured Puerto Rican workers. Q277

HOW SAFE IS YOUR SCHOOL FARM SHOP? (35mm strip, silent, b&w, 66 frames, 1954, tv/no) Treats the general practices and conditions that make for safety in the school farm shop. Contains a checking device for locating unsafe practices and conditions and for placing responsibility on the student, teacher, and/or school administrator. P303

HOW TO USE PARATHION SAFELY (16mm, col, 15 min, tv/?) Shows the method suggested for the safe use and handling of parathion insecticides. L18

INCREDIBLE JOURNEY (16mm, b&w, 27 min, 1955, tv/ok) A farmer who has just won a safety award has an accident while driving. While unconscious, he believes that he is picked up by a ghostly bus. Although he is unaware of this at first, all the passengers are dead and they were killed by six deadly ideas regarding safety. Each one's accident was caused by one of these ideas and each victim still holds the firm belief although dead. A surprise ending completes the story. PL266

MAKE SAFETY YOUR NO. ONE CROP (16mm, b&w, 15 min, tv/?) Shows 4-H farm safety activities and invites participation in the national 4-H farm safety program. Presents basic principles of farm safety. L122

MIRACLE IN PARADISE VALLEY (16mm, b&w, 35 min, tv/?) Inspires participation in farm accident prevention programs. Shows the tragic consequences of carelessness. L266

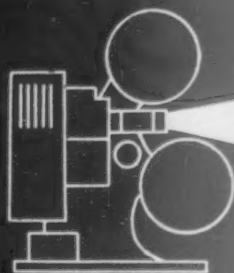
PRECAUCION EN EL TRABAJO—SAFETY ON THE JOB (35mm slide, w/Spanish or English sound, col, 14 min, 1957, tv/no) provides specific safety instructions for Mexican National Farm Workers who are employed in the U. S. Features a message from the Mexican Consul General to the workers. Covers transportation, lifting, falls, cuts and abrasions and food poisoning. P59

PRECAUTION (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 4¼ min, 1960, tv/no) Discusses the characteristics, properties, uses and safe handling of anhydrous ammonia when used as an agricultural fertilizer. Shows the use of proper equipment and how to avoid physical injury. Available after December 1, 1961. P67

SAFETY ON THE JOB (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 10½ min, 1957, tv/?) Gives safety instructions to farm workers. A 13 minute version in Spanish is also available. Q59

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION (35mm strip, w/script, b&w, 1960, tv/no) A film strip illustrating the hazards of faulty steps and stairs in the farm home and in farm buildings. Also shows safe practices in using steps. Stock No. 679.08. P1

TAKE MY WORD FOR IT (35mm strip, w/script, b&w, 1955 tv/no) Shows case histories of farm accident victims. Stock No. 679.06. P1



PUBLIC

80

Fire

ABOVE AND BEYOND (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1958, tv/ok) Dramatic, behind the scenes story of forces at work to protect you from fire. Presents many varied services performed for the public by National Board of Fire Underwriters, and Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

L198

ALBUM OF PUBLIC SAFETY (16mm, col, 20 min, 1956, tv/ok) Shows tests made on all sorts of devices by Underwriters' Laboratories to check for fire and accident hazards. Slightly technical in content.

L290

BACKSTAGE WITH ART LINK-LETTER (16mm or 35mm, b&w, 5 min, 1955, tv/ok) Art Linkletter explains the individual's responsibility in preventing forest fires by avoiding careless acts which caused them. A dramatization of a real-life crippled child's campfire disaster points up this responsibility. For all age groups.

P124

BEFORE THEY HAPPEN (16mm, col or b&w, 14½ min, 1954, tv/ok) The story of a city made safe by the work of the municipal fire prevention bureau. Depicts the problems confronting fire prevention inspectors, and shows how the community cooperates in eliminating hazards.

L198

BREATHING APPARATUS (16mm, b&w, 33 min, 1952, tv/no) Analysis the effect of heat, smoke and gases on firemen. Emphasizes the importance of breathing apparatus. Shows operating principles of various types of masks, methods of wearing them and correct maintenance of equipment.

P69

BUILDING FOR SAFETY (16mm, col, 13½ min, 1959, tv/ok) Science and engineering are applied to the study of fire hazards of building materials by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

L290

BUILDING THE FIRE LINE (16mm, col, 27 min, 1952, tv/ok) A training film for forestry personnel, showing a typical fire problem and the tactics required by the fire boss, foreman and crews—including locating the fire line, deployment of men and assignment of tools, choice of effective control and suppression measures.

L318

THE CARELESS CRIME (16mm, b&w, 15 min, 1957, tv/ok) The investigation of a forest fire leads to a careless smoker as the cause.

Q56

CAUSE FOR ALARM—BRUSH FIRES (16mm, b&w, 6 min, 1953, tv/ok) Shows a fire reporter as he covers the scene of a typical hillside brush fire that has gotten out of control. An appeal for care in such combustible areas to keep such destructive fires from starting and possibly causing serious damage and loss of life.

P152

THE CHALLENGE (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1959, tv/ok) Destructive fires take an appalling toll in life and property. Most of these fires are caused by simple thoughtless acts. The film illustrates some of these acts, shows the disastrous fires they cause, and points to common sense procedures that can prevent them.

L198

CHANGING OF THE GUARD (16mm, col, 8 min, 1960, tv/ok) A fire prevention message for children. Uses animated match box figures in a fairy kingdom to spell out the danger of fire.

PR43

DANGER SLEUTHS (16mm, b&w, 16 min, 1950, tv/no) Accident prevention through safety testing of appliances and equipment. The work of Fire Underwriters' Laboratories.

L290

DAYS OF A TREE (16mm, col or b&w, 28 min, 1956, tv/ok) A boy and his father eagerly set out on a fishing trip that will take them to dad's favorite boyhood fishing haunts. Dad is chagrined and the boy disillusioned to find the once clear stream now a mass of charred debris, laid waste by repeated forest fires.

L318

DO IT WITH E'S (16mm, b&w, 25 min, 1951, tv/no) A Forest Service in-service training film. The three E's of safety—education, engineering and enforcement—are demonstrated by practical examples. Typical Forest Service accident prevention problems are solved by the ranger as he applies the three E's to his work.

P295, L318

DON'T LET IT HAPPEN (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1950, tv/ok) A shorter version of *Then It Happened*.

P295, L318

FIRE IN THE FOREST (16mm, col, 22 min, 1951, tv/ok) Primarily for training forestry personnel and secondarily for general information in forest fire behavior. Fuel, weather, slope are the main conditions that control fire behavior.

L318

FIRE IN THEIR LEARNING (16mm, b&w, 19 min, 1954, tv/ok) A teacher helps her fourth grade youngsters understand the nature of fire, providing them with knowledge that one day may save lives. Produced as a teaching aid by the National Commission on Safety Education of the NEA.

L198

FIRE IN TOWN (16mm, col or b&w, 26 min, 1958, tv/?) The film dramatizes an all-too-familiar headline that appears in newspapers, "Children Die in Fire." The film discusses the causes of such unnecessary tragedy.

P154

FIRE LOOKOUT (16mm, col, 13 min, 1958, tv/ok) A family demonstrates the function of a fire lookout.

Q163

THE FIREMAN (16mm, col, 11 min, 1950, tv/no) Tom Jones, a typical young fireman, leaves his home to report for duty at a neighborhood fire station. His activity, routines and actions during a period of 24 hours are shown. For children and adults.

R255

FIRE! PATTY LEARNS WHAT TO DO (16mm, col, 16 min, 1951, tv/ok) Teaches children what to do in case of fire. Firemen are used to explain the procedures. Aimed at elementary grade levels.

P119

FIRE PREVENTION (35mm strip, col, 1956, tv/no) A pair of 35mm strips to teach fire prevention safety to teen agers and adults. The set covers: Electrical Hazards, 52 frames; Fire Protection for Homes in Unprotected Areas, 35 frames. P272

FLASHY THE FIRE BUG (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 10 min, 1953, tv/no) Flashy, who loves fires, illustrates many ways in which they can be started, while Fire Lore, the hero, shows how to combat them and gives rules to follow to prevent their ever starting. Fire Lore foils all attempts by Flashy to start fires. For elementary school levels. P202

GIVE US A BRAKE (16mm, col, 12 min, tv/no) Directed to drivers, pedestrians or anyone who might unknowingly impede operations of city fire department. Shows hazards arising from blocking hydrants, parking in fire block, running over hose and crowding in at fires. P69

GO TO BLAZES (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1956, tv/?) Experiences of a fire inspector in checking fire hazards and causes. Q202

THE HAPPY CHIEF (16mm, col or b&w, 6 min, 1953, tv/ok) A short Christmas film in which a fire chief makes fire safety suggestions for the holidays. L198

HEROINE OF THE WEEK (16mm, col or b&w, 6 min, 1954, tv/ok) A dramatic film showing how a 12 year old girl saved the lives of two younger children by prompt, cool action in accordance with her fire safety training. L198

THE HOT HEADS (16mm, b&w, 2 min, 1954, tv/ok) Based on the two hottest heads a fireman has seen—the head of a match and the lighted end of a cigarette. Theme is “go ahead and smoke, but be careful with your match and cigarette.” A general fire safety film for adult audiences. P152

HOW TO CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT (16mm, b&w, 5 min, 1952, tv/ok) The quickest way to call the Fire Department in most U. S. Cities. Note: This film is not for use in metropolitan New York. L198

I'M NO FOOL WITH FIRE (16mm, col, 8 min, 1957, tv/no) A story of fire and how man has learned to use it and control it. Emphasizes fire prevention. Aimed at elementary grades. Produced by Walt Disney. Narrated by Jiminy Cricket. R335

IN CASE OF FIRE (16mm, col or b&w, 20 min, 1959, tv/no) This film vividly demonstrates that lessons learned from fire drills can save lives in fire emergencies at school, at home, and at a crowded theatre. PR104

LITTLE SMOKEY (16mm, b&w or col, 12 min, 1953, tv/ok) Documents the story of Smokey the Bear, living symbol of forest fire prevention. Narrated by Hopalong Cassidy. The story of Smokey's life from the time he is discovered clinging to a burnt tree until he becomes a permanent resident in the national zoo in Washington, D. C. P295, L318

LUCKY YOU (16mm, col, 17½ min, 1958, tv/?) Humans are the only lucky creatures in the world—because they can think and thus avoid accidents: falling, burns, shooting, being hit, etc. L73

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN (16 mm, col or b&w, 28 min, 1954, tv/ok) A group of young school boys set out to do something about the loss of a school forest through fire. The film shows how the everyday unsafe habits of kindly people can cause devastating forest fires. L318

ONLY A BUNCH OF TOOLS (16mm, col, 26 min, 1949, tv/no) A training film showing recruiting and training of volunteer crews in fighting forest fires in the northeastern states. It illustrates a complete organization of forest fire fighting agencies in these states, from the state forester to the local wardens and their crews. L318

PENELOPE CHANGES HER MIND (16mm, col or b&w, 9 min, 1959 tv/ok) An animated cartoon for primary school children. Penelope, her brother Timmy and their big dog Ruff learn about the “fire triangle,” and make other discoveries about the nature of fire and fire prevention. L198

A POUND OF PREVENTION (16mm, b&w, 11½ min, 1960, tv/no) The real life story of the burns of a nine-months-old child, its consequences and treatment. Techniques for prevention of burns to children are shown. R307

PRESCRIBED BURNING IN THE SOUTH (16mm, col, 25 min, 1959, tv/ok) An in-service training film designed to inform foresters and fire suppression crews as to the objective, planning, execution, and benefits of correct prescribed burning in southern pine coastal plain forests. L318

THE PRICE OF FIRE (16mm, b&w, 23 min, 1960, tv/no) A forceful reminder that fires need not happen. Filmed on the scene of a number of fires, this is a hard hitting film which should arouse the public to the need for vigilance. P202, R79

SMOKEY BEAR SERIES I AND II (16mm or 35mm, b&w, 1950-52, tv/ok) A series of seven film trailers appealing to everyone to help prevent forest fires. Features Smokey, the bear, who gives instructions on how to avoid starting fires in the forest. Suitable for children and adults. Titles: *Old MacDonald* (1 min), *Alouette* (1 min), *Lonesome Road* (1 min), *Once Upon a Time* (5 min), *It's Up To You* (3 min), *Don't Blame Lightning* (1 min), *Smokey The Bear* (5 min). P295, L318

SMOKEY BEAR SERIES III (16mm or 35mm, b&w or col, 1953, tv/ok) Three trailers designed for television and theatrical use. Featuring Smokey Bear, forest fire prevention rules are stressed. Titles: *Break your Match* (40 sec), *Use your Ash Tray* (40 sec), *Obey Fire Laws* (1 min). P295, L318

SMOKEY BEAR SERIES IV (16mm or 35mm, b&w or col, 1955, tv/ok) Three short animated cartoons featuring Smokey the Bear. Smokey shows Jack the Flipper the results of his carelessness with matches and fire in the forest. Titles: *Smokey Warns Flipper* (1 min), *Flipper Returns* (1 min), *Smokey Haunts Flipper* (1 min). For all age groups. P295, L318

SNUFFY—SMOKEY BEAR'S PAL (16 mm, col or b&w, 4 min, 1958, tv/ok) A game little fire-fighting dog, Snuffy, ardently supports forest rangers in their constant vigilance to detect fires in the forest, and in their efforts to keep them from getting out of hand. L318

SPECIAL TELECAST (16mm or 35mm, b&w, 5 min, 1952, tv/ok). Explains the individual's responsibility in preventing forest fires by avoiding careless acts. Aimed at adults and children. P124

“STUPID CARELESSNESS,” THE FIRE CLOWN (16mm, col & b&w, 5 min, 1952, tv/ok) Fire prevention demonstrations by a clown and his straight man. For young children. L198

A TALE OF TWO TOWNS (16mm, col or b&w, 19 min, 1959, tv/ok) Demonstrates the differences between two fire departments—especially in salvage overhaul. Q32

THERE COMES A TOMORROW (16 mm, col, 27 min, 1958, tv/ok) This film demonstrates the need of stimulating community wide concern for effective forest fire prevention measures. A part time farmer learns the hard way about the need for precaution in burning debris. L318

THESE ARE THE FACTS (16mm, b&w, 18 min, 1950, tv/ok). How fire insurance companies protect the national welfare. Shows the ways in which they guard the individual against loss by fire. PL198

THE TORCH (16mm, col & b&w, 10 min, 1950, tv/ok) A humorous cartoon film pointing to the bit of human carelessness in all of us. L198

A TWENTY YEAR LOOK (16mm, col, 18 min, 1951, tv/no) The central theme is built around the bad effects of burning off woods to improve foliage. A man returns to the land of his youth 20 years later and sees how land use practices have changed landscapes. L318

UNTIL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ARRIVES (16mm, b&w, 5 min, 1952, tv/ok) How to use those precious minutes between the turning in of the alarm and the arrival of the fire department. L198

WATER FOR FIRE-FIGHTING (16mm, b&w or col, 51 min, 1954, tv/no). Shows the behavior of water under various conditions and pressures, how flow through a hose is controlled, problems created when hose opening is a great distance from the water source and other important facts about water used in fighting fires. PR45

WATER ON THE FIRE (16mm, col, 27 min, 1952, tv/ok) A film for training forest fire fighters in the most effect use of water in extinguishing various types of burning fuel in the forests of eastern United States. L318

WATERSHED WILDFIRE (16mm, col, or b&w, 21 min, 1957, tv/ok) Shows the results of carelessness in the need for fire protection and control in forest areas. Q318

A WAY WITH FIRES (16mm, b&w, 30 min, 1951, tv/ok) Demonstrates proper operation of various types of fire extinguishers. Shows how many fires could have been extinguished if someone had known what to do in an emergency. L29

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ARRIVES (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1952, tv/ok) Shows what the average person can do to prevent loss of life and damage to property prior to the arrival of the fire department. For adults and high school students. PL198

YOU BET YOUR LIFE (16mm, b&w, 25 min, 1952, tv/ok) The film describes the harmful effects of smoke, gases and vapors encountered in fire fighting operations, and gives detailed instructions in the use and application of proper respiratory protection for the fire fighter. PL187

YOUR FRIEND THE FOREST—KEEP IT OR DESTROY IT (16mm, col, 6 min, 1954, tv/no) Takes primary and middle grade school children on a field trip into the forest. Shows them that the forest is a home for birds and animals, is a source for lumber for

people and is a place for recreation. The point is made that the forest can't protect itself from fire which would destroy all its uses, so people must by practicing fire safety when in the forest. PR104

81 Swimming

BE WATER WISE—SWIMMING (16mm, col, 20 min, 1960, tv/ok) Shows how to enjoy safe swimming activities whether in the pool, at the beach, at the lake or even in the old swimming hole. Points out the consequences when safety rules are not followed. P295, L309

DON'T DROWN (16mm, col, 18 min, 1954, tv/ok) Film teaches safe conduct in and around the water by demonstrating some of the rules which should be practiced. Shows what to do if difficulties arise in swimming—treading water, how to float and different swimming strokes such as breast and back and front crawl. Discusses artificial respiration and safe boating. L63

FUNDAMENTALS OF SWIMMING (16mm, b&w, 32 min, tv/ok) Swimmers who are beyond the beginners stage and are in the intermediate or first part of swimming levels should study this motion picture. It covers the fundamental athletic skills that all swimmers beyond the beginner stage strive to develop. The film is based on the Red Cross Intermediate Swimming Course. PL349

HEADS UP (16mm, b&w, 24 min, tv/ok) The film serves as a teaching aid and a review for those enrolled in swimming and life saving courses. Underwater and slow-motion shots reveal accurate methods and procedures of water safety. Designed primarily for instructors and students of life saving and water safety. PL349

I'M NO FOOL IN WATER (16mm, col, 8 min, 1957, tv/no) The right and wrong way to behave when swimming. Aimed at elementary grades. Produced by Walt Disney. Narrated by Jiminy Cricket. R335

IT'S FUN TO SWIM (16mm, b&w, 11½ min, tv/ok) Swimming is fun, but it is even more fun when you know how to swim well and safely. Film promotes interest on the part of the audience to learn or develop their swimming skills in order to enjoy swimming to the fullest. It is well suited for all school aged children as well as for adult audiences. PL349

LEARNING HOW TO SWIM (16mm, b&w, 28 min, tv/ok) Every novice interested in learning to swim properly will derive benefit from this simple and clear

analysis of such basic principals of swimming as buoyancy and breathing. The film follows the point to point explanation of the American Red Cross Beginner Swimming Course. Suitable for showing to non-swimmers and beginners of all ages. PL349

LET'S BE AT HOME IN THE WATER (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, tv/?) Jerry, a nine year old from the city, goes to visit some friends who live on a lake. He is cut off from the fun because he can't swim. A Red Cross swimming class changes all that, and his water safety lessons help him save a friend who breaks the rules. PR239

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP (16mm, b&w or col, 2 min, 1953, tv/ok) Shows what happens to one person who decided to go swimming in a cool, inviting pool after a long bike ride. He dove in without checking the depth of the water. P202

NO SECOND CHANCE (16mm, col or b&w, 25 min, 1960, tv/ok) Shows how tragic and needless deaths by drowning in swimming pools can be eliminated if every pool lifeguard were properly trained to prevent them. Most lifeguards know how to plunge into a pool to make a rescue, but all too often victims drown unseen because guards have not been taught certain vital points in preventing the possibility of drowning. P276

SKILLED SWIMMING (16mm, b&w, 27 min, tv/ok) This film is primarily engaged in teaching and coaching swimmers at upper levels of athletic ability, but is instructive and entertaining to any group interested in aquatic activities. Swimming champions demonstrate the techniques taught in the Red Cross Advanced Swimming Courses. PL349

SURF SAFETY—RIPTIDES (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1953, tv/no) Through simple animation combined with live action, riptides are pictured and described. Shows the dangers of riptides and some precautions to take against them when swimming in the ocean. PR298

TEACHING JOHNNY TO SWIM (16mm, col or b&w, 14½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Johnny, a typical 6 year old, and his sister Susie are anxious to get into the water. Their parents discover that teaching the children can be a wonderful job. Step by step the children progress until they can safely dive into the deep end of the pool and really swim. Though this is not a technical instruction film, parents discover that with its guidance they too can teach their children to swim. An NSC Award winner. PL349

YOUR PASSPORT TO THE BLUE CONTINENT (16mm, col, 20 min, 1956, tv/ok) Gives some safety pointers to people taking up skin diving. Q320

Boating and Water Recreation

BETTER BOATING (16mm, col, 10 min, 1960, tv/?) General hints and rules for safer boating on lakes and rivers, as well as swimming from boats, water skiing, boat traffic, markers, etc. P27

BETTER WATER SKIING (16mm, b&w, 58 sec, 1960, tv/ok) Covers government regulations and basic safe practices for water skiers. P224

BE WATER WISE—BOATING (16mm, col, 20 min, 1960, tv/ok) Demonstrates safe methods for canoeing, outboard motor boating, sailing and skiing. Covers marine traffic regulations, emergency measures and courtesy codes. P295, L309

BOATS, MOTORS AND PEOPLE (16mm, col or b&w, 13½ min, 1958, tv/ok) Recreational boating has become America's top family sport. Dedicated to the average small boat operator, the film emphasizes the rules of the road, basic elements of good seamanship and common sense. Proper selection of boats and motor, checking aboard essential equipment, proper anchoring procedures, the dangers of overloading, and the principles of safety involved in water skiing are all demonstrated. An NSC Award winner. PL349

COMMON SENSE AFLOAT (16mm, col, 28 min, 1956, tv/ok) A follow up of **YOU'RE BEING BOARDED** and **SAFETY ON THE WATER**. Deals with outboard motor boating and stresses need for safety practices in this rapidly growing sports field. L316

JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT (16mm, col, 27 min, 1959, tv/?) Describes water sport activity in the Southeast. Special emphasis is placed on the need for observing safety rules when participating in water sports. L313

OUTBOARD OUTINGS (16mm, col, 19 min, 1959, tv/ok) The film describes the boater's rules of the road, fair and foul weather boating techniques, and similar pointers designed to make boating a safe and pleasant experience. Narrated by TV performer Garry Moore. PL7

PADDLE A SAFE CANOE (16mm, col, 14 min, 1954, tv/ok) Steve Lysak, Olympic canoe champion, demonstrates safe and proper techniques in using canoes. Some points covered are boarding, paddling position, various strokes, beaching and storing craft. For all age groups. PL7

RULES OF THE ROAD FOR BOATMEN (16mm, col, 16 min, 1959, tv/ok) While primarily designed for the information of small craft owners, Inland Rules

as interpreted in this film are applicable to all vessels except those under International Rules, Western River Rules, and the Great Lakes Rules. Presents, through animation and live action, the meeting, passing, and overtaking situations, as well as small craft versus large vessels, and proper procedure in fog. L316

SAFETY ON THE WATER (16mm, b&w, 28 min, 1954, tv/ok) A follow up of **YOU'RE BEING BOARDED**. Shows pleasure boat owners and commercial boat owners and/or operators the importance of providing equipment beyond legal minimum. Stresses the need for sound knowledge of seamanship and small boat handling so vital for the safe operation of such craft. L316

SEARCH AND RESCUE—PLEASURE CRAFT (16mm, col, 26 min, 1960, tv/ok) Describes and explains the operation of the search and rescue network as it applies to surface craft, especially pleasure boats. It details specifically the proper procedures to be followed by vessels in distress in obtaining search and rescue assistance. L316

SMALL CRAFT SAFETY (16mm, b&w or col, 14 min, 1955, tv/ok) Deals with various types of small pleasure craft used by many people in summer and on vacation—sailboats, canoes, rowboats, etc. Proper boarding techniques, the necessity of life preservers for non-swimmers, safe conduct on water, how to change seats if necessary, courtesy and rules of the waterways, what to do if the boat capsizes, how to rescue someone from the water into another boat, emergency lifesaving techniques. P136

SMALL CRAFT SEARCH AND RESCUE (16mm, col, 28 min, 1960, tv/ok) The film explains the operation of the Search and Rescue network as it applies to surface craft, especially pleasure boats. It details the proper procedure to be followed by vessels in distress in obtaining Search and Rescue assistance. L316

TAKE SAFETY WITH YOU. (16mm, col, 14 min, 1957, tv/ok) Emphasizes safe practices to follow in recreational water areas. Q311

WATER SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1953, tv/ok) Designed to promote safe practices in or near water, especially for those who swim or go boating. Presents some of the more basic safety rules for both. PR347

WATER WISDOM (16mm, b&w or col, 20 min, 1953, tv/ok) Shows the hazards of unsafe practices in and around artificial lakes created by dams. It points out that these waters can become a new playground for swimmers and fishing enthusiasts only if safety precautions are observed at all times. L285

YOU'RE BEING BOARDED (16mm, b&w, 25 min, 1952, tv/ok) Shows pleasure boat owners and commercial boat owners and/or operators what happens when their crafts are examined by coast guard boarding officers. Tells the minimum of safety equipment prescribed by law in motor boat regulation. L316

83

Outdoor Safety

AVALANCHES TO ORDER (16mm, b&w or col, 17 min, 1950, tv/ok) Shows the work of safety patrols in avalanche country. Illustrates the methods used in protecting life and property by controlling slides and warning of impending avalanches. P295, L318

HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME (35 mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) Vacation hazards—driving, picnicking, boating, etc. PRL348

HORSE SENSE (16mm, col, 23 min, 1953, tv/ok) Shows the Do's and Don'ts in handling, riding and caring for horses used by Forest Service employees whose work puts them in the saddle. Safety is stressed, as well as gentle and kind treatment for horses. Suitable for anyone who works in forest areas on horseback. Sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. L318

LOST HUNTER (16mm, b&w or col, 22 min, 1953, tv/ok) The story of a hunter who, through lack of knowledge, gets lost in the woods. Designed to impress anyone who enters woods with the danger of becoming lost. Gives do's and don'ts to follow in the event of such an occurrence. P110

POISON IVY PICNIC (16mm, b&w or col, 2 min, 1953, tv/no) Illustrates what happens when you come in contact with poison ivy and how to recognize the plant. P202

THE PREVENTION OF POISON IVY AND POISON SUMAC (35mm strip, w/sound, col or b&w, 26 min, 1957, tv/?) Presents some methods of preventing skin infection from poison ivy and sumac. Q39

SAFETY ADVENTURES OUTDOORS (16mm, col or b&w, 11 min, 1959, tv/no) To have a really good time out of doors, it is important to know how to play safe—swimming and boating, camping, and on playgrounds. Film offers examples of good safety habits, stresses important safety points with rhymed slogans. For middle and primary grades. PR104

SAFETY IN WINTER (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1952, tv/ok) Safe practices in winter sports and other winter activities. For all age levels. PR82

SNOW RANGER (16mm, b&w or col, 15 min, 1951, tv/ok) How the snow ranger, in cooperation with the National Ski Patrol, works tirelessly for the safety and enjoyment of winter sports enthusiasts. P295, L318

SUMMER SAFE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1955, tv/no) Avoiding summer hazards—sunburn, insect bites, heat prostration, etc. PRL348

VACATION SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1956, tv/ok) A vacation is for recreation and relaxation—but it can become a nightmare of sunburn, strain and sprain. The film shows how to have vacation fun without folly. Stock No. 171.89 P1, R29

WINTER WISE (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1954, tv/no) Protection against winter hazards. PRL348

WINTER WORLD (16mm, col, 17 min, 1960, tv/ok) Lists basic cold weather precautions and explains the importance of keeping dry. Shows how to sleep in the snow, and how to keep dry and warm. It shows that snow is a protective blanket and can be used to save life. A demonstration of using a minimum of equipment to provide normal comfort. P110

84

Guns and Explosives

BLASTING CAP (16mm, col, 13½ min, 1956, tv/ok) Designed to show children some of the dangers of handling blasting caps. Q149

BLASTING CAP—DANGER (16mm, col, 15 min, 1957, tv/ok) The danger in handling lost blasting caps. L96

DANGEROUS WAR TROPHIES (16mm, b&w, 12 min, 1953, tv/no) Produced to warn military personnel and the public on the dangers of war trophies which have not been checked for safety. Deals with rifles, grenades, shells and other lethal souvenirs. Shows the procedure to follow to make these items harmless. P295

DEATH IS A CARELESS HUNTER (16mm, col, 20 min, 1954, tv/ok) Re-enacts, step by step, the events which lead up to an actual fatal shooting, and the police routine which follows. The film compares different colored garments worn in the woods to show how proper clothing can help to minimize accidental shootings. Q360

A GUN (35mm strip, col, 1959, tv/no) Designed to assist the instructor in creating a proper attitude toward gun safety. P205

MUZZLESHY (16mm, col, 12 min, 1957, tv/ok) Aimed at both children and adults. Puppets are used to depict the basic causes of hunting accidents. The lead character, Muzzleshy, explains how he came to be known by that name by illustrating wrong methods of gun handling used by his brothers and what happened to each of them as a result. Q360

ON TARGET FOR SAFETY (16mm, b&w or col, 14 min, 1955, tv/ok) Tells how clubs and organizations can organize and conduct BB gun safety clubs. How these clubs are organized, their success, and the resulting downgrade in accidents and destruction make up the story. PR222

ROCKET CLUB (16mm, col, 14½ min, 1959, tv/ok) Explains the organization and function of young rocket club groups. PL87

SHOOTING SAFETY (16mm, b&w or col, 13½ or 25 min, 1952, tv/ok) How groups of young people may learn to handle guns safely under the supervision of interested adults. For both high school and adult audiences. L271

SHOWMAN SHOOTER (16mm, col, 25 min, tv/?) A display of exhibition shooting at clay pigeons and other targets. Stresses gun safety and sportsmanship. Sponsored by the Winchester-Western Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. L189

TOMORROW WE HUNT (16mm, col, 13½ min, 1955, tv/ok) A teen age boy wins the right to be his father's hunting companion while he and his school mates are helping their town secure the indoor shooting range that it has lacked. How to properly train young hunters. Q360

85

Aviation

BAILING OUT (16mm, col, 9 min, 1950, tv/no) Shows how and when to bail out of an airplane with safety precautions to take when doing so. Done in cartoon style. P295

DITCHING WITHOUT HEDGING (16mm, b&w, 22 min, tv/?) Ditching aircraft in water and escaping. L299

OPERATION SURVIVAL (16mm, b&w, 17 min, 1955, tv/no) The story of survival equipment—parachute, life vest and raft. Demonstrates the versatility and far reaching importance of such equipment in present day research programs, and its role in military operations and civilian activities. Also available in Spanish. PL44

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION (16mm, col, 28 min, 1952, tv/ok) Brings out the importance of preventive maintenance in airplanes used on the farm and ranch or by the business man. Shows essential maintenance procedure. L299

PILOT IS SAFE (16mm, b&w, 9 min, tv/no) An RAF pilot down at sea, is kept afloat by his rubber dinghy until picked up by a rescue boat. L299

RESCUE SQUADRON (16mm, b&w, 17 min, 1951, tv/no) Shows the work of the air rescue service in saving human life, both military and civilian, in times of disaster. RL299

TO SAVE A LIFE (16mm, b&w and col, 14 min, 1957, tv/ok) Shows the 180° turn procedure developed by the Institute of Aviation, University of Illinois. It is an escape procedure for the visual contact pilot who becomes accidentally caught in weather without proper ground references for maintaining a correct flying attitude. PL28

86

General Interest

ANYONE AT ALL (16mm, b&w or col, 22½ min, 1954, tv/no) Produced with the cooperation of the National Safety Council, this film not only gives the council's history, but also shows how other organizations can and do obtain the Council's help in forming their own safety programs. It takes statistics out of safety by giving an intimate picture of how safety affects everybody in the community and points out that without safety, accidents can happen to anyone at all. PR104

A CLOSED BOOK (16mm, b&w, 26 min, 1950, tv/ok) A small-town doctor sets out to improve the attitudes of his neighbors toward all types of safety. Success in his one-man crusade contributes to the happy ending of this story. PL208

DANGER—HIGH VOLTAGE (16mm, col, 16 min, 1960, tv/ok) Illustrates the hazards of flying kites and climbing trees near electrical wires. Hazards created by fallen wires such as energized steel fences and automobiles are also pointed out. P221

THE DANGEROUS PLAYGROUND (16mm, col, 12 min, 1954, tv/ok) A railroad engineer tells children why it is dangerous to play in and around railroad property. Dramatic sequences show the dangers of throwing rocks, tampering with switches, climbing over and under standing cars, and trespassing on railroad property in general. P269

DON'T LEAVE A DEATH TRAP (16 mm, b&w, 13 min, 1954, tv/ok) Tragedies are caused when children close themselves in abandoned iceboxes and refrigerators. Some instructions on how to make such hazards harmless. L252

HEALTH IN OUR COMMUNITY (16 mm, col or b&w, 13 min, 1959, tv/no) The film dramatizes the work of the Department of Health—both the every day activities required to safeguard the community, and the crises which result from the outbreak of a dangerous disease. PR104

MR. CASEY GOES TO TOWN (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 15 min, 1950, tv/no) Safety precautions to be observed in public places. PRL348

THE SAFEST TOWNSHIP ANYWHERE (16mm, col, 27 min, 1960, tv/ok) In one very fortunate township accidents just didn't happen, no matter how many chances people took. Then the situation changed. The citizens were aroused into fighting back by keeping safety in mind all the time. This made the township really the safest place anywhere. L122

THIS IS MURDER (16mm, b&w, 2 min, 1954, tv/ok) A dramatic story on the problem of children suffocating in abandoned iceboxes. Shows a rescue squad of a fire department trying to save a life of a child found in such a death trap. Gives pointers on how to make these hazards safe. P152

WITHOUT WARNING (16mm, col, 15 min, 1955, tv/?) Tells how the lives of a family of four were directly helped by a variety of services provided by the Red Cross. It also shows the Red Cross medical service with its 70 outpost hospitals across Canada and how its loan cupboards of medical supplies help people through illness. Also available in French. L63

YOUR GREEN CROSS IN ACTION (16mm, b&w or col, 18 min, 1952, tv/no) Explains the workings of a typical safety council chapter. Shows what the Green Cross accomplishes in the community. P99

87

Civil Defense

ATOMIC ALERT (16mm, b&w, 11 or 15 min, 1951, tv/ok) Explains in simple language the benefits and dangers of atomic fission. Tells how to protect oneself in an attack, what precautions to take, and what to do after the attack is over. A special short version is available. For both adults and school children. PR104

THE ATOMIC BOMB—ITS EFFECTS AND HOW TO MEET THEM (16mm, b&w, 50 min, 1954, tv/no) Comprehensive coverage of the effects of a bomb blast and the steps Civil Defense can take to meet them. A step-by-step account of what could happen to a city and its population should an atom bomb be detonated 1,000 feet above the city. PR45

CITIES MUST FIGHT (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1952, tv/no) Dramatizes reasons for maintaining a well-organized Civil Defense program in every area of the United States. PR29

CIVIL DEFENSE FOR INDUSTRY (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1952, tv/no) Details on defensive measures for industry against probable forms of sabotage and attacks from the air. Shows procedures to take against atomic bomb attack, and ways of organizing industries in times of national emergency. R289

COMMUNICATIONS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE (16mm or 35mm, b&w, 32 min, 1952, tv/no) Shows various Civil Defense agencies and how they would operate after an atomic bomb attack. Emphasizes the vital role played by mobile telephones, amateur radio, two-way radio services and other forms of communications which speed the work of Civil Defense organizations. L29

CONVAIR PREPARES (16mm, b&w, 24 min, 1954, tv/ok) An industrial plant prepares itself for civil defense. L80

DISASTER CONTROL (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1951, tv/ok) Addressed to the management of industrial plants, the film shows the importance of preparedness against disaster—flood, fire, sabotage and the atom bomb. It explains the role of the coordinator of plant defense, the importance of communications, the value of decentralization and duplication, test drills, etc. Useful in both peacetime and wartime planning. R279

DISASTER PLAN (16mm, col, 17 min, 1958, tv/no) This film shows how a hospital and community are able to spring into action to care for disaster victims under a smoothly coordinated advance plan of action. The film is based on standard procedures of the American Hospital Assn. PL3

DUCK AND COVER (16mm, b&w, 8 min, 1952, tv/no) Bert, the Turtle, plays an important role in teaching survival in atomic attack to children, without frightening them. PR29

EMERGENCY ACTION TO SAVE LIVES (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1953, tv/ok) Concise pre-first aid course designed to teach basic emergency treatments for the injured in atomic bomb attacks. The film is intended to impart sufficient knowledge of simple first aid so that lives may be saved before the arrival of trained first aid workers. P54

FIRST AID FOR BURNS IN CIVIL DEFENSE (16mm, b&w, 19 min, 1952, tv/?) The film gives detailed demonstrations of first aid care for burns in the event of mass casualties. What to do and how to use materials available in a large scale emergency. PL349

FIVE STAGES OF RESCUE (16mm, b&w, 27 min, 1954, tv/no) Traces five stages of rescue: (1) Information and observation. (2) Search of slightly damaged buildings for removal of casualties. (3) Exploration of possible survival points. (4) Rescue teams move to totally collapsed buildings where long periods of time must be spent. (5) Steady and controlled clearing of debris until all casualties are accounted for. PR45

HOUSE IN THE MIDDLE (16mm, b&w or col, 6½ min, 1954, tv/ok) Shows the effects of thermal action from atomic bomb blast on small frame houses. Stresses that to make such dwellings safe during a real attack, all fire hazards in and around the home must be eliminated. The necessity of having fire extinguishing equipment available and in working order is also stressed. Loan prints available from Federal Civil Defense Regional Offices. P64

INDUSTRY ON PARADE (16mm, b&w, 13½ min, 1957, tv/ok) Issue 377 City planning of emergency measures in case of disaster. Q195

LIFELINES OF DEFENSE (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1952, tv/ok) Dramatizes the importance of telephone service functions in Civil Defense and points out the obligations of civilians to participate in Civil Defense work. Loan prints available from New York Bell Telephone Company offices.

ONE PLANE, ONE BOMB, ONE CITY (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1952, tv/no) How Civil Defense functioned, together with Air Force and civilians, in a simulated atomic bomb attack on New York City by planes which flew over from England. Stress is on the necessity for constant alertness and participation in the defense of our cities. R302

PATTERN FOR SURVIVAL (16mm, b&w or col, 20 min, 1952, tv/no) A dramatic presentation of what might happen if an atomic bomb fell on an American community. Shows protective measures in homes, public buildings, and on streets. Tells the requirements of a good shelter, and shows food, clothing and equipment needed and how to prepare them. PR29

PREPARING YOUR HOME AGAINST ATOMIC ATTACK (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1952, tv/no) Shelter possibilities in the average home in the event of atomic attack. How careful consideration of construction, materials and location of the home determines necessary preparation needed to use the home as a shelter. R302

RESCUE PARTY (16mm, b&w, 29 min, 1952, tv/no) Shows five stages of operation used in removing victims from bombed buildings. Also describes the functions of members of a rescue party, emphasizing the importance of carefully recording and checking information so that no trapped person is overlooked. P202

RURAL COMMUNITY DEFENSE (16 mm, b&w, 13½ min, 1959, tv/yes) This film shows that farm families can plan now for survival—by developing community survival plans and by preparing to meet emergencies. P318

SCHOOL FOR SURVIVAL (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1952, tv/no) Basic rescue operation methods used at Federal Civil Defense training schools. How communities can establish such schools at nominal cost and utilize localized training centers to arouse public interest in Civil Defense. P54

SKILLS TRAINING SERIES (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 1954, tv/no) Produced for the Federal Civil Defense Ad-

ministration, this is a kit of 11 filmstrips and records covering specific skills necessary for rescue work and fire-fighting in Civil Defense. It is suitable for block warden training and also general use. P267

SURVIVAL UNDER ATOMIC ATTACK (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1951, tv/ok) How to withstand the first atomic blast, treat burns and wounds and prevent fires. What food is safe to eat, how to minimize the effect of radioactivity. For high school and adult audiences. PR29

TARGET, U.S.A. (16mm, b&w, 11 min, 1951, tv/no) Instructions for organizing a Civil Defense program in factories and populated areas. Gives recommended preparations for defense against atomic attack. PR29

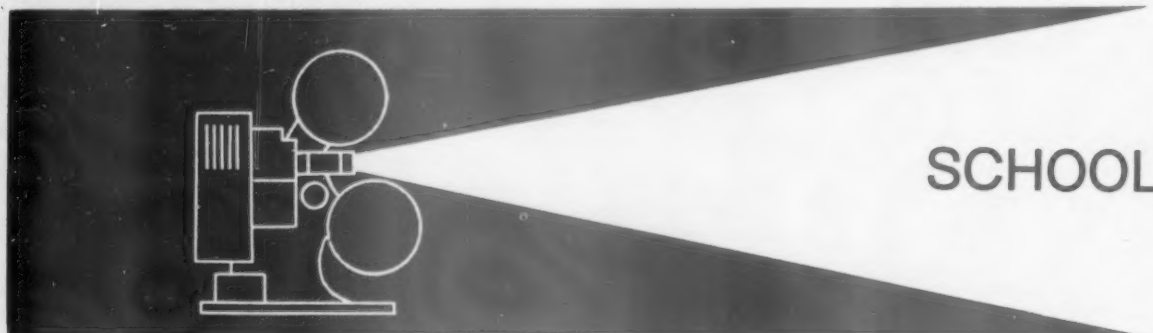
THIS IS CIVIL DEFENSE (16mm, b&w, 20 min, 1952, tv/no) Shows many Civil Defense services in which the individual can participate. Each service is explained on the basis of its importance should war come to any American city. RL9

WARDEN TRAINING SERIES (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 1954, tv/no) A series of 12 filmstrips and records provided by the Federal Civil Defense Administration to be used in the training of Civil Defense block wardens by local communities. Each film presents a specific technique necessary for these activities. P267

WARNING RED (16mm, b&w, 13½ min, 1955, tv/ok) Shows the possible results of an air attack and the importance of proper precautions following an attack. Q217

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT BIOLOGICAL WARFARE (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1951, tv/ok) Discusses the dangers of biological attack and gives instructions for safeguarding against it. P295

YOU CAN BEAT THE A-BOMB (16 mm, b&w, 17 min, 1950, tv/no) Reviews the perils inherent in atomic attack, but stresses preventive measures that would save many lives. Shows a typical American family anticipating and undergoing an A-bomb raid. R255



90

Fire

FIRE EXIT DRILL AT OUR SCHOOL (16mm, b&w, or col, 10 min, 1953, tv/ok) Designed to teach children the importance of orderly and prompt response to the school fire alarm bell. Shows what they should do if not in their room when alarm is sounded; difference between fire alarm and other school bells; how to behave in assembly during drill and other specific necessary skills. PR82

FIRE PREVENTION (35mm strip, w/sound, col, 10 min, 1952, tv/no) A mouse organizes a junior fire brigade manned by a cat and a dog. Fire hazards in the home are pointed out and the brigade prevents some serious fires. The brigade also gives lectures on common fire hazards and elementary principles of fire fighting in the school. Aimed at elementary school levels. P202

IS YOUR CHILD'S SCHOOL SAFE FROM FIRE? (16mm, b&w, 3½ min, 1959, tv/ok) Shows frightful toll in lives taken by school fires, many of which result from human error. The ways to prevent them are simple, inexpensive and readily available for installation in many of our schools. PL328

JUNIOR FIRE DEPARTMENT (16mm, b&w, 20 min, tv/no) The story of the Los Angeles Fire Department's fire prevention program in 300 elementary schools. Explains to both children and adults how the junior fire department operates and points out the value of such a program. P69

OUR OBLIGATION (16mm, col, 25½ min, 1960, tv/ok) The story of a 10 year old boy and his sister who are innocently trapped in a school fire. Deals with problems that teacher and school administrators face in protecting children from the onslaught of smoke and flames

in buildings of outmoded construction lacking built-in fire safety devices. Offers suggestions for such buildings based on results of recent fire tests. P69

SAFE EXIT (16mm, b&w, 9 min, 1960, tv/ok) A non-technical appeal for the need for adequate fire exits in schools, factories, office buildings and all public places. How these exits can avert needless tragedies and panic in the case of fire and other emergencies is shown. Also the application of the exit in various types of buildings. For PTA, school administrations and general audiences. L334

THE SCIENCE OF FIRE PREVENTION (35mm strip, w/sound, b&w, 25 min, 1954, tv/no) A training film for both high school classes and teachers sponsored and produced by the National Film Board of Canada. Describes basic elements and principles that cause fires.

A thorough explanation of the principal types and operation of various fire extinguishers is given. P202

SECONDS TO SAFETY (16mm, col, 14½ min, 1960, tv/ok) Describes how Wethersfield, Connecticut is meeting the challenge of being fire-safe and not fire-sorry. Shows how school and fire department officials have worked together to formulate effective school fire prevention, reporting and evacuation techniques. PL7

SIXTY SECONDS TO SAFETY (16 mm, b&w, 12 min, tv/no) Illustrates some common fire hazards in schools—waste paper carelessly left on steps, furniture blocking doors, etc. For all age groups. PRL20

TONY LEARNS ABOUT FIRE (16mm, col & b&w, 16 min, 1951, tv/ok) A fire involving several 6th grade students starts a chain of events that leads to a fire safety program undertaken by the entire school. Authentic classroom scenes show how fire safety was integrated with other work of the class. Produced in cooperation with the National Commission on Safety Education of NEA. L198

WHY? (16mm, col, 15 min, 1959, tv/no) Deals with the recent (December '58) school fire in Chicago. Shows the actual fire, fire fighting, and many dramatic rescues. P113

91

Safety Patrols and School Buses

ADULT GUARDS FOR SCHOOL CROSSINGS (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1957, tv/no) Film shows a simple way to train adult school crossing guards. Demonstrates the proper technique to a woman applicant. Intended for police use, but effective for training civilian guards as well. PR88

THE BUS AND US (16mm, col or b&w, 14½ min, 1957, tv/ok) Covers the procedures involved in safe school bus operation in Texas. Q166

IN STEP WITH SAFETY (16mm, col or b&w, 14 min, 1960, tv/ok) Shows students the necessity for observing school bus safety rules. It portrays the do's and don'ts in such a manner as to leave the viewer with a definite appreciation of what is necessary for a comfortable and safe school bus ride. P256

PATROLLING FOR SAFETY (16mm, col or b&w, 16 min, 1951 tv/ok) Shows how a school safety patrol is set up and how it carries out its function of protecting the lives of children. The duties of the patrol co-ordinator are explained. Street and bus patrol procedures are clearly demonstrated, and student patrolmen are shown adapting their patrol work to various types of street crossings. PR331

SAFETY ON THE SCHOOL BUS (16 mm, b&w, 11 min, 1951, tv/ok) Safe practices for children riding the school bus. Methods of getting into the bus and getting out are emphasized. For elementary school children. R279

SAFETY ON THE STREET (16mm, b&w or col, 11 min, 1952, tv/ok) The Story of Judy and Fred, and their efforts to become members of the school safety patrol. The purpose of the patrol and the value of the work it does are shown. For elementary school children. PR104

SAFETY PATROL (16mm, col, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) A school patrol member points out safe traffic rules by using bad adult pedestrian practices as examples. A policeman helps him out. Nine traffic rules for elementary school children are given. PL122

THE SCHOOL BUS AND YOU (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1952, tv/ok) Designed to teach safety and courtesy to children who are starting their daily trips to and from school by school bus. Aimed at elementary school level. PR242

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY (16mm, b&w or col, 18 min, 1950, tv/ok) Discusses the safety factors involved in transporting children to and from school. Acquaints bus drivers with correct maintenance and operational procedures and highlights the correct use of safety patrols. PR331

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY (35mm strip, silent, b&w, 1952, tv/no) The rules of safety to be observed by elementary and secondary school student who are dependent upon school bus transportation. 64 frames. P332

SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL (16mm, col, 16 min, 1954, tv/no) This film is designed to train school safety patrol members and their supervisors. Explains the need for safety patrols, outlines responsibility of patrols and shows the training of patrol members. PR306

SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL (16mm, col, 20 min, 1960, tv/ok) How to organize a school safety patrol, including training, supervision, scheduling and proper equipment for school patrol members. The film also shows the necessity of school safety patrols, and the value of building community recognition and support for them. P86

YOUR SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL (16mm, col, 14½ min, 1959, tv/ok) Illustrates all of the rules and procedures covering patrol operation. Designed to stimulate the interest of patrol members, prospective patrol members, and the whole student body. P2

92

Shop Safety

HOW TO USE TOOLS (16mm, col or b&w, 14½ min, 1959, tv/ok) Illustrates for primary grade children how to use tools correctly and safely. Q118

INDUSTRIAL ARTS: A SAFE SHOP (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1955, tv/no) Although primarily for teaching industrial art students about shop safety, many points shown are applicable for general industry. Safe Handling of tools, welding equipment, marking off work areas, housekeeping and proper clothing are all shown. PR347

PROTECTING EYES AT WORK (35 mm strip, w/script, col, 1952, tv/no) Designed for junior and senior high schools and vocational schools. Precautions when working with various tools and machines, proper use of goggles, types of protection available for various jobs. A companion teacher's guide is also available. P238

SAFETY KNOW HOW IN THE WOODSHOP (35mm strip, b&w, 1950, tv/no) A general discussion with specific illustrations of safe practices in the woodshop when working with various types of equipment. Suitable for adults and high school audiences. P267

SAFETY WITH EVERYDAY TOOLS (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1952, tv/ok) Safety rules for children when using tools. For elementary school children. PR82

WORKING SAFELY IN THE SHOP (16mm, b&w or col, 11 min, 1953, tv/ok) Presents three essentials of school shop safety: what to do to keep the shop safe, how to dress in the shop, and safe operations of basic shop machinery. Machines demonstrated are grinder, circular and band saws, drill press, joiner, and disc sander. PR82

93

Playgrounds

LET'S PLAY SAFE (16mm, col or b&w, 10 min, 1957, tv/ok) Elementary children are shown on the playground. Incidents are dramatized to show how hazardous situations develop. Just when it seems that an accident will occur, the action is stopped and animated characters show what might happen. Then the children repeat their performance but they correct their attitudes and do it safely. PR239

PRIMARY SAFETY: ON THE SCHOOL PLAYGROUND (16mm, b&w or col, 11 min, 1955, tv/no) Shows the right way to swing, play on traveling rings, seesaw, play ball and slide. Children demonstrate good safety practices that apply wherever children play. For elementary levels. PR82

SAFETY ON THE PLAYGROUND (16mm, b&w or col, 14 min, 1952, tv/ok) Illustrates good habits in playground safety. Live action and animation are used to portray safe practices when playing ball and using playground equipment. Special emphasis on the need for consideration of others. For elementary school levels. PR104

94

General Interest

I'M NO FOOL HAVING FUN (16mm, col, 8 min, 1957, tv/no) Stresses the importance of observing safety rules when participating in all kinds of sports. Aimed at elementary grades. A Walt Disney production. Narrated by Jiminy Cricket. R335

INTERMEDIATE GRADE SAFETY SERIES (35mm strip, silent, 41 to 45 frames, tv/no) A series of three film strips, titles: *Be a Better Pedal Pusher* (41 frames). Deals with bicycle safety. *Happy Hollow Makes the Honor Roll* (45 frames). Deals with school safety. *Safe Home—Safe Living* (42 frames). Deals with home safety. P267

JUNIOR SAFETY SERIES (35mm strip, col, 1960, tv/no) An instructional film strip to teach intermediate and junior high age students the essential of **SCHOOL GROUND SAFETY**, 40 frames, and **SAFETY WITH FARM MACHINERY**, 40 frames. P272

LET'S THINK AND BE SAFE (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1955, tv/ok) Stresses the need for thinking safety in order to be safe. Seven classroom episodes show how an unsafe act can be stopped by thinking what would happen if it were continued. Handling sharp objects, pushing and shoving, leaving things on floors, hurrying too fast through doors, etc. are among the hazards shown. For elementary school levels. PR239

THE LONG WAY HOME FROM SCHOOL (16mm, col, 20 min, 1953, tv/

ok) Four students have accidents on railroad property. Three are seriously injured, one is killed. Scenes stress the danger of students who trespass on railroad property or railroad tracks. Aimed at elementary and high school audiences, as well as PTA and teacher groups. PL292

A MESSAGE FROM THE LONE RANGER (16mm, col or b&w, 20 3/4 min, 1955, tv/no) Relates the experience of young ranger club members in their health safety program. Q226

PETER AND THE WHIFFLE-HOUND (16mm, col, 10 min, 1953, tv/ok) Peter and his constant companion, the Whiffle-hound, start for a birthday party. The Whiffle-hound's eyes light up red when there is danger and green when everything is safe. Peter and his friend have many adventures while walking to the party. For primary school level. L165

PRIMARY GRADE SAFETY SERIES (35 mm strip, silent, 35-38 frames, tv/no) A series of three film strips titled: *Safe and Sound at School* (38 frames). Deals with school safety rules. *Safe and Sound Along the Way* (37 frames). Deals with traffic safety. *Safe and Sound at Home* (35 frames). Common sense rules of safety. P267

PRIMARY SAFETY: IN THE SCHOOL BUILDING (16mm, b&w or col, 11 min, 1955, tv/no) Tells about a safety game that teaches children how to be safe in a school building. When it's one child's turn to be the safety guide in his classroom, he uses a stop sign to call attention to dangerous actions and a go sign for safe practices. For elementary school levels. PR82

SAFE LIVING IN YOUR COMMUNITY (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1952, tv/ok) Shows the need for carrying into the community safety practices learned at school. A school safety council discovers that school rules of good house-keeping and good citizenship will help keep the community safe. For elementary school levels. PR89

SAFETY ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL (16mm, b&w or col, 10 min, 1952, tv/ok) Shows children the safety precautions that must be taken on the way to school. For elementary and junior high levels. PR82

SAFETY SERIES (35mm strip, col, 1958, tv/no) A series of film strips

aimed at primary grade school children. The series includes: 1. Safety in the Streets, 56 frames; Safety in the Home, 56 frames; Safety on the Farm, 46 frames; Walk Safely on the Highway, 44 frames; Ride safely to School, 37 frames; Water Hazards, 42 frames. P272

SCHOOL SAFETY COMMITTEE (16 mm, b&w, 15 min, 1952, tv/no) Junior safety council activities in the elementary school. Designed to teach children of the elementary school level the purposes and functions of the council. PR265

SECONDARY SCHOOL SAFETY FILMS (16mm, b&w or col, 12 1/2 min each, 1955, tv/ok) A series of three motion pictures on much discussed safety problems of high school students. B&W series Stock No. 479.20. Col series Stock No. 479.30. P1, R29

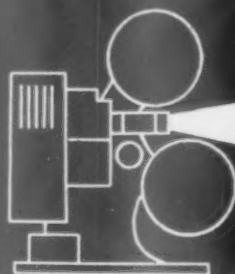
SIX MURDEROUS BELIEFS (16mm, b&w or col, 12 1/2 min, 1955, tv/ok) Discusses attitudes and beliefs of teen age youth that lead to accidents on the highway, in the home and in sports. b&w Stock No. 479.23. Col Stock No. 479.33. P1, R29

NOONTIME NONSENSE (16mm, b&w or col, 12 1/2 min, 1955, tv/ok) Discusses the problems of students who drive to school and use the lunch period for reckless driving jaunts. Tells how one school dealt with this problem. b&w Stock No. 479.21. Col Stock No. 479.31. P1, R29

YOU'RE IN CHARGE (16mm, b&w or col, 12 1/2 min, 1955, tv/ok) A film for baby sitters and for those who employ them. Discusses the precautions that a sitter should take and the rules and the information which the parents should enforce. b&w Stock No. 479.22. col stock No. 479.32. P1, R29

TRAINS, TRACKS AND SAFETY FACTS (16mm, col, 24 min, 1957, tv/ok) An educational film narrated by a school principal and a railroad police lieutenant to impress children with the hazards involved in trespassing on railroads. Made in cooperation with NEA. PL233

WHY TAKE CHANCES? (16mm, b&w, 10 min, 1952, tv/no) Designed to teach safety to small children by portraying situations where a child may be injured. PR265



TELEVISION CLIPS AND SPOTS

100

Television Clips and Spots

ACCIDENT PREVENTION (16mm, col, 2¾ min, 1958, tv/ok) Subject: traffic safety. Q250

BETTER BOATING (16mm, b&w, 58 sec, 1960, tv/ok) Covers government regulations and basic safe practices for outboard boat operators. P224

BOAT SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 3¾ min, 1956, tv/ok) Teaches some common safety factors in using small boats. Designed for use on television. Q42

BUCKEYE SAFETY PARADE (16mm, b&w, 50 sec each, 1960, tv/ok) A series of 11 films for television showing. Action shots of individual Ohio State University coaches and athletes lead into traffic safety messages to motivate the viewer to adopt good driving and pedestrian as well as home safety attitudes and habits. P219

BUMPER HUGGER (16mm, b&w, 20 sec, 1959, av/ok) Subject: Traffic Safety. Q2

CHILD SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 20 sec, 1958, tv/ok) Subject: child safety in traffic. Q283

CHRISTMAS—NEW YEAR HOLIDAY (16mm, b&w, 58 sec, 1958, tv/ok) Subject: holiday traffic safety. Q219

DAISIES (16mm, b&w, sec, 1958, tv/ok) Subject: traffic safety. Q283

DON'T DRIVE WHEN YOU'RE UP-SET (16mm, b&w, 20 sec, 1959, tv/ok) Subject: Traffic Safety. Q2

80,000 TORN TICKETS TO LIFE (16mm, b&w, 58 sec, 1958, tv/ok) Subject: Traffic Safety using a football theme. Q219

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION (16mm or 35mm, b&w, 1955, tv/ok) A series of six 20 sec spots, four 40 sec spots and three 1 min, trailers. Descriptive films showing causes of tremendous forest fire destruction through simple careless acts. For all age groups. P124

HIGHWAY HYPNOSIS (16mm, b&w, 20 sec, 1959, tv/ok) Subject: Traffic Safety. Q2

HOME SAFE HOME (16mm, col or b&w, 1¼ min each, 1958, tv/ok) Subject: home safety, a series of three spots. Q212

HUNTER SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 1 min each, 1956, tv/ok) A pair of TV spots designed to promote hunting safety. Q205

JAYWALKER (16mm, b&w, 20 sec, 1959, tv/ok) Subject: Traffic Safety. Q2

KEYS (16mm, b&w, 58 sec each, 1956, tv/ok) A series of three TV spots on traffic safety. Q219

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY TELEVISION SPOTS (16mm, b&w, 55 sec, 1960, tv/ok) A series of 11 television spots. Titles are: Left Turns—Urban; Passing—Rural; Skidding—Ice, Snow; Blocked Vision—Rural; Safe

Speeds—Rural Curves; Speeds at Urban Intersections; Required stop—State Highways; Wet Brakes; Blow-out; Left Turns—Urban; Returning to Pavement; Each of the spots deals with a specific driving problems or technique and they are available individually or as a set. P183

OTTO THE AUTO (16mm, col or b&w, 4½ min each, 1959, tv/ok) A series of four television spots on traffic safety. Q2

RAILROAD CROSSING SAFETY (16mm, b&w, 58 sec, 1958, tv/ok) Subject: railroad crossing safety. Q219

SAFETY CHECKUP (16mm, b&w, 20 sec, 1958, tv/ok) Subject: traffic safety. Q283

SHOW OFF (16mm, b&w, 20 sec, 1959, tv/ok) Subject: Traffic Safety. Q2

TIME AND THE TRAIN (16mm, b&w, 1 min, 1959, tv/ok) Subject: Traffic Safety. Q219

TRAFFIC SAFETY SERIES (35mm, b&w, 27 sec each, 1956, tv/no) A series of five traffic safety promotion film clips for circulation in commercial movie houses. Q293

VACATION (16mm, b&w, 20 sec, 1958, tv/ok) Subject: traffic safety using a vacation theme. Q283

WOMEN AT THE WHEEL (16mm, b&w, 1 min each, 1958, tv/ok) A series of 25 short television spots on traffic safety. Q33

GUIDE TO SOURCES

- 1 National Safety Council
425 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 11, Ill.
- 2 AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety
1712 G St., N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
- 3 Abbott Laboratories
Medical Film Dept.
North Chicago, Ill.
- 4 Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd.
408 University Ave.
Toronto, Ontario
- 5 Academy of Medicine
Cleveland Poison Inf. Center
2009 Adelbert Rd.
Cleveland 6, Ohio
- 6 Acorn Films of New England, Inc.
465 Stuart St.
Boston, Mass.
- 7 Aetna Life Affiliated Co.
Public Education Dept.
Hartford 15, Conn.
- 8 Air Reduction Sales Co.
60 E. 42nd St.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 9 Akin & Bagshaw
2027 E. Colfax Ave.
Denver 6, Colo.
- 10 Alfred J. Farone, Inc.
63 Putnam St.
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
- 11 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Box 512
Milwaukee 1, Wis.
- 12 Allstate Insurance Co.
1610 6th Ave.
Seattle, Wash.
- 13 American Assn. of Motor Vehicle
Administrators
504 Hill Bldg.
Washington 6, D.C.
- 14 American Assn. of Oilwell
Drilling Contractors
321 Reserve Loan Life Bldg.
505 N. Ervay St.
Dallas 1, Texas
- 15 American Bar Assoc.
1155 E. 60th St.
Chicago, Ill.
- 16 American Brake Shoe Co.
4600 Merritt Ave.
Detroit 9, Mich.
- 17 American Bridge
Industrial Relations Dept.
525 Wm. Penn Pl.
Pittsburgh 30, Pa.
- 18 American Cyanamid Co.
Film Library
Pearl River, N.Y.
- 19 American Film Producers
1600 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.
- 20 American Film Registry
1018 S. Wabash
Chicago 5, Ill.
- 21 American Gas Assoc.
420 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 22 American Optical Co.
Safety Products Div.
Southbridge, Mass.
- 23 American Petroleum Institute
50 W. 50th St.
New York 20, N.Y.
- 24 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Film Division
195 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.
- 25 American Transit Assoc.
355 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 26 Technical Div. Inc.
American Visuals Corp.
460 4th Ave.
New York 16, N.Y.
- 27 Anthony Lane Film Studios, Inc.
7401 Wayzata Blvd.
Minneapolis 26, Minn.
- 28 AOPA Foundation, Inc.
4644 East-West Highway
Bethesda 14, Mo.
- 29 Association Films, Inc.
347 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.
- East:
Association Films, Inc.
Broad & Elm
Ridgefield, New Jersey
- Midwest:
Association Films, Inc.
561 Hillgrove Ave.
La Grange, Illinois
- West:
Association Films, Inc.
799 Stevenson St.
San Francisco, Calif.
- Southwest:
Association Films, Inc.
1108 Jackson St.
Dallas, Texas
- Canada:
Canadian Film Institute
1782 Carling Ave.
Ottawa 3, Ontario — Canada
- 30 Association of American Railroads
59 E. Van Buren St.
Chicago 5, Ill.
- 31 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Railroad System
Public Relations Dept., Room 325
80 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Ill.
- 32 Audio Productions, Inc.
Film Center Bldg., 630 9th Ave.
New York 36, N.Y.
- 33 Automobile Club of Southern Calif.
Public Safety Dept.
2601 S. Figueroa St.
Box 2890 Terminal Annex
Los Angeles 54, Calif.
- 34 Automotive Exhaust Research Inst.
20575 Center Ridge Rd.
Cleveland 16, Ohio
- 35 Auto-Owners Insurance Co.
P. O. Box 660
Lansing 3, Mich.
- 36 Bakelite Co., Div. Union Carbide &
Carbon Corp., P. O. Box 670
River Rd.
Bound Brook, N.J.
- 37 Bakery & Confectionery Workers'
International Union of America
2719 N. Wilton
Chicago, Ill.
- 38 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore 1, Md.
- 39 Bell Telephone of Canada
Western Area Plant Dept.
393 University Ave.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
- 40 Ben Rinaldo Co.
6926 Melrose Ave.
Los Angeles 38, Calif.
- 41 Bond Safety Projects
542 Calle Santa Rosa
Palm Springs, Calif.
- 42 Boy Scouts of America
Visual Education Service
2 Park Ave.
New York 16, N.Y.
- 43 Brandon Films, Inc.
200 W. 57th St.
New York 19, N.Y.
- 44 Bray Studios, Inc.
729 7th Ave.
New York 19, N.Y.
- 45 British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.
- 46 Brown Co.
Berlin, N.H.
- 47 Buckingham Manufacturing Co., Inc.
7-9 Travis Ave.
Binghamton, N.Y.
- 48 The Budd Co.
Public Relations Dept.
2450 Hunting Park Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- 49 Bureau of Highways, Dept. of
Public Works
Safety Director
City Hall
Baltimore 2, Md.
- 50 Bureau of Labor Standards
U.S. Dept. of Labor
Washington 25, D.C.
- 51 Bureau of Public Information
Room 201, City Hall
Philadelphia 7, Pa.
- 52 Bureau of Public Rds.
Photographic Section
Washington 25, D.C.

- 53 Bureau of Safety
20 N. Wacker Dr.
Chicago 6, Ill.
- 54 Byron, Inc.
122 Wisconsin Ave.
Washington 7, D.C.
- 55 Calgary Safety Council
134 8th Ave.
E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada
- 56 California Div. of Forestry
Office Bldg. No. 1
Sacramento, Calif.
- 57 California Div. of Highways
1100 N St.
P. O. Box 1499
Sacramento 14, Calif.
- 58 California Highway Patrol
2490 First Ave.
P.O. Box 898
Sacramento 4, Calif.
- 59 California State Compensation
Insurance Fund
525 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco 2, Calif.
- 60 California Traffic Safety Foundation
660 Market St.
San Francisco 4, Calif.
- 61 Calvin Co.
1105 Truman Rd.
Kansas City 6, Mo.
- 62 Canadian National Railroads
Superintendent of Safety
890 Notre Dame St. W.
Montreal, P.Q., Canada
- 63 Canadian Red Cross Society
95 Wellesley St., E
Toronto, Ont.
Canada
- 64 Capitol Film Laboratories, Inc.
1905 Fairview Ave., N.E.
Washington 2, D.C.
- 65 Carousel Films, Inc.
1501 Broadway
New York 36, N.Y.
- 66 Caterpillar Tractor Co.
600 W. Washington St. E.
Peoria 8, Ill.
- 67 Centron Corp.
911 Avalon Rd.
Lawrence, Kan.
- 68 Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.
485 Lexington Ave.
New York, N.Y.
- 69 Cinesound Co.
237 N. LaBrea Ave.
Hollywood 38, Calif.
- 70 City of New York Department
of Water Supply, Gas & Elect.
Room 2317, Municipal Bldg.
New York 7, N.Y.
- 71 Clark Equipment Co.
Industrial Truck Div.
Advertising Dept.
Battle Creek, Mich.
- 72 Cleveland Automobile Club
2605 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio
- 73 The Coca-Cola Co.
P. O. Drawer 1734
Atlanta 1, Ga.
- 74 Colburn Laboratory, Inc.
164 N. Wacker Dr.
Chicago, Ill.
- 75 Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp.
Continental Oil Bldg.
Denver 2, Colo.
- 76 Colorado State Department of Health
State Office Bldg.
Denver 2, Colo.
- 77 Columbus Transit Co.
43 W. Long St.
Columbus 15, Ohio
- 78 Commonwealth Edison Co.
72 W. Adams St.
Chicago 90, Ill.
- 79 Contemporary Films, Inc.
267 W. 25th St.
New York, N.Y.
or 614 Davis St.
Evanston, Ill.
- 80 Cenvair Motion Picture Section
Department 98-80
P. O. Box 1950
San Diego, Calif.
- 81 Cornell Aeronautical Lab.
Publications Branch
P. O. Box 235
Buffalo 21, N.Y.
- 82 Coronet Instructional Films
65 E. S. Water St.
Chicago 1, Ill.
- 83 Creative Art Studio
814 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.
- 84 Crown Zellerbach Corp.
343 Sansome St.
San Francisco, Calif.
- 85 Cushman Motor Works, Inc.
Lincoln 1, Nebr.
- 86 Cuyahoga Falls Police Dept.
City Bldg.
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
- 87 Daisy Mfg. Co.
Rogers, Ark.
- 88 Dallas Jones Productions
430 W. Grant Pl.
Chicago 14, Ill.
- 89 Denver & Rio Grande Western Western
R.R. Co., Superintendent of Safety
1531 Stout St.
Denver 1, Colo.
- 90 Dept. of Attorney General
Parliament Bldg.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
- 91 Dept. of the Army
Chief of Chaplains
Washington 25, D.C.
- 92 Dept. of the Army
Deputy c/s for Personnel
Safety Division
Washington 25, D.C.
- 93 Dept. of the Army
Director of Army Aviation
Washington 25, D.C.
- 94 Daw Chemical Co.
Texas Div.
Freeport, Texas
- 95 Dudley Pictures Corp.
9908 Santa Monica Blvd.
Beverly Hills, Calif.
- 96 E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
1007 Market St.
Wilmington 98, Del.
- 97 E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.,
Savannah River Laboratory
T15 Library
Aiken, S.C.
- 98 Dynamic Films, Inc.
405 Park Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.
- 99 Eastbay Chapter
National Safety Council
1322 Webster St.
Oakland 12, Calif.
- 100 Eastman Kodak Co.
Dept. of Fire Prevention & Safety
Rochester 4, N.Y.
- 101 Edison Electric Institute
420 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 102 Educational Film Distributors
47 Dundonald St.
Toronto, Ont.
- 103 Employers Mutuals of Wausau
Film Dept.
Wausau, Wis.
- 104 Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc.
1150 Wilmette Ave.
Wilmette, Ill.
- 105 Esso Standard Oil Co.
15 W. 51st St.
New York 19, N.Y.
- 106 Esso Standard Oil Co.
Bayway Refinery
P.O. Box 222
Linden, N.J.
- 107 Factory Mutual
Eng. Div.
1151 Boston-Providence Turnpike
Norwood, Mass.
- 108 Falcon Alarm Co., Inc.
Home Safety Div.
243 Broad St.
Summit, N.J.
- 109 Fass-Levy Films
1320 Quebec St.
Denver 20, Colo.
- 110 Film Originals
P.O. Box 4072
Boise, Idaho
- 111 Film Productions Co.
4510 Excelsior Blvd.
Minneapolis, Minn.
- 112 Films, Inc.
1144 Wilmette Ave.
Wilmette, Ill.
- 113 Fire Prevention Through Films
74 South St.
Boston 11, Mass.
- 114 Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Public Relations Dept.
Akron 17, Ohio
- 115 Florida Industrial Commission
Dept. of Industrial Safety
Tallahassee, Fla.
- 116 Florida State University
Audio-Visual Center
Tallahassee, Fla.
- 117 Ford Motor Co.
Motion Picture Dept.
3000 Schaefer Rd.
Dearborn, Mich.

- 118 Frendal Productions, Inc.
435 S. El Molino
Pasadena, Calif.
- 119 Frith Films
1816 N. Highland
Hollywood 28, Calif.
- 120 General Electric Co.
Research Lab.
P.O. Box 1088
Schenectady, N.Y.
- 121 General Mills, Inc.
9200 Wayzata Blvd.
Minneapolis 26, Minn.
- 122 General Motors Corp.
Film Library, GM Bldg.
Detroit 2, Mich.
- 123 General Petroleum Corp.
612 S. Flower St.
Los Angeles 54, Calif.
- 124 The George Fox Corp.
1508 Cross Rds. of the World
Hollywood 38, Calif.
- 125 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
1144 E. Market St.
Akron 16, Ohio
- 126 Great Northern Railway
General Safety Supv.
St. Paul 1, Minn.
- 127 Guide Tour Productions
Box 537
Crystal River, Fla.
- 128 Hamilton Safety Council
45 Ludlow St., Lawyers Bldg.
Hamilton, Ohio
- 129 Handel Film Corp.
6926 Melrose Ave.
Hollywood 38, Calif.
- 130 Hanna Coal Co., Div. of Pittsburgh
Consolidation Coal Co.
Central Office Bldg.
St. Clairsville, Ohio
- 131 Hardware Mutuals
200 Strongs St.
Stevens Point, Wisc.
- 132 Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford 15, Conn.
- 133 Hartley Film Distributors
339 E. 48th St.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 134 Harvest Films
90 Riverside Dr.
New York 24, N.Y.
- 135 Henry Strauss & Co., Inc.
31 W. 53rd St.
New York, N.Y.
- 136 Herbert Kerkow, Inc.
480 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 137 Hertz System, Inc.
218 S. Wabash Ave.
Chicago 4, Ill.
- 138 Homelite Div.
Textron, Inc.
Portchester, N.Y.
- 139 Hospital Services, Inc. of Iowa
Liberty Bldg.
Des Moines 7, Iowa
- 140 Hubbard Hunt Productions
1459 N. Seward
Hollywood 28, Calif.
- 141 Hy-Test Safety Shoes,
Div. International Shoe Co.
1509 Washington Ave.
St. Louis 3, Mo.
- 142 Ideal Pictures Corp.
58 E. South Water St.
Chicago, Ill.
- 143 Illinois Central Railroad
135 E. 11th Pl.
Chicago 5, Ill.
- 144 Indiana Office of Traffic Safety
102 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis 4, Ind.
- 145 Indiana State Police
Safety Education Div.
Stout Field
Indianapolis, Ind.
- 146 Industrial Accident Prevention Assns.
90 Harbour St.
Toronto, Ont., Canada
- 147 The Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus 15, Ohio
- 148 Inland Steel Co.
3210 Watling St.
East Chicago, Ind.
- 149 Institute of Makers of Explosives
250 E. 43rd St.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 150 Institute of Visual Training
40 E. 49th St.
New York 19, N.Y.
- 151 Inter-Industry Highway Safety
Committee
Ring Bldg.
Washington 6, D.C.
- 152 International Assn. of Fire Chiefs
Martinique Hotel
Broadway & 32nd St.
New York 1, N.Y.
- 153 International Business Machines
Military Products Div.
Kingston, N.Y.
- 154 International Film Bureau, Inc.
57 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Ill.
- 155 International Harvester Co.
180 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 1, Ill.
- 156 Iowa State University
Engineering Extension
Ames, Iowa
- 157 Jack L. Copeland & Asso.
746 S. Figueroa St.
Los Angeles 17, Calif.
- 158 The Jam Handy Organization
2821 E. Grand Blvd.
Detroit 11, Mich.
- 159 Kansas Highway Patrol
State Office Bldg.
Topeka, Kans.
- 160 Kemper Insurance Co.
Fire Div.
20 N. Wacker Dr.
Chicago, Ill.
- 161 Kunz Motion Picture Service, Inc.
1319 Vine St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.
- 162 KWTW
7401 N. Kelley
Oklahoma City 14, Okla.
- 163 Larry Dawson Productions
611 Howard St.
San Francisco 5, Calif.
- 164 Lehigh Safety Shoe Co.
First & Minor Sts.
Emmaus, Pa.
- 165 Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.
175 Berkeley St.
Boston 17, Mass.
- 166 Linda Schuler Productions
6034 Penrose Ave.
Dallas 6, Texas
- 167 Louisiana Safety Association
P.O. Box 1148
Shreveport, La.
- 168 Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co.
Mutual Insurance Bldg.
Chicago 40, Ill.
- 169 Lumbermen's Safety Assn.
90 Harbour St.
Toronto, Ont., Canada
- 170 Lutheran Church
Missouri Synod
210 N. Broadway
St. Louis 2, Mo.
- 171 Markel Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 1217
Richmond, Va.
- 172 McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.
Text-Film Dept.
330 W. 42nd St.
New York 36, N.Y.
- 173 Medical Film Guild, Ltd.
506 W. 57th St.
New York 19, N.Y.
- 174 Merchandiser Film Productions
1792 Lexington Ave.
New York 16, N.Y.
- 175 Methodist Board of Temperance
100 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington 2, D.C.
- 176 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
1 Madison Ave.
New York 10, N.Y.
- 177 MFA Mutual Insurance Co. &
Missouri State Highway Patrol
Columbia, Mo.
- 178 Michigan Inter-Industry
Highway Safety Committee
516 Olds Tower
Lansing, Mich.
- 179 Michigan State Highway Dept.
Safety Section
Station A
Lansing 26, Mich.
- 180 Michigan State Police
Public Information Office
East Lansing, Mich.
- 181 Michigan State Safety Commission
136 Mason Bldg.
Lansing, Mich.
- 182 Michigan State University
Extension TV Editor
Room 10, Agriculture Hall
East Lansing, Mich.
- 183 Michigan State University
Highway Traffic Safety Center
Wells Hall, Section D
East Lansing, Mich.
- 184 Military Sea Transportation Service
3800 Newark St., N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

- 185 Milk Industry Foundation
1145 19th St. N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
- 186 Milner Productions Inc.
3800 Liberty Heights Ave.
Baltimore 15, Md.
- 187 Mine Safety Appliances Co.
Braddock, Thomas & Meade Sts.
Pittsburgh 8, Pa.
- 188 Mississippi State Highway Dept.
Jackson, Miss.
- 189 Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc.
3 E. 54th St.
New York 20, N.Y.
- 190 Mogull's
112-14 W. 48th St.
New York 19, N.Y.
- 191 Monroe Auto Equipment
Monroe, Mich.
- 192 Monsanto Chemical Co.
Public Relations Dept.
1700 S. 2nd St.
St. Louis 4, Mo.
- 193 Motor Vehicle Research
Route 152
South Lee, N.H.
- 194 MPO Productions
15 E. 53rd St.
New York 22, N.Y.
- 195 National Assn. of Manufacturers
2 E. 48th St.
New York 7, N.Y.
- 196 National Assn. of Mutual Ins. Cos.
2105 N. Meridian St.
Indianapolis 7, Ind.
- 197 National Assn. of
State Aviation Officials
1101 Vermont Ave. N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.
- 198 National Board of Fire Underwriters
Film Library
Bureau of Communications
Research, Inc.
267 W. 26th St.
New York 1, N.Y.
— or —
465 California St.
San Francisco 4, Calif.
- 199 National Commission on
Safety Education, NEA
1201 16th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
- 200 National Dairy Products Corp.
260 Madison Ave.
New York 16, N.Y.
— or —
Local Draft & Sealtest Div.
- 201 National Electrical
Manufacturers Assn.
155 E. 44th St.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 202 National Film Board of Canada
630 Fifth Ave.
New York 20, N.Y.
— or —
71 Bank St.
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
— or —
3255 Cote de Liesse Rd.
Montreal 3, Quebec
Canada
- 203 National Gypsum Co.
325 Delaware Ave.
Buffalo 2, N.Y.
- 204 National Legal Auto Visual Center
Rodgers Bldg. 5
Indiana University
Bloomington, Ind.
- 205 National Rifle Assn.
1600 Rhode Island Ave.
Washington, D.C.
- 205 National Rifle Assn.
1600 Rhode Island Ave.
Washington, D.C.
- 206 National Society for the
Prevention of Blindness
1790 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.
- 207 National Women's Christian
Temperance Union
1730 Chicago Ave.
Evanston, Ill.
- 208 Nationwide Mutual Insurance
Companies
Safety Department Film Library
246 N. High St.
Columbus 16, Ohio
- 209 Navaho Police Dept.
P.O. Box 218
Ft. Defiance, Ariz.
- 210 New Jersey Dept. of Law of
Public Safety
Bureau of Traffic Safety,
State House
Trenton 7, N.J.
- 211 New York Central System
Director of Safety
466 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 212 New York State Health Dept.
840 Holland Ave.
Albany 8, N.Y.
- 213 North Carolina Dept. of
Motor Vehicles
New Bern Ave.
Raleigh, N.C.
- 214 North Carolina Industrial Commission
Safety Div. Education Bldg.
Raleigh, N.C.
- 215 Northern Natural Gas Co.
Public Relations Dept.
2223 Dodge St.
Omaha, Neb.
- 216 Norton Co. Publicity Dept.
Worcester 6, Mass.
- 217 Norwood Studios
Norwood Rd., Route 4
Rockville, Mo.
- 218 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
U.S. Dept. of Health, Education
and Welfare,
Washington 25, D.C.
- 219 Ohio Department of Highway Safety
240 Parsons Ave.
Columbus 5, Ohio
- 220 Olin Mathieson Corp.
Industrial Chemicals Div.
10 Light St.
Baltimore 3, Md.
- 221 Omaha Public Power Dist.
627 Electric Bldg.
Omaha 2, Neb.
- 222 Omaha Safety Council
511 S. 17th St.
Omaha 2, Neb.
- 223 Ontario Pulp & Paper Markers'
Safety Assn.
90 Harbour St.
Toronto, Ont., Canada
- 224 Ontario Safety League
Film Librarian
208 King St. West
Toronto 1, Ontario
- 225 Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
Ohio Bldg.
Toledo 1, Ohio
- 226 Owen Murphy Products, Inc.
723 7th St.
New York 19, N.Y.
- 227 Pacific Coast Association of Pulp
and Paper Manufacturers
930 American Bank Bldg.
Portland 5, Ore.
- 228 Pacific Intermountain Exp.
299 Adeline St.
Oakland, Calif.
- 229 Pacific Northwest Loggers Assn.
White-Henry-Stewart Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.
- 230 Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.
740 S. Olive St.
Los Angeles 55, Calif.
- 231 Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.
140 New Montgomery St.
San Francisco, Calif.
- 232 Pearson & Luce Productions
505 Geary St.
San Francisco 2, Calif.
- 233 The Pennsylvania Railroad
Superintendent of Safety
Broad St. Station Bldg.
1617 Pa. Blvd.
Philadelphia 4, Pa.
- 234 Phillips Petroleum Co.
Bartlesville, Okla.
- 235 Perryman Motion Picture Production
2832 27th W.
Seattle, Washington
- 236 Pilot Productions, Inc.
1819 Ridge Ave.
Evanston, Ill.
- 237 Pioneer Saws Ltd.
Public Relations Dept.
Peterborough, Ontario
Canada
- 238 Popular Science Publishing Co.
Audio-Visual Div.
353 Fourth Ave.
New York 10, N.Y.
- 239 Portafilms
Orchard Lake, Mich.
- 240 Portland Cement Assn.
33 W. Grand Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
- 241 Premier Radio Enterprises, Inc.
3033 Locust St.
St. Louis 3, Mo.
- 242 Progressive Pictures
6351 Thornhill Dr.
Oakland 11, Calif.
- 243 The Protectioneal Co.
1920 S. Western Ave.
Chicago 8, Ill.

- 244 Public Health Service
Inquiries Branch
U.S. Dept. of Health, Education
and Welfare
Washington 25, D.C.
- 245 Pyramid Film Producers
1636 N. Serra Bonita Ave.
Hollywood 46, Calif.
— or —
1726 W. 60th Ave.
Vancouver 14, B.C.
Canada
- 246 Quebec Pulp & Paper Safety Assn. Inc.
65 St. Anne St.
Quebec, P.W., Canada
- 247 Ralph Lopatin Productions
1617 Pennsylvania Blvd.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- 248 Rarig Motion Picture Co.
5514 University Way
Seattle 5, Wash.
- 249 Raytheon Manufacturing Co.
Public Relations Dept.
Waltham 54, Mass.
- 250 Reach-McClinton & Co., Inc.
505 Park Ave.
New York, N.Y.
- 251 Readers Digest Assn., Inc.
Pleasantville, N.Y.
- 252 Refrigerator Service
Engineering Society
Educational Office
1721 E. Lake Bluff Blvd.
Milwaukee 11, Wisc.
- 253 Rembrandt Films
15 E. 48th St.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 254 Richfield Oil Corp.
Richfield Bldg.
Los Angeles 17, Calif.
- 255 ROA's Films
1696 N. Astor St.
Milwaukee 2, Wis.
- 256 Robert M. Carson Productions
660 Fairbanks
Winter Park, Fla.
- 257 Rockwood Sprinkler Co.
38 Harlow St.
Worcester 5, Mass.
- 258 Royal Canadian Air Force
Headquarters
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada
- 259 Samuel O. Davis
35 N. Crescent Dr.
Albertson, N.Y.
- 260 Sarra, Inc.
16 E. Ontario St.
Chicago 11, Ill.
- 261 Schering Corp.
1011 Morris Ave.
Union, N.J.
- 262 Seminar Films, Inc.
480 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 263 Shell Oil Co.
50 W. 50th St.
New York 20, N.Y.
- 264 Siberling Rubber Co.
Public Relations Dept.
Akron, Ohio
- 265 Sid Davis Productions
1418 N. Highland Ave.
Hollywood 28, Calif.
- 266 Sinclair Refining Co.
Merchandising Dept.
5 W. 48th St.
New York 20, N.Y.
- 267 Society for Visual Education, Inc.
1345 Diversey Pkwy.
Chicago 14, Ill.
- 268 Southern Bell Telephone Co.
Plant Safety Dept.
Hurt Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.
- 269 Southern Pacific Co.
Superintendent of Safety
65 Market St.
San Francisco 5, Calif.
- 270 Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
308 S. Akard St.
Dallas, Texas
- 271 Sportsmen's Service Bureau
Sporting Arms & Ammunition Mfgs.
Institute
250 E. 43rd St.
New York 17, N.Y.
- 272 Stanbow Productions, Inc.
12 Cleveland St.
Valhalla, N.Y.
- 273 Standard Oil Co. of Calif.
Standard Oil Bldg.
San Francisco 20, Calif.
- 274 Standard Oil of Ind.
910 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 80, Ill.
- 275 Standard Stations, Inc.
225 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif.
- 276 Stan Loewy Films
P.O. Box 520
Colton, Calif.
- 277 State Insurance Fund
San Juan, Puerto Rico
- 278 State University of Iowa
Bureau of Visual Instruction
Extension Div.
Iowa City, Iowa
- 279 Sterling Movies Inc.
375 Park Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.
- 280 Sterling Movies U.S.A.
100 W. Monroe St.
Chicago 3, Ill.
- 281 Stout State College
Audio-Visual Center
Memomonie, Wis.
Menomonie, Wis.
- 282 Sullivan-Bruse Productions, Inc.
707 S. Brand Blvd.
Glendale 4, Calif.
- 283 S. W. Caldwell Ltd.
447 Jarvis St.
Toronto 5, Ontario
Canada
- 284 Teaching Film Custodians, Inc.
25 W. 43rd St.
New York 26, N.Y.
- 285 Tennessee Valley Authority
Division of Reservoir Properties
Knoxville, Tenn.
- 286 Theatre of Life
6630 Romaine St.
Hollywood, Calif.
- 287 Thiokol Chemical Corp.
Rocket Operations Center
P.O. Box 1640
Ogden, Utah
- 288 TV Station WQED
4337 Fifth Ave.
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
- 289 Twyman Films, Inc.
400 W. First St.
Dayton 1, Ohio
- 290 Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
207 E. Ohio St.
Chicago 11, Ill.
- 291 Union Carbide Nuclear Co.
P.O. Box 1223
Paducah, Ky.
- 292 Union Pacific Railroad Co.
1416 Dodge St.
Omaha, Neb.
- 293 United Film Service, Inc.
2449 Charlotte St.
Kansas City 8, Kan.
- 294 United Geophysical Corp.
Pasadena 15, Calif.
- 295 United World Films, Inc.
1445 Park Ave.
New York 29, N.Y.
- 296 University of Alabama
Audio-Visual Service
P.O. Box 1991
University, Alabama
- 297 Dean of the College of Pharmacy
University of Arizona
Tucson, Ariz.
- 298 University of California,
Educational Film Sales Dept.
Univ. Ext.
Los Angeles 24, Calif.
- 299 University of Illinois
Visual Aids Service
Div. of Univ. Extension
Champaign, Ill.
- 300 University of Indiana
Audio Visual Center
Div. of Adult Education &
Public Services
1804 E. 10th St.
Bloomington, Ind.
- 301 University of Michigan,
Audio-Visual Education Center
4028 Admin. Bldg.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 302 University of Minnesota
Audio-Visual Ext. Service
230 Northrop Auditorium
Minneapolis 14, Minn.
- 303 University of Missouri, Dept. of
Agricultural Education
Columbia, Mo.
- 304 University of North Carolina
Film Library
Univ. Extension Div.
P.O. Drawer 1050
Chapel Hill, N.C.
- 305 University of Oklahoma,
Educational Materials Service
Ext. Div.
Norman, Okla.

- 306 University of Texas, Office of Visual Instr. Bureau Div. of Univ. Ext. Austin 14, Texas
- 307 University of Washington The Film Center Seattle 5, Wash.
- 308 University of Wisconsin Bureau of Audio-Visual Instr. 1312 W. Johnson St. Madison, Wis.
- 309 U.S. Air Force Film Library 8900 S. Broadway St. Louis 25, Mo.
- 310 United States Army Room 2D-740, The Pentagon Washington 25, D.C.
- 311 U.S. Army Engineers Technical Liaison Div. Washington 25, D.C.
- 312 U.S. Army Engineers Garrison Riverdale, N.Dak.
- 313 U.S. Army Engineers South Atlantic Div. P.O. Box 1889 Atlanta, Ga.
- 314 U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Washington 25, D.C.
- 315 U.S. Bureau of Mines 4800 Forbes St. Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
- 316 U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters Chief, Public Information Div. Washington 25, D.C.
- 317 U.S. Coast Guard Reserve 13th and E Sts. N.W. Washington 25, D.C.
- 318 U.S. Department of Agriculture Motion Picture Service Washington 25, D.C.
- 319 U.S. Dept. of Labor Bureau of Labor Standards Washington 25, D.C.
- 320 U.S. Divers Corp. 11201 Pico West Los Angeles, Calif.
- 321 U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce Box 7 Tulsa, Okla.
- 322 U.S. Navy Photo Center Naval Air Station Anacostia, D.C.
- 323 U.S. Post Office Dept. 12th & Pennsylvania Ave. Washington 25, D.C.
- 324 Communicable Disease Center U.S. Public Health Service Medical Director in Charge P.O. Box 185 Chamblee, Ga.
- 325 U.S. Rubber Co. Public Relations Dept. 1230 Ave. of the Americas New York 20, N.Y.
- 326 UPA Pictures, Inc. 4440 Lakeside Dr. Burbank, Calif.
- 327 Varifilms 991 Tennessee St. San Francisco, Calif.
- 328 Vavin, Inc. 236 E. 46th St. New York, N.Y.
- 329 Victor Kayfetz Productions, Inc. 1780 Broadway New York 19, N.Y.
- 330 Virginia Polytechnic Inst. Motion Picture Unit Blacksburg, Va.
- 331 Virginia State Board of Education Film Production Service Richmond 16, Va.
- 331 Virginia State Board of Education Film Production Service Richmond 16, Va.
- 332 Visual Sciences Suffern, N.Y.
- 333 Vocafilm Corp. 369 Lexington Ave. New York 17, N.Y.
- 334 Von Duprin Div. Vonnegut Hardware Co. 402 W. Maryland St. Indianapolis 9, Ind.
- 335 Walt Disney Productions 16mm Film Div. 2400 W. Alameda Ave. Burbank, Calif.
— or —
477 Madison Ave. New York, N.Y.
- 336 Walter Kidde & Co., Inc. 675 Main St. Belleville 9, N.J.
- 337 Washington Div. of Safety Film Library Olympia, Wash.
- 338 Washington State Patrol State Capitol Olympia, Wash.
- 339 Watts Regulator Co. Lawrence, Mass.
- 340 Westinghouse Electric Corp. 401 Liberty Ave. Pittsburgh 30, Pa.
- 341 Wilding Pictures, Inc. 1345 W. Argyle Chicago, Ill.
- 342 William H. Newton Safety Services 4507 W. Alabama Houston 6, Texas
- 343 W. H. Salisbury & Co. 401 N. Morgan St. Chicago 22, Illinois
- 344 William S. Merrell Co. Cincinnati 15, Ohio
- 345 Whirlpool Corp. St. Joseph Div. Safety Dept. St. Joseph, Mich.
- 346 Workmen's Compensation Board 90 Harbour St. Toronto 1, Ont., Canada
- 347 Young America Films, Inc. 18 E. 41st St. New York 17, N.Y.
- 348 Zurich Insurance Co. 135 S. LaSalle St. Chicago 3, Ill.
- 349 American Red Cross 615 N. St. Asaph St. Alexandria, Va.
— or —
1955 Monroe Dr., N.E. Atlanta 9, Ga.
— or —
4050 Lindell Blvd. St. Louis 8, Mo.
— or —
1550 Sutter St. San Francisco 1, Calif.
- 350 The President's Committee For Traffic Safety 532 Pennsylvania Bldg. Washington 4, D.C.
- 351 University of Nebraska Bureau of Audio-Visual Inst. Lincoln 8, Neb.
- 352 United States Steel Corp. Pittsburgh Film Distr. Center 525 William Penn Pl. Pittsburgh 30, Pa.
- 353 Geophysical Service, Inc. 6000 Lemmon Ave. Dallas 9, Texas
- 354 National Electric Products Corp. Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 355 Ohio State Highway Patrol 660 E. Main St. Columbus 5, Ohio
- 356 The Venard Organization Peoria 2, Ill.
- 357 Methodist Board of Temperance 100 Maryland Ave. N.E. Washington 2, D.C.
- 358 Iowa Farm Bureau Federation Visual Aids Dept. Des Moines 9, Iowa
- 359 WJZ-TV Television Hill Baltimore 11, Md.
- 360 New Hampshire Fish and Game Dept. Bridge St. Concord, N.H.
- 361 Dow Chemical Co. Highway and Construction Materials Dept. Midland, Mich.

INDEX OF TITLES

A

ACCORDING TO THE RECORD, 63
ACTION FOR
TRAFFIC SAFETY, 52
ADULT GUARDS FOR SCHOOL CROSSINGS, 91
ALBUM OF PUBLIC SAFETY, 80
ALIAS THE KILLER, 52
ALL AROUND THE TOWN, 42
ALWAYS ON GUARD, 57
AMERICA'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM
AND A VOICE SHALL BE HEARD
AND THEN THERE WERE FOUR, 50
ANTIDOTE, 70
ANYONE AT ALL, 86
ANYONE YOU KNOW?, 5
APPOINTMENT WITH DISASTER, 60
APRIL FOOL, 5
ARTERIES OF NEW YORK CITY, 52
ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION: BACK PRESSURE
ARM-LIFT METHOD, 6
AS A MATTER OF FACT, 51
AS OTHERS SEE US, 31
ASSIGNMENT SAFETY, 23
ATOMIC ALERT, 87
THE ATOMIC BOMB — ITS EFFECTS AND
HOW TO MEET THEM, 87
AT YOUR SERVICE, 55
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSIONS, 53
AUTOPSY OF AN AUTO ACCIDENT, 63
AUTO U.S.A., 52
AVALANCHES TO ORDER, 83

B

BACKSTAGE WITH ART LINKLETTER, 80
BAILING OUT, 85
BALANCE IN ACTION, 22
THE BALLAD OF PIONEER PETE, 23
BANDAGE BAIT, 5
BASIC FIRST AID SERIES, 6
BE CURRENT-WISE, 71
BEFORE HYDRAULIC FIRES START, 12
BEFORE THE BLAST, 12
BEFORE THEY HAPPEN, 80
BEHIND THE WHEEL, 51
BE SAFE NOT BEDEVILLED, 73
THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE, 21
BETTER AND SAFER HIGHWAYS, 52
BETTER BOATING, 82
BETTER BOATING, 100
BETTER WATER SKIING, 82
BEWARE THE FOG, 5
BE WATER WISE — BOATING, 82
BE WATER WISE — SWIMMING, 81
BE YOUR OWN TRAFFIC POLICEMAN, 61
THE BICYCLE CLOWN, 62
BICYCLE SAFETY EQUIPMENT, 62
BICYCLE SAFETY RODEO, 62
BICYCLE SAFETY SKILLS, 62
BICYCLING SAFELY TODAY, 62
THE BICYCLIST, 62
BILLION DOLLAR MALADY:
THE COMMON COLD, 6
BLASTING CAP, 88
BLASTING CAP — DANGER, 84
BLIND DATE, 53
BLIND SPOT, 41
BLOCK SIGNAL, C.T.C. AND
INTERLOCKING RULES, 28
BOATS, MOTORS AND PEOPLE, 82

BOAT SAFETY, 100
BORROWED POWER, 57
THE BOYS DO THE TALKING, 23
THE BREAKING POINT, 28
BREATHING APPARATUS, 80
THE BROKEN DOLL, 52
BUCKEYE SAFETY PARADE, 100
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION SAFETY, 20
BUILDING FOR SAFETY, 80
BUILDING THE FIRE LINE, 80
BUMPER HUGGER, 100
THE BUS AND US, 91

C

CAN YOU STOP IN TIME? 40
THE CARELESS CRIME, 80
CASE FOR COLOR, 16
THE CASE OF OFFICER HALLIBRAND, 60
CASE OF THE CLUTTERED CORNER, 8
THE CASE OF THE MISGUIDED KILLER, 53
CAUSE AND EFFECT, 1
CAUSE FOR ALARM, 12
CAUSE FOR ALARM — BRUSH FIRES, 80
CAUSE FOR ALARM — FATAL BURNING, 72
CAUSE FOR ALARM — SMOKING IN BED, 72
CAUTION AT THE CROSSROADS, 40
CAUTION, DANGER AHEAD, 53
CAUTION — EYES AT WORK, 7
CHAIN REACTION, 41, 50
CHAIN SAW SAFETY PAYS OFF, 10
THE CHALLENGE, 80
CHALLENGE FOR TOMORROW, 28
CHANGING OF THE GUARD, 80
CHARLIE'S HAUNT, 26
CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK, 1
CHECKING FOR INJURIES, 6
CHEMICAL BOOBY TRAPS, 32
CHILD SAFETY, 100
A CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM, 73
CHRISTMAS-NEW YEAR HOLIDAY, 100
CITIES MUST FIGHT, 87
CITY DRIVING, 83
CIVIL DEFENSE FOR INDUSTRY, 87
CLOSE CALL FOR JIMMY, 83
A CLOSED BOOK, 86
CLOSE SHAVES, 1
COAL GAS, 72
COAL MINE EXPLOSION PREVENTION, 24
COAL TO KILOWATTS, 26
COFFINS ON WHEELS, 63
THE COLLECTION, 50
COLOR FOR SAFETY ON DRILLING RIGS, 27
COMEBACK, 3
COMMON SENSE AFLOAT, 82
COMMUNICATION FOR SAFETY SERIES, 2
COMMUNICATIONS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE, 87
CONSTRUCTION CAN BE SAFE, 20
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT SAFETY, 20
CONTACT THAT KILLS, 24
CONVAIR PREPARES, 87
CORRECTIVE PENALIZATION, 51
COURT BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, 51
CRANE OPERATION — SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, 20
CRASH AND LIVE, 58
CRASH FIRE RESCUE, 13
CRASH RESEARCH, 58
CRIMES OF CARELESSNESS, 72
CROSSING THE STREET SAFELY, 61
CROSSROADS AHEAD, 57
CRUSADERS AGAINST FIRE, 12

D

DAD, CAN I HAVE THE CAR?, 57
DAISIES, 100
DANCING DOLLS, 16
DANGER ALONG HAULAGEWAYS, 24
DANGER — HIGH VOLTAGE, 86
DANGER IN REVERSE, 40
DANGER, MEN WORKING, 1
THE DANGEROUS PLAYGROUND, 86
DANGEROUS WAR TROPHIES, 84
DANGER — ROOFERS AT WORK, 20
DANGER SLEUTHS, 80
DARK DAZE, 41
A DATE WITH DEATH, 51
DAY IN COURT, 51
DAYS OF A TREE, 80
THE DAYS OF OUR YEARS, 28
A DAY WITH MAINTENANCE OF WAY, 28
DEAD END, 55
DEATH IS A CARELESS HUNTER, 84
DEATH LASTS SO LONG, 60
DEBBIE'S SAFETY LESSON, 61
DEFENSIVE DRIVING, 76
DEFENSIVE DRIVING FILM SERIES, 40
DELINQUENT DAD, 57
DEMONSTRATIONS OF MINE FIRES
AND EXPLOSIONS, 24
DESIGN FOR SAFETY, 1
DESIGN FOR SURVIVAL, 88
DETECTING AND RECORDING SKIDMARKS, 51
DEVIL TAKE US, 50
DICK WAKES UP, 61
DISASTER CONTROL, 87
DISASTER PLAN, 87
DISORDERLY CONDUCT, 8
DITCHING WITHOUT HEDGING, 83
THE DOCTOR EXAMINES YOUR HEART, 6
DO IT WITH E'S, 80
DON'T BE LIQUIDATED, 8
DON'T DRIVE WHEN YOU'RE UPSET, 100
DON'T DROP YOUR GUARD, 11
DON'T DROWN, 81
DON'T GAMBLE WITH FIRE, 30
DON'T LEAVE A DEATH TRAP, 86
DON'T LET IT HAPPEN, 80
DON'T SKID YOURSELF, 59
DOUBLE TAKE, 5
DOWN AT THE OFFICE, 16
DRILLING THE SAFE WAY, 27
DRIVE DEFENSIVELY, 53
DRIVE ECONOMICALLY, 55
DRIVER EDUCATION SERIES, 57
DRIVE YOUR BIKE, 62
DRIVING IN TRAFFIC, 57
DRIVING ON HILLS, 57
DRIVING THE SUPER HIGHWAYS, 53
DRIVING UNDER SPECIAL CONDITIONS, 88
DRIVING WITH CHAMPIONS, 53
A DROP TOO MUCH, 60
DUCK AND COVER, 87
DYNAMIC FULL SCALE TESTS OF
MEDIAN BARRIERS, 88

E

EARLY HANDLING OF SPINAL INJURIES, 8
EASIER WAYS OF LOGGING, 23
EASY DOES IT, 9
EASY ON THE EYES, 7
80,000 TORN TICKETS TO LIFE, 100

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC SAFETY, 13
ELECTRICAL SAFETY IN THE HOME, 71
ELECTRIC POWER AND COMMON SENSE, 13
ELECTRIC SHOCK ACCIDENTS, 26
ELECTRICITY — PRINCIPLES OF SAFETY, 13
EMERGENCY REMOVAL OF PATIENTS, 6
ENGINEERING FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY, 58
EMERGENCIES IN THE MAKING, 53
EMERGENCY ACTION TO SAVE LIVES, 87
THE ENEMY IS FIRE, 23
ESCAPE FROM LIMBO, 28
EVERYBODY'S HANDICAP, 3
EVERYBODY'S JOB, 1
EVERY ONE THOUSAND FOR SAFETY, 55
EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL, 1
EVERYWHERE ALL THE TIME, 15
THE EXPERT DRIVING SERIES, 40
EXPLOSION DANGER LURKS, 72
THE EYES HAVE IT, 7

F

THE FABLE OF FREDDY FIRE, 70
FACE TO FACE, 51
FACT FINDING, NOT FAULT FINDING, 2
FACT OR FANCY, 80
FALLING AND BUCKING TIMBER, 23
FALLS ARE NO FUN, 8
FARM PETROLEUM SAFETY, 77
FARM TRACTOR SAFETY, 76
FATAL HOUR, 12
FATAL SECONDS, 50
THE FATAL STEP, 54
FIFTEEN MINUTES TO GO, 6
50,000 LIVES, 6
FIFTY-YARD LINE, 50
FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS FROM
FLAMMABLE ANESTHETICS, 22
FIRE AND SAFETY, 70
FIRE AND YOUR HOSPITAL, 22
THE FIRE AT WHITING, 27
FIRE DEFENSES READY, 12
FIRE EXIT DRILL AT OUR SCHOOL, 90
FIRE FIGHTING FOR HOUSEHOLDERS, 72
FIRE FIGHTING IN COUNTRY ELEVATORS, 77
FIRE IN THE FOREST, 80
FIRE IN THEIR LEARNING, 80
FIRE IN TOWN, 80
FIRE IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY, 30
FIRE LOOKOUT, 80
THE FIREMAN, 80
FIRE ON THE FARM, 77
FIRE! PATTY LEARNS WHAT TO DO, 80
FIRE PREVENTION, 80
FIRE PREVENTION, 90
FIRE PREVENTION IN THE HOME, 72
FIRE SAFETY HINTS FOR BABY SITTERS, 70
FIRE SAFETY IN HOSPITALS AND
SANITARIUMS, 22
FIRST AID, 6
FIRST AID FOR AIRCREWS, 18
FIRST AID FOR BURNS IN CIVIL DEFENSE, 87
FIRST AID: FUNDAMENTALS, 6
FIRST AID IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY, 78
FIRST AID IN THE PREVENTION OF SHOCK, 6
FIRST AID ON THE SPOT, 6
THE FIRST FIVE MINUTES, 12
FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE, 26
THE FIRST SEASON, 23
FIRST THINGS FIRST, 24
FIVE STAGES OF RESCUE, 87
FLAGGED FOR ACTION, 51
FLAME PROPAGATION, 12
FLAMMABLE ENGINEERING, 12
FLAMMABLE LIQUID FIRE SAFETY, 9
FLASHY THE FIRE BUG, 80
THE FLIGHT DECISION, 18

FOOD FOR THOUGHT?, 21
FORESIGHT NOT HINDSIGHT, 2
FOREST FIRE PREVENTION, 100
FOR SAFETY'S SAKE, 10
FOR THE ROAD, 60
FOR WHOM THE TRAFFIC TOLL, 58
FREEDOM OF THE AMERICAN ROAD, 52
FREEDOM'S HIGHWAYS, 63
FREEWAY DRIVING, 53
FREEWAY DRIVING IS DIFFERENT, 53
THE FREIGHT GOES THROUGH, 28
FREIGHT HANDLING SAFETY, 9
FRIENDLY MACHINES, 11
FROM A BED OF PAIN, 13
FUNDAMENTALS OF SWIMMING, 81

G

THE GAMBLERS, 20
GARRISON SAFEGUARDS, 20
GENTLEMEN JEKYLL AND DRIVE HYDE, 41
GENTLEMEN OF THE HIGHWAY, 42
GET SAFETY IN YOUR SYSTEM, 27
GIANT HANDS OF INDUSTRY, 11
GIVE A CAR A MAN WHO CAN DRIVE, 53
GIVE US A BRAKE, 80
GIVE YOURSELF THE GREEN LIGHT, 63
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING — FOR MEN ONLY, 8
GO TO BLAZES, 80
GRADE "A" DRIVERS, 44
GRAVITY OF DEATH, 58
A GRAY DAY FOR O'GRADY, 2
THE GREAT HOLIDAY MASSACRE, 50
THE GRINDING WHEEL, IT'S CARE AND USE, 10
GRINDING WHEEL SAFETY, 10
GROUND SAFETY ON THE FLIGHT LINE, 18
GROWING PAINS, 19
GS-1 MEETS THE LABORATORY, 33
GUARD YOUR HEART, 6
A GUN, 84
THE GUY BEHIND YOUR BACK, 14

H

HANDLE WITH CARE, 9
THE HANDLING AND USE OF GLASSWARE, 33
HANDS OFF, 76
THE HAPPY CHIEF, 80
THE HAPPY LOCOMOTIVE, 63
HARD HATS AND THINKING CAPS, 7
HAULING LOGS, 23
HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME, 83
HAZARD HUNTING, 5
THE HAZARDS OF CHURN DRILLING, 24
HAZARDS OF THE LOG HAUL, 23
HEADS UP, 23
HEADS UP, 81
HEADS YOU WIN, 5
HEALTH IN OUR COMMUNITY, 86
HEATING SAFELY, 72
HELP WANTED, 6
HERE'S HOW, 5
HERE'S THE DOPE, 40
HEROINE OF THE WEEK, 80
HEY, YOU!, 5
THE HIDDEN ASSET, 44
THE HIGH-LOW BID, 20
HIGH SCHOOL OF THE HIGHWAYS, 57
HIGHWAY DRIVING, 53
HIGHWAY HYPNOSIS, 100
HIGHWAY ICE CONTROL, 59
HIGHWAY SAFETY, 53

HIGHWAY SAFETY FILM, 20
HIT AND RUN INVESTIGATION, 51
HOME AT THE WHEEL, 53
HOMEMADE TROUBLE, 73
HOME SAFE HOME, 100
HOORAY FOR HOMER, 63
HORSE SENSE, 83
THE HOT HEADS, 80
THE HOT ROD HANDICAP, 63
HOT STICK SENSE, 87
HOUSE IN THE MIDDLE, 87
HOW DO YOU DRIVE, 57
HOW SAFE IS YOUR SCHOOL FARM SHOP?, 78
HOW TO CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, 80
HOW TO CATCH A COLD, 6
HOW TO DO RESCUE BREATHING, 6
HOW TO DRIVE ON ICE AND SNOW, 59
HOW TO DRIVE THE MAILSTER SAFELY, 40
HOW TO FIGHT A FIRE IN THE KITCHEN, 73
HOW TO GET BIGGER AND BETTER
ACCIDENTS, 44
HOW TO HAVE AN ACCIDENT AT WORK, 5
HOW TO HAVE AN ACCIDENT IN THE HOME, 73
HOW TO USE PARATHION SAFELY, 78
HOW TO USE TOOLS, 92
HOW WOULD YOU DO IT, 26
THE HUMAN BODY: SKELETON, 6
THE HUMAN FACTOR IN DRIVING, 50
HUMAN FACTORS IN SAFETY SERIES, 2
HUNTER SAFETY, 100

I

IF YOU TOOK YOUR FAMILY TO WORK, 5
I'M NO FOOL AS A PEDESTRIAN, 61
I'M NO FOOL HAVING FUN, 94
I'M NO FOOL IN WATER, 81
I'H NO FOOL WITH A BICYCLE, 62
I'M NO FOOL WITH FIRE, 80
IMPACT, 58
IN CASE OF FIRE, 80
INCREDIBLE JOURNEY, 78
INDUSTRIAL ARTS: A SAFE SHOP, 92
INDUSTRIAL EXHAUST SYSTEMS, 16
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY —
BREATHE AND LIVE, 6
INDUSTRY ON PARADE, 58
INDUSTRY ON PARADE, 87
INFECTIOUS HAZARDS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL
TECHNIQUES SERIES, 33
THE INFERNAL TRIANGLE, 61
INKY AND BLINKY, 61
INSTALLING ARMoured CABLE, 13
IN STEP WITH SAFETY, 91
INTERMEDIATE GRADE SAFETY SERIES, 94
INTERSECTION SAFETY, 53
AN INVESTMENT IN HUMAN WELFARE, 3
THE INVISIBLE KILLER, 60
THE INVISIBLE PASSENGER, 63
IS YOUR CHILD'S SCHOOL SAFE FROM FIRE?, 90
IS YOUR FAMILY SAFE FROM DEATH BY FIRE?, 72
IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU, 28
IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU, 40
IT DIDN'T HAVE TO HAPPEN, 11
IT'S ABOUT TIME, 50
IT'S FUN TO SWIM, 81
IT'S IN THE CARDS, 11
IT'S MORE THAN YOUR LIFE, 26
IT'S NO JOKE, 16
IT'S STILL UP TO YOU, 5
IT'S UP TO YOU, 7
IT'S UP TO YOU, 21
IT'S YOUR CHOICE, 78

J

JACK AND JILL, 15
JACKHAMMER SAFETY, 10
JAYWALKER, 100
THE JAYWALKER, 61
JERKS THAT IRK, 50
JUDGMENT, 30
JUNIOR FIRE DEPARTMENT, 90
JUNIOR SAFETY SERIES, 94
JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT, 82

K

KEEP 'EM ROLLING, 28
KEEP IT CLEAN, 8
KEEP IT SAFE — SAFELY, 11
KEEP OUT INFECTION, 6
THE KEY MAN, 2
KEYS, 100
KILLERS ON THE LOOSE, 26
KNOWING IS NOT ENOUGH, 15
KNOW YOUR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, 12

L

LABORATORY GLASSWARE, 33
LAKEWOOD LEARNS TO LIVE, 52
LAST CLEAR CHANCE, 56
LAST DATE, 57
THE LAST MILE, 20
LAST STOP, 50
THE LEAGUE OF FRIGHTENED MEN, 40
LEARN AND LIVE, 57
LEARNING HOW TO SWIM, 81
LEARNING TO PARK, 57
LEFT TO LIVE, 50
LET'S BE AT HOME IN THE WATER, 81
LET'S BE SAFE AT HOME, 70
LET'S GET OUT OF THE MUDDLE, 63
LET'S PLAY SAFE, 93
LET'S STOP AND GO SAFELY, 61
LET'S TALK SAFETY SERIES, 2
LET'S THINK AND BE SAFE, 94
THE LIFELINE OF THE LINEMAN, 26
LIFELINES OF DEFENSE, 87
LIFT SAFELY, 8
LIFT WITH YOUR HEAD, 8
LINE HAUL RUN, 41
LINEMAN SAFETY TRAINING, 26
THE LION'S SHARE, 5
LIQUID HYDROGEN, 32
LITTLE SMOKEY, 80
THE LITTLE WHITE LINE THAT CRIED, 61
LIVING WITH OXYGEN, 18
LOCK AND TAG, 11
THE LOCOMOTIVE CRANE HOOKER'S JOB, 11
LOGGING SAFETY, 23
THE LONG NIGHT, 7
THE LONG WAY HOME FROM SCHOOL, 94
LOOK ALERT — STAY UNHURT, 61
LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP, 81
LOOKING FOR TROUBLE, 40
LOOK, LISTEN AND LIVE, 63
LOOK! STOP BACKING ACCIDENTS, 40
LOOK UP AND LIVE, 26
LOOK WHAT YOU'RE MISSING, 53
LOOK WHO'S DRIVING, 50
LOST HUNTER, 83
THE LOST PICNIC, 83
LUCKY, 5
LUCKY YOU, 80

M

THE MAIN IDEA, 26
MAKE MINE SAFETY, 24
MAKE NO MISTAKE, 27
MAKE SAFETY YOUR NUMBER ONE CROP, 78
MAN-HANDLED, 8
THE MAN IN THE MIDDLE, 20
THE MAN WHO DIDN'T BELIEVE
IN ACCIDENTS, 21
THE MARGIN OF SAFETY, 7
MARY LEARNS HER TRAFFIC LESSON, 61
MATTER OF DEGREE, 1
MATTER OF FACT, 40
MECHANIZED TRAIL EQUIPMENT, 20
MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HIGH INTENSITY NOISE
— EAR DEFENSE, 7
MEMO TO MARS, 63
MEN OF MAINTENANCE, 28
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 80
A MESSAGE FROM THE LONE RANGER, 94
METAL MINING SAFETY, 24
MICKEY'S BIG CHANCE, 57
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
TELEVISION SPOTS, 100
MILESTONES TO SAFE DRIVING, 58
MILLIONS ON THE MOVE, 63
MIND OVER MOTOR, 50
MIND YOUR MANNERS, 40
MIRACLE IN PARADISE VALLEY, 78
MISCHIEF AFOOT, 7
MISGUIDED MISSILES, 27
MR. CASEY GOES TO TOWN, 86
MR. FINLEY'S FEELINGS, 50
THE MIXER, 60
MODERN MAGIC IN FIRE PREVENTION, 12
A MONKEY TALE, 62
MONKEY BUSINESS ON THE FARM, 75
THE MONROE STORY, 53
MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SAFETY, 50
MOSTLY PERSONAL, 5
MOTORMAN AND BRAKEMAN, 84
MOTOR MANIA, 50
MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATION, 51
MRS. HAZARD'S HOUSE, 73
MULTIPLE LANE TRAFFIC, 53
MUZZLESBY, 84
MY BROTHER'S KEEPER, 28
MY POP'S A LINEMAN, 26

N

NEAR MISSES — WHY?, 26
NIGHT AND BAD WEATHER DRIVING, 53
NIGHTMARE FOR THE BOLD, 50
NO ACCIDENTS, 7
NOISE AND HEARING, 7
NO LAUGHING MATTER, 8
NO LONGER WORRIED, 1
NO ONE ELSE CAN DO IT, 2
NOONTIME NONSENSE, 57
NO SECOND CHANCE, 81
NO STOPPING — EXCEPT FOR REPAIRS, 53
NOT AROUND THE BLOCK, 83
NOT BY CHANCE, 28
NO TIME TO SPARE, 6
NOT TOO HOT TO HANDLE, 12
NO WITNESSES, 28

O

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROBLEMS, 6
OBJECT LESSON IN FIRE PREVENTION, 12
OCTOPUS IN THE HOUSE, 71
OFFICER-VIOLATOR RELATIONSHIPS, 81

OFF THE SPOT, 41
OIL FIRE PROTECTION THROUGH
KNOWLEDGE, 27
ONCE IN A LIFETIME, 24
ONCE TOO OFTEN, 50
ONE DAY'S POISON, 70
ONE IS TOO MANY, 1
ONE MILLION HOURS, 26
ONE MINUTE PAST FOUR, 28
ONE OUNCE OF SAFETY, 7
ONE PLANE, ONE BOMB, ONE CITY, 87
ONE SECOND TO SAFETY, 50
ONE TO A CUSTOMER, 7
ONE WAY LEFT, 55
ONLY A BUNCH OF TOOLS, 80
ON POST SAFETY, 5
ON TARGET FOR SAFETY, 88
ON THE RUN, 57
ON YOUR TOES, 61
OPERATING HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS SAFELY, 80
OPERATION SURVIVAL, 85
OPERATOR'S CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF
MATERIAL HANDLING, 9
OTTO NOBETTER AND THE RAILROAD GANG, 63
OTTO THE AUTO, 100
AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION, 5
AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION, 85
OUR OBLIGATION, 90
OUTBOARD OUTINGS, 82
OUTLAWING FARM FIRE, 77
OUT OF DARKNESS, 63
OUT OF THIS WORLD, 5

P

PACKING AND MAINTENANCE
OF PARACHUTES, 18
PACKING YOUR FUTURE WITH SAFETY, 21
PADDLE A SAFE CANOE, 82
PAINTING SAFELY, 10
PARDON OUR SPEED, 50
PARKING IS NOW TAUGHT
IN THE CLASSROOM, 57
PASSING FANCY, 53
PATROLLING FOR SAFETY, 91
PATTERN FOR SAFETY, 88
PATTERN FOR SURVIVAL, 87
PATTERN FOR TRAGEDY, 53
THE PEDALER, 62
PEDESTRIANS, 61
PEDESTRIAN SAFETY, 81
PENELOPE CHANGES HER MIND, 80
PERCEPTION OF DRIVING HAZARDS, 53
THE PERFECT CRIME, 52
PERSONAL SIDE OF SAFETY SERIES, 5
PETER AND THE WHIFFLE-HOUND, 94
PHYSICAL REHABILITATION, 3
PICK MORE CORN SAFELY, 76
PICK YOUR SAFETY TARGET, 2
PILOT IS SAFE, 85
PIPELINE ON WHEELS, 41
A PLANT HEALTH PROGRAM, 1
PLAN TO LIVE, 32
PLAY IT SAFE, 10
PLAY IT SAFE, 28
PLAY IT SAFE, 62
PLAY SAFE, 61
POISON IN THE HOUSE, 70
POISON IVY PICNIC, 83
POISONS IN YOUR HOME, 70
POLE TOP PALS, 26
POLETOP RESCUE, 26
PORT SECURITY, 28
PORT SECURITY — EXPLOSIVES LOADING, 28
A POUND OF PREVENTION, 41
A POUND OF PREVENTION, 80
POWERFUL PROTECTION, 26
PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT DRIVERS, 53

PRACTICE OF RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY, 23
 PRECAUCION EN EL TRABAJO —
 SAFETY ON THE JOB, 78
 PRECAUTION, 78
 PREPARING YOUR HOME AGAINST
 ATOMIC ATTACK, 87
 PRESCRIBED BURING IN THE SOUTH, 80
 THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS FROM
 FALLS OF ROOF AND COAL, 24
 THE PREVENTION OF POISON IVY
 AND POISON SUMAC, 83
 THE PRICE OF FIRE, 80
 PRIMARY GRADE SAFETY SERIES, 94
 PRIMARY SAFETY: IN THE SCHOOL BUILDING, 94
 PRIMARY SAFETY: ON THE
 SCHOOL PLAYGROUND, 93
 PROBLEMS OF CITY DRIVING, 53
 PROCEDURE IN THE TRAFFIC COURTROOM, 51
 PRODUCED FOR YOU, 57
 THE PROFESSIONAL SAFE DRIVING SERIES, 40
 PROPELLANT PLUS HEAT, 32
 PROPER CARE OF LINEMAN'S CLIMBERS, 26
 PROTECTING EYES AT WORK, 92
 PROTECTING THE ATOMIC WORKER, 25
 PROTECTING THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT, 51
 PUNCH PRESS GUARDING, 11

Q

QUESTIONING DRIVERS AND WITNESSES
 IN ACCIDENT CASES, 51
 THE QUOTA, 20

R

RAILROAD CROSSING SAFETY, 100
 READ, HEED AND LIVE, 58
 RECKLESS OR WRECKLESS, 51
 RECORDING THE SAFE WAY, 27
 THE REHABILITATION STORY, 3
 REPORT ON 635, 51
 RESCUE BREATHING, 6
 RESCUE PARTY, 87
 RESCUE SQUADRON, 83
 RESPECT, 26
 RESTORATION OF THE NRX REACTOR, 25
 RIG HOUSEKEEPING, 27
 THE RIGHT COMBINATION, 1
 ROCKET CLUB, 84
 ROOF BOLTING IN METAL MINES, 24
 ROUGH RIDERS, 5
 RULES OF THE ROAD FOR BOATMEN, 82
 THE RUN DOWN, 61
 RURAL COMMUNITY DEFENSE, 87
 RX FOR SAFETY, 1

S

SAFE AIRCRAFT, 18
 SAFE AIRMEN, 18
 SAFE AS YOU MAKE IT, 5
 SAFE AS YOU THINK, 1
 SAFE AT HOME, 70
 SAFE AT HOME, 73
 SAFE BICYCLING, 82
 SAFE CITY, 52
 SAFE CUTTING AND PILING, 29
 SAFE DRIVEWAY ENTRANCES, 53
 SAFE DRIVING: ADVANCED SKILLS,
 PROBLEMS, 53
 SAFE DRIVING: CAR MAINTENANCE
 AND CARE, 83
 SAFE DRIVING: THE DEFENSIVE DRIVER, 53
 SAFE DRIVING: FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS, 57

SAFE DRIVING: STREETS AND HIGHWAYS, 53
 SAFE DRIVING: TECHNIQUES OF THE
 SKILLED DRIVER, 57
 SAFE DRIVING IN BAD WEATHER, 41
 SAFE DRIVING ON SAFE TIRES, 55
 SAFE EVERY SECOND, 30
 SAFE EXIT, 90
 SAFE FARMING, 76
 SAFE FARM WIRING — THE KEY TO
 EFFICIENT POWER USE, 77
 SAFE FLIGHT OPERATIONS, 18
 SAFE FOOD FOR SAFE HEALTH, 29
 SAFE HANDLING OF DRUMS, 9
 SAFE HANDLING OF MATERIALS, 9
 SAFE HAULAGE IN COAL MINES, 24
 SAFE HAULAGE PRACTICES IN
 ANTHRACITE MINES, 24
 SAFE IN HAND, 10
 SAFE LIVING AT HOME, 73
 SAFE LIVING IN YOUR COMMUNITY, 94
 SAFE ON TWO WHEELS, 62
 SAFE OPERATION OF THE
 LABORATORY TWO ROLL MILL, 32
 SAFE PASSAGE, 28
 SAFE POLE CLIMBING EQUIPMENT, 26
 SAFE POLE CLIMBING TRAINING, 26
 SAFE POLES, 26
 SAFE PRACTICES IN THE
 HOISTING OF MATERIAL, 9
 SAFE SERVICE, 29
 THE SAFEST TOWNSHIP ANYWHERE, 86
 THE SAFEST WAY, 61
 SAFE TIMBERING PRACTICES IN
 ANTHRACITE MINES, 24
 SAFE TO LIVE IN, 73
 SAFE WORK ON POLES, 26
 SAFETY ADVENTURES OUTDOORS, 83
 SAFETY AND THE FOREMAN SERIES, 2
 SAFETY AT HOME, 70
 SAFETY AT THE CROSSROADS, 53
 SAFETY CHECKUP, 100
 SAFETY COUNSEL, 62
 SAFETY DOESN'T HAPPEN, 1
 SAFETY EXPERIMENTS WITH A BOILING
 REACTOR, 25
 SAFETY FIRST, 20
 SAFETY FOR CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 1
 SAFETY FOR SMALL FRY, 61
 SAFETY FOR SURE, 1
 SAFETY IN ACTION — MAINTENANCE OF
 EQUIPMENT, 28
 SAFETY IN BRIDGE AND BUILDING WORK, 20
 SAFETY IN HIGHWAY SURVEYING, 20
 SAFETY IN LAND CLEARING, 20
 SAFETY IN THE CANNING INDUSTRY, 21
 SAFETY IN THE HOME, 73
 SAFETY IN THE KITCHEN, 73
 SAFETY IN THE STREETS, 61
 SAFETY IN TUNNELING OPERATIONS, 24
 SAFETY IN WINTER, 83
 SAFETY IS ALWAYS OUR NUMBER ONE
 BUSINESS, 5
 SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT, 40
 SAFETY KNOW HOW IN THE WOODSHOP, 92
 SAFETY MANAGEMENT FOR
 FOREMEN SERIES, 2
 SAFETY MEASURES IN THE TUBERCULOSIS
 LABORATORY, 33
 SAFETY ON A ROUND TRIP, 27
 SAFETY ON THE FARM, 75
 SAFETY ON THE JOB, 78
 SAFETY ON THE JOB AT SEA, 28
 SAFETY ON THE PLAYGROUND, 93
 SAFETY ON THE SCHOOL BUS, 91
 SAFETY ON THE STREET, 91
 SAFETY ON THE WATER, 82
 SAFETY ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL, 94
 SAFETY OR SLAUGHTER, 1
 SAFETY PATROL, 91
 SAFETY PAYS, 5
 SAFETY PAYS DOLLARS, 43

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR ELECTRONICS
 PERSONNEL, 25
 SAFETY SAVES, 11
 SAFETY SERIES, 94
 THE SAFETY SUPERVISOR, 2
 SAFETY THROUGH SEAT BELTS, 58
 SAFETYWISE, 5
 SAFETY WITH EVERYDAY TOOLS, 92
 THE SAGA OF SAFETY SAM, 7
 SAVE THIS LIFE, 6
 THE SCHOOL BUS AND YOU, 91
 SCHOOL BUS SAFETY, 91
 SCHOOL FOR SURVIVAL, 87
 SCHOOL SAFETY COMMITTEE, 94
 SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL, 91
 THE SCIENCE OF FIRE PREVENTION, 90
 SCOOTER SCHOOL, 62
 SCOOTER SKILL AND SAFETY, 62
 THE SEARCH, 58
 SEARCH AND RESCUE — PLEASURE CRAFT, 82
 SEARCH FOR SAFETY, 54
 SECONDARY SCHOOL SAFETY FILMS, 94
 SECONDS COUNT, 6
 SECONDS TO SAFETY, 90
 SECURITY CLEARANCE, 55
 SENTRIES OF THE SEA LANES, 28
 SERGEANT BRUCE REPORTING, 63
 SETUPS FOR UPSETS, 76
 SEVEN DOORWAYS TO DEATH, 54
 SEVEN-TENTHS OF A SECOND, 54
 SHIFTING SMOOTHLY, 57
 A SHOCKING AFFAIR, 71
 SHOCKING CONDITIONS, 13
 THE SHOCKING SUMMER STORY, 26
 SHOOTING SAFETY, 84
 SHOOTING THE SAFE WAY, 27
 SHOP SAFETY, 14
 SHOW 'EM THE ROAD, 57
 SHOWMAN SHOOTER, 84
 SHOW OFF, 100
 THE SHUTTLE CAR OPERATOR, 24
 SIGNALS AND GESTURES, 56
 SIGNAL 30, 63
 SIGNS OF LIFE, 56
 SIGNS TAKE A HOLIDAY, 56
 SIGNS WITHOUT WORDS, 2
 THE SILENT WITNESS, 60
 SIX MURDEROUS BELIEFS, 57
 SIX-TEENS, 57
 SIXTY SECONDS TO SAFETY, 90
 SKILLED SWIMMING, 81
 SKILLS TRAINING SERIES, 87
 SLOW DRIVERS KEEP RIGHT, 53
 SMALL BOAT DISASTER PREVENTION, 28
 SMALL CRAFT SAFETY, 82
 SMALL CRAFT SEARCH AND RESCUE, 82
 THE SMALL SAWMILL, 23
 THE SMITH SYSTEM, 53
 SMOKEY BEAR SERIES I AND II, 80
 SMOKEY BEAR SERIES III, 80
 SMOKEY BEAR SERIES IV, 80
 SMOOTH OPERATION, 40
 SNAKE EYES, 26
 SNEAK ATTACK, 72
 SNOW RANGER, 83
 SNUFFY — SMOKEY BEAR'S PAL, 80
 SOME TROUBLE AT TROUBLESOME, 28
 SO YOU'RE NEW AROUND HERE, 5
 SPEAKING OF SAFETY SERIES, 2
 SPECIAL TELECAST, 80
 SPEED AND REFLEXES, 54
 THE SPIRIT OF FIRE, 72
 SPLIT SECOND, 60
 SPLIT SECOND SURVIVAL, 40
 THE SPRING DRIVE, 23
 START WITH SAFETY, 26
 STATIC ELECTRICITY, 13
 A STATISTIC SPEAKS, 60
 STAY ALERT — STAY ALIVE, 1

STEERING, SIGNALING, AND BREAKING, 57
 A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, 78
 STEWARDESS EMERGENCY PROCEDURE, 18
 A STITCH IN TIME, 75
 STOP AND GO ON A BIKE, 62
 STOP AND GO — THE SAFETY TWINS, 63
 STOP DRIVING US CRAZY, 50
 STOP FIRES — SAVE JOBS, 12
 STOP, LOOK AND BEWARE, 15
 STOP THE FIRE THIEF, 12
 STOP THEM BEFORE THEY START, 12
 THE STORY OF ANYBURG, U.S.A., 52
 THE STORY OF THE BUREAU OF MINES, 24
 THE STORY OF PIERRE AND MARIE, 23
 STREET SAFETY IS YOUR PROBLEM, 61
 STRIPES AND SIGNS, 63
 STUDENT SAFETY SERIES, 28
 "STUPID CARELESSNESS," THE FIRE CLOWN, 80
 SUDDEN END, 53
 SUMMER SAFE, 83
 SUPERVISING FOR SAFETY SERIES, 2
 SURF SAFETY — RIPTIDES, 81
 SURVIVAL UNDER ATOMIC ATTACK, 87

T

TAKE A GOOD LOOK, 1
 TAKE ANOTHER LOOK, 5
 TAKE ANOTHER LOOK, 26
 TAKE IT AWAY, 9
 TAKE IT FROM A CHAMPION, 53
 TAKE MY WORD FOR IT, 78
 TAKE SAFETY WITH YOU, 82
 TAKE TIME TO LIVE, 5
 TAKE TIME TO THINK, 76
 A TALE OF TWO TOWNS, 80
 THE TALKING CAR, 57
 TANK TRUCK FIRES, 41
 TARGET, U.S.A., 87
 TEACHING JOHNNY TO SWIM, 81
 TEACH THEM NOW, 57
 TEACH THEM TRAFFIC SAFETY, 57
 TEAMWORK AGAINST FIRE, 12
 TEAMWORK IN ACTION, 3
 TEENAGE ROAD-E-O, 63
 TEN POINTS FOR SAFETY, 55
 THE TENTH MAN, 28
 THAT THEY MAY LIVE, 6
 THAT WE MIGHT LIVE, 5
 THEOBALD FACES THE FACTS, 60
 THERE COMES A TOMORROW, 80
 THESE ARE THE FACTS, 80
 THINK SAFELY — LIVE SAFELY, 5
 THIS IS CIVIL DEFENSE, 87
 THIS IS MURDER, 86
 THIS IS THE LIFE, 50
 THIS STATE GETS TOUGH WITH SPEEDERS, 54
 TIME AND THE TRAIN, 100
 TO BE SURE, 7
 TO MAKE STREETS SAFE AFTER DARK, 63
 TOMMY GETS THE KEYS, 57
 TOMORROW'S DRIVER, 57
 TOMORROW WE HUNT, 84
 TO KILL OR CURE, 73
 TO LIVE IN DARKNESS, 2
 TOMORROW IS TOO LATE, 5
 TO SAVE A LIFE, 85
 TONY LEARNS ABOUT FIRE, 90
 TOO BUSY TO LIVE, 55
 TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT, 40
 TOO FAST FOR CONDITIONS, 40
 TOO YOUNG TO BURN, 70
 THE TORCH, 80
 TO SEE OURSELVES, 50
 A TOUCH OF GENIUS, 44

TOWARD A GENERATION OF SAFER
 DRIVERS, 57
 TRACTORS AND TRAFFIC, 76
 THE TRAFFIC OFFICER IN COURT, 51
 TRAFFIC PATROL ITS NATURE AND PURPOSES, 51
 TRAFFIC PATROLS AND ESCORTS, 63
 THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM, 51
 TRAFFIC VIOLATION CASE PREPARATION, 51
 TROUBLE ON POLE 88, 26
 TRAFFIC COURT, USA, 51
 TRAFFIC POLICE, 51
 THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM, 51
 TRAFFIC SAFETY SERIES, 100
 TRAINS, TRACKS AND SAFETY FACTS, 94
 TRIANGLE OF FIRE, 21
 TROUBLE IN STORE, 30
 TRUCK AMUCK, 9
 TURNING THE CAR AROUND, 57
 TURNS WITH NO REGRETS, 53
 TWENTY-FIVE FEET FROM THE WORKING
 FACE, 74
 A TWENTY YEAR LOOK, 80
 TWO FUTURES, 5
 THE TWO SLEEPING LIONS, 61

U

UNDER CONTROL, 9
 UNDER COVER, 7
 UNEXPECTED FACES, 5
 UNIFORM TRAFFIC LAWS, 51
 UNTIL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ARRIVES, 80
 USE OF COMBUSTIBLE GAS INDICATORS, 26
 USING YOUR TRAFFIC RECORDS, 51

V

VACATION, 100
 VACATION SAFETY, 83
 THE VOICE OF SAFETY, 5
 THE VOICE OF THE BOOK, 28

W

WAKE UP, 5
 WARDEN TRAINING SERIES, 87
 WARNER BROS. PRESENTS CLINT WALKER, 50
 WARNING RED, 87
 WATCH YOUR STEP, 20
 WATERFOG, MASTER OF FIRE, 12
 WATER FOR FIRE-FIGHTING, 80
 WATER FUN WITH SAFETY, 73
 WATER ON THE FIRE, 80
 WATER SAFETY, 82
 WATERSHED WILDFIRE, 80
 WATER WISDOM, 82
 A WAY TO EFFICIENT PRODUCTION SERIES, 2
 A WAY WITH FIRES, 80
 THE WEAKEST LINK, 57
 WE DRIVERS, 53
 WE'RE ON THE SPOT, 1
 WE WHO WORK IN HOSPITALS, 22
 WHAT ARE YOU DRIVING AT?, 40
 WHAT CAUSED THE CRASH?, 18
 WHAT HAPPENED?, 40
 WHAT MADE SAMMY SPEED?, 54
 WHAT'S THE PAY-OFF?, 5

WHAT'S YOUR DRIVER EYE-Q?, 57
 WHAT THEY DON'T KNOW CAN HURT, 2
 WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT
 ARRIVES, 80
 WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT BIOLOGICAL
 WARFARE, 87
 WHEN YOU ARE A PEDESTRIAN?, 61
 WHERE'S THE FIRE?, 72
 WHERE THEY MEET, 53
 WHO IS RIGHT OR WRONG?, 34
 WHY?, 90
 THE WHY OF AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION, 55
 WHY RISK YOUR LIFE?, 28
 WHY TAKE CHANCES?, 94
 WILLIE'S FISH STORY, 41
 WILL YOU COME BACK?, 50
 WINTER BLUNDERLAND, 59
 WINTER DRIVING, 59
 WINTER WISE, 83
 WINTER WORLD, 83
 WISCONSIN PATROLS FOR SAFETY, 51
 WITHOUT WARNING, 86
 WITNESS TO AN ACCIDENT, 51
 WOMEN AT THE WHEEL, 100
 WON'T YOU JOIN US, NO. 3, 51
 WON'T YOU JOIN US, NO. 5, 51
 WOODWORKING HAZARDS, 73
 WOODWORKING MACHINES, 23
 WORD OF HONOR, 83
 A WORD TO THE WISE, 23
 A WORD TO THE WISE, 72
 WORKING SAFELY IN THE SHOP, 92
 WOVEN WITH SAFETY, 31
 WRONG SIDE SUICIDE, 53
 WRONG WAY BUTCH, 5
 WRONG WAY WALDO, 5

X

X MARKS THE SPOT, 61
 X MARKS THE SPOT, 83

Y

YARDING LOGS, 23
 YARDS OF SAFETY, 28
 YESTERDAY AND TODAY, 63
 YOU AND YOUR BICYCLE, 62
 YOU AND YOUR DRIVING, 50
 YOU AND YOUR DRIVING SERIES, 57
 YOU AND YOUR SHADOW, 44
 YOU BET YOUR LIFE, 80
 YOU CAN BEAT THE A-BOMB, 87
 YOU CAN BE SAFE FROM X-RAYS, 22
 YOU CAN HANDLE IT, 9
 YOU CAN TAKE IT WITH YOU, 73
 YOU CAN'T STOP ON A DIME, 54
 YOUR BUDDY'S KEEPER, 24
 YOUR CHILD'S SAFETY, 70
 YOU'RE BEING BOARDED, 83
 YOU'RE IN CHARGE, 70
 YOUR FRIEND THE FOREST — KEEP IT OR
 DESTROY IT, 80
 YOUR FUTURE IS IN SIGHT, 7
 YOUR GREEN CROSS IN ACTION, 86
 YOUR HIGHWAY PATROL, 51
 YOUR HOME, 73
 YOUR JOB — YOUR LIFE, 28
 YOUR PASSPORT TO THE BLUE CONTINENT, 81
 YOUR PERMIT TO DRIVE, 50
 YOUR RICHEST GIFT, 7
 YOUR SAFETY FIRST, 88
 YOUR SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL, 91
 YOUR TICKET TO SAFETY, 51
 YOUR WORST ENEMY, 24

Compass

— From page 81

New Quarters for Lansing Council

The Safety Council of Greater Lansing (Mich.) has moved to the Bank of Lansing Building. The office address is Suite 1211, Bank of Lansing Building, 101 N. Washington Ave., Lansing 16, Mich.

Wisconsin Council Moves

The Wisconsin Council of Safety is now in Room 304, Washington Building, Madison, Wis.

Baton Rouge Council Elects President

Carroll A. Hebert, supervisor of safety and plant protection, Ethyl Corp., is the newly elected president of the Greater Baton Rouge (La.) Safety Council.

Water Ski Group Ookay Safety Flag

The American Water Ski Association has approved and is encouraging the use of a special flag with a red diagonal plastic stiffener flanked by pictures of a pair of water skis on a white field.

It is to be used by boats towing water skiers or could be attached to buoys to stake off the skiing area.

Managers Vote To Back Seat Belt Program

Both the Western Region Division of the Conference of State and Local Safety Organizations and the California Federation of Safety Councils recently voted to place major emphasis on coordinating programs for the installation and use of seat belts.

"Fixing" Hats Cuts Protection

After tests conducted on safety hats in cooperation with the Great Lakes Steel Co. Metallurgical Laboratory, W. F. Havican, GLS safety director, tells of "fixed" hats being used by workers. The story is related in *Safer Oregon*.

In one hat, slits had been cut in



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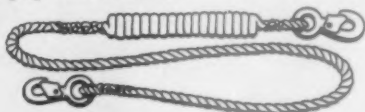
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Get the facts on the safety equipment you need. For 29 years, the Rose Manufacturing Company has been designing, testing, and manufacturing the finest safety equipment in its field.



Safe-Hi UNOLYN COIL SHOCK ABSORBER AND LANYARD

The Safe-Hi Unolyn Shock Absorber and Lanyard are safe two ways! A 50-inch length of Nylon Lanyard is coiled around a 10-inch length of Unolyn. After the Unolyn has stopped the fall and absorbed the shock, the Nylon lanyard retains full strength and safety. Unolyn s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s to 5 times its own length—one pound of Unolyn absorbs up to 25,000 foot-pounds of kinetic energy—to guard against broken ropes, anchors, belts and broken men due to impact in stopping falls!



Safe-Hi LADDER SHOES

Safe-Hi Ladder Shoes hold on all surfaces because they combine fibre and neoprene in the tread. This combination holds any ladder safely on wet, dry or slippery surface. The self-sharpening steel spike flips down for ice or snow.

Listed by Underwriters Laboratories for all surfaces. Also available in spark-resistant metals.

Safe-Hi CHEST-WAIST BELT

The Safe-Hi "Chest-Waist" belt is the *safest* belt made for workmen in high places, because it *divides* the shock load to two separate areas of the body—the chest and the waist. It also assures proper adjustment; the shoulder-supported chest belt can be worn loose for comfort, but the unsupported waist belt must be worn snug, thus preventing the fatal "slip-out" accident in a fall.

Other Safe-Hi Safety Belts include Car Dropper's Belt, Grab Belt, Heavy-Duty Construction Worker's Belt and Window Cleaner Belt.



Safe-Hi AUTO SEAT BELT

The "all nylon" Safe-Hi Auto Seat Belt has been safety-engineered to reduce crippling injuries and deaths resulting from highway accidents. The entire belt assembly, including the floor hardware, test far beyond C.A.A. rated strength for airplane seat belts! The 2-inch-wide webbing is 100% nylon, shock-absorbing, very long wearing and easily kept clean. It is light and comfortable to wear, and can be instantly adjusted or released. The Safe-Hi Auto Seat Belt will fit any person, any seat and any car or truck.

OTHER SAFE-HI PRODUCTS

Other Safe-Hi Products include the Safe-Hi Ladder Climber, Chisel Grip, Rope Grab Shock Absorber, Ladder Lash Pole Grip, Wall Grip and Adjustable Bo'suns Swing.

You're sure you've got the best with

Safe-Hi
rose manufacturing co.

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CIRCLE 45 ON READER CARD

the side for goggles. In another, two 7/32-in. holes had been drilled in the back.

"Apparently this was done to improve the ventilation, although it is not apparent how this would help," Havican said.

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"On the other hand, the approved safety hats issued by the company withstood a maximum pressure of 1,000 pounds on the side and 950 pounds on the top. That's proof that imagination is out of place when it comes to safety hats," Havican said.

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compacts with other states enacting similar legislation under which the conviction of a driver for a violation occurring in another state would be reported to the licensing authority in his home state. The offense on which the conviction was based would be given the same penalty as if it had occurred within the boundaries of the home state.

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Distinguished Service

— From page 30

Research Lab., Wilmington, Del.; B Plant, Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore Plant, Md.; Newport Plant, Wilmington, Del.; Newark Plant, Newark, N.J.; Tech Lab., Deepwater Pt., N.J.; Doyle Works, Leominster, Mass.; Philadelphia Finishes Plant, Pa.; Jackson Lab., Deepwater Pt., N.J.; Wilmington Shops, Del.

Dow Chemical Co. (2): Rocky Flats Plant, Denver, Colo.; Allyns Point Div., Gales Ferry, Conn.

F. K. Ferguson Co., Engineers and Builders, Cleveland, New York, San Francisco.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. (3): Textile Mill, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Quincy, Ill.; Guided Missile Div., Los Angeles, Calif.

Fischer Lime and Cement Co., Steel Fabrication Plant, Memphis, Tenn.

General Dynamics Corp., Convair Div., Pomona, Calif.

General Electric Co. (3): East Boston Lamp Works, Mass.; Trumbull Lamp Works, Warren, Ohio; Hanford Lab., Richland, Wash.

General Mills, Inc., Terminal Elevator, Duluth, Minn.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Cape Province, South Africa.

Greenwood Mills, 96 Plant, Greenwood, S.C.

Hanson Vanwinkle Munning Co., Matawan, N.J.

Hercules Powder Co. Inc., Radford Arsenal, Va.

International Harvester Co., Solar Aircraft Co., San Diego, Calif.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., Aliquippa Works Div., Pa.

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical



from HAUS OF KRAUSE



**LIGHTWEIGHT SAFETY SHOES
REDUCE FATIGUE TO CUT ACCIDENTS**

• SMART CASUAL LOOK

• RESIST ACIDS, ALKALIS WATER, SOIL

• STEEL SHANK SUPPORT

Even men who resist ordinary safety shoes go for the lightweight comfort and good looks of LITE KNIGHT Safety Shoes. They weigh a full pound less per pair—and this adds up to an amazing half-ton saved for every mile walked.

Gray, Loden Green or Houn' Dawg brushed pigskin uppers are tanned with Kemi Klad to keep their soft, casual look. The natural breathe-ability of pigskin means healthy ventilation. And thick, springy, oil-resistant neoprene soles cushion every step.



◀ Casual oxford or chukka styles in this exclusive Haus of Krause construction that permits the use of lightweight materials in LITE KNIGHT Safety Shoes while meeting all ASA requirements for toe protection.



Industrial jobbers interested in acquiring a franchise, write to Haus of Krause, Rockford, Mich.

CIRCLE 46 ON READER CARD

NEW!

HIGHEST-RATED, LOWEST-PRICED (\$11⁹⁵) 2½ LB. DRY CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHER



14" HIGH

Now — thanks to the new Kidde Kompact — here's high-power fire protection at a rock-bottom price! Highest-rated, lowest-priced 2½ lb. dry chemical extinguisher on the market, the new pressurized Kidde Kompact packs as much fire-killing power as extinguishers costing twice the price. Equal to eight one-quart carbon tet units, the new Kidde Kompact mounts snugly, works simply — just lift the handle and press the lever.

And . . . there's no recharging needed. Just unscrew the used cylinder, replace with another, only \$3.95. At the low, low price of just \$11.95, no one should be without a Kidde Kompact. U.L. and U.S.C.G.-approved. For more information, see your dealer or write Kidde today!

Kidde 

Industrial and Marine Division
Walter Kidde & Company, Inc., 645 Main Street, Belleville 9, N.J.
Walter Kidde & Company of Canada Ltd., Montreal — Toronto — Vancouver

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Corp. (2): Baton Rouge Works, La.; Kaiser Refractories Div., Mexico, Mo.

Kaiser Gypsum Co. Inc., Insulating Products Div., St. Helens, Ore.

Kennecott Copper Corp. (2): Utah Smelter, Copper Div., Magna, Utah; Utah Mine, Copper Div., Bingham Canyon, Utah.

Koss Construction Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Kroehler Mfg. Co., Plant 3, Kankakee, Ill.

Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Black Lake, Can.

E. J. Lavino and Co., Lynchburg Plant, Va.

C. H. Leavell and Co., El Paso, Texas.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp., California Div., Burbank, Calif.

Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md.

Manning Maxwell and Moore Inc. (2): entire operations; Stratford Plant, Conn.

Mason and Hanger Co., Pantex Ordnance, Amarillo, Texas.

Monsanto Chemical Co. (3): Entire Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Plastics Div., Springfield, Mass.; Mound Lab., Miamisburg, Ohio.

National Distillers Products Co., Louisville Div., Ky.

New Orleans Public Service Inc., La.

New York State Natural Gas Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co., Motive Power Dept., Roanoke, Va.

North American Aviation, Inc., Atomics International Div., Canoga Park, Calif.

Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., Waipahu, Oahu, Hawaii.

Oman Farnsworth Wright, Karachi, Pakistan.

Ormet Corp., Reduction Plant, Hannibal, Ohio.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dept. of Highways.

Phelps Dodge Corp. (2): Mining Open Pit, Copper, Morenci, Ariz.; Morenci Branch, Ariz.

Phoenix Steel Corp., Plate Div., Harrisburg, Pa.

Pittsburgh & Conneaut Dock Co., Conneaut, Ohio.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Works No. 1, Creighton, Pa.

Port of New York Authority, New York, N.Y.

Procter and Gamble Co. (4): Ivorydale Foods Plant, Cincinnati, Ohio; Port Ivory Food Plant, Staten Island, N.Y.; General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ivorydale Technical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ralston Purina Co. (2): Nashville Feed Mfg., Nashville, Tenn.; Live-

stock and Poultry Feed, Charlotte, N.C.

Rayonier B. C. Ltd., Marpole Sawmill Div., Vancouver, B.C.

Remington Arms Co. Inc. (2): Misc. Field Sales Group, Bridgeport, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.

Reserve Mining Co., Silver Bay, Minn.

Reynolds Jamaica Mines Ltd., St. Anne, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Sandia Laboratory, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N.M.

Sealright Oswego Falls Corp., Fulton, N.Y.

Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., Carbide Div., Shawinigan, Que., Can.

Siporex Ltd., Delson, Quebec, Can.

Stearns Roger Manufacturing Co., Denver, Colo.

Sylvania Electric Products Corp. (5): Gen. Off. Lighting Div., Salem, Mass.; Electric Tubes Div., Brookville, Pa.; Ipswich Plant, Mass.; Incandescent Lamp Plant, Salem, Mass.; Burlington, Iowa.

Talon Inc., Stanley, N.C.

Tennessee Copper Co., Milling, Copperhill, Tenn.

Tennessee Dept. of Highways and Public Works, Nashville, Tenn.

Texaco Inc. Refining Dept. Port Arthur Package Div., Tex.

Titanium Metals Corp. of America, Henderson, Nev.

Tooele Ordnance Depot, Tooele, Utah.

Union Asbestos and Rubber Co., Plant 5, Marshville, N.C.

Union Carbide Corp. (5): National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio; National Carbon Co., Charlotte, N.C.; National Carbon Co., Greenville, N.C.; Linde Co. Div., Indianapolis, Ind.; Nuclear Co., Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

United States Gypsum Co. (2): Genoa Plant, Genoa, Ohio; East Chicago Plant, Ind.

U.S. Pipe and Foundry Co., General Office, North Birmingham, Ala.

U.S. Plywood, Hay and Co. Ltd., Plants 1 and 2, Woodstock, Ont., Can.

U.S. Steel Corp. (2): Tenn Coal and Iron Zinc Mine Works, Jefferson City, Tenn.; American Steel and Wire Div., Steel Prod. Plants, Cleveland, Ohio.

Universal Match Corp., Ferguson Match Plant, St. Louis, Mo.

Universal Oil Products Co., Des Plaines, Ill.

Visking Co., U.C.C. Food Casings Div., Chicago, Ill.

Vitreous Steel Products Co., Napanee, Ind.

Washington Gas Light Co., Natural Gas, Washington, D.C.

Western Electric Co., Inc. (3):



HOW TO CHOOSE SAFETY TOOLS

...for greatest protection against dangerous hot sparks

...for long-life performance



Write for Catalog ST-10 showing the industry's most complete line of spark-resistant, non-magnetic, non-corrosive safety tools. There are more than 400 types and sizes approved by Factory Mutual Laboratories for use in hazardous locations. Meet MIL specifications.

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AMPCO METAL, INC.

Dept. 208-F, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin
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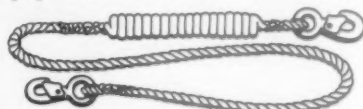
AMPCO SAFETY TOOLS

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DON'T find out by accident

In safety equipment, second best just won't do!

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Safe-Hi LADDER SHOES

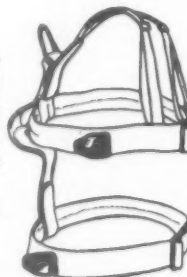
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Dow Chemical Co. (2): Rocky Flats Plant, Denver, Colo.; Allyns Point Div., Gales Ferry, Conn.

F. K. Ferguson Co., Engineers and Builders, Cleveland, New York, San Francisco.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. (3): Textile Mill, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Quincy, Ill.; Guided Missile Div., Los Angeles, Calif.

Fischer Lime and Cement Co., Steel Fabrication Plant, Memphis, Tenn.

General Dynamics Corp., Convair Div., Pomona, Calif.

General Electric Co. (3): East Boston Lamp Works, Mass.; Trumbull Lamp Works, Warren, Ohio; Hanford Lab., Richland, Wash.

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Greenwood Mills, 96 Plant, Greenwood, S.C.

Hanson Vanwinkle Munning Co., Matawan, N.J.

Hercules Powder Co. Inc., Radford Arsenal, Va.

International Harvester Co., Solar Aircraft Co., San Diego, Calif.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., Aliquippa Works Div., Pa.

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical



from HAUS OF KRAUSE



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• SMART CASUAL LOOK

• RESIST ACIDS, ALKALIS WATER, SOIL

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HIGHEST-RATED, LOWEST-PRICED (\$11⁹⁵_{RETAIL}) 2½ LB. DRY CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHER

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14" HIGH



Corp. (2): Baton Rouge Works, La.; Kaiser Refractories Div., Mexico, Mo.

Kaiser Gypsum Co. Inc., Insulating Products Div., St. Helens, Ore.

Kennecott Copper Corp. (2): Utah Smelter, Copper Div., Magna, Utah; Utah Mine, Copper Div., Bingham Canyon, Utah.

Koss Construction Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Kroehler Mfg. Co., Plant 3, Kankakee, Ill.

Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Black Lake, Can.

E. J. Lavino and Co., Lynchburg Plant, Va.

C. H. Leavell and Co., El Paso, Texas.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp., California Div., Burbank, Calif.

Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md.

Manning Maxwell and Moore Inc. (2): entire operations; Stratford Plant, Conn.

Mason and Hanger Co., Pantex Ordnance, Amarillo, Texas.

Monsanto Chemical Co. (3): Entire Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Plastics Div., Springfield, Mass.; Mound Lab., Miamisburg, Ohio.

National Distillers Products Co., Louisville Div., Ky.

New Orleans Public Service Inc., La.

New York State Natural Gas Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co., Motive Power Dept., Roanoke, Va.

North American Aviation, Inc., Atomics International Div., Canoga Park, Calif.

Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., Waipahu, Oahu, Hawaii.

Oman Farnsworth Wright, Karachi, Pakistan.

Ormet Corp., Reduction Plant, Hannibal, Ohio.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dept. of Highways.

Phelps Dodge Corp. (2): Mining Open Pit, Copper, Morenci, Ariz.; Morenci Branch, Ariz.

Phoenix Steel Corp., Plate Div., Harrisburg, Pa.

Pittsburgh & Conneaut Dock Co., Conneaut, Ohio.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Works No. 1, Creighton, Pa.

Port of New York Authority, New York, N.Y.

Procter and Gamble Co. (4): Ivorydale Foods Plant, Cincinnati, Ohio; Port Ivory Food Plant, Staten Island, N.Y.; General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ivorydale Technical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ralston Purina Co. (2): Nashville Feed Mfg., Nashville, Tenn.; Live-

stock and Poultry Feed, Charlotte, N.C.

Rayonier B. C. Ltd., Marpole Sawmill Div., Vancouver, B.C.

Remington Arms Co. Inc. (2): Misc. Field Sales Group, Bridgeport, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.

Reserve Mining Co., Silver Bay, Minn.

Reynolds Jamaica Mines Ltd., St. Anne, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Sandia Laboratory, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N.M.

Sealright Oswego Falls Corp., Fulton, N.Y.

Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., Carbide Div., Shawinigan, Que., Can.

Siporex Ltd., Delson, Quebec, Can.

Stearns Roger Manufacturing Co., Denver, Colo.

Sylvania Electric Products Corp. (5): Gen. Off. Lighting Div., Salem, Mass.; Electric Tubes Div., Brookville, Pa.; Ipswich Plant, Mass.; Incandescent Lamp Plant, Salem, Mass.; Burlington, Iowa.

Talon Inc., Stanley, N.C.
Tennessee Copper Co., Milling, Copperhill, Tenn.

Tennessee Dept. of Highways and Public Works, Nashville, Tenn.

Texaco Inc. Refining Dept. Port Arthur Package Div., Tex.

Titanium Metals Corp. of America, Henderson, Nev.

Tooele Ordnance Depot, Tooele, Utah.

Union Asbestos and Rubber Co., Plant 5, Marshville, N.C.

Union Carbide Corp. (5): National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio; National Carbon Co., Charlotte, N.C.; National Carbon Co., Greenville, N.C.; Linde Co. Div., Indianapolis, Ind.; Nuclear Co., Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

United States Gypsum Co. (2): Genoa Plant, Genoa, Ohio; East Chicago Plant, Ind.

U.S. Pipe and Foundry Co., General Office, North Birmingham, Ala.

U.S. Plywood, Hay and Co. Ltd., Plants 1 and 2, Woodstock, Ont., Can.

U.S. Steel Corp. (2): Tenn Coal and Iron Zinc Mine Works, Jefferson City, Tenn.; American Steel and Wire Div., Steel Prod. Plants, Cleveland, Ohio.

Universal Match Corp., Ferguson Match Plant, St. Louis, Mo.

Universal Oil Products Co., Des Plaines, Ill.

Visking Co., U.C.C. Food Casings Div., Chicago, Ill.

Vitreous Steel Products Co., Napanee, Ind.

Washington Gas Light Co., Natural Gas, Washington, D.C.

Western Electric Co., Inc. (3):



HOW TO CHOOSE SAFETY TOOLS

...for greatest protection against dangerous hot sparks

...for long-life performance



Ampco Pipe Wrench



For tools subject to impact and/or torque, specify Ampco Metal Tools.

For tools that have cutting edges and gripping teeth, specify Ampco Beryllium Copper Tools. For replaceable gripping teeth in Ampco pipe wrenches, specify Ampco Pipe-Wrench Inserts — the hardest and toughest available.

For tools to be used in the vicinity of acetylene or similar gases, specify Ampco Monel® Tools.

Write for Catalog ST-10 showing the industry's most complete line of spark-resistant, non-magnetic, non-corrosive safety tools. There are more than 400 types and sizes approved by Factory Mutual Laboratories for use in hazardous locations. Meet MIL specifications.

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AMPCO METAL, INC.

Dept. 208-F, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin
West Coast Div.: Huntington Park, Calif.
Southwest Div.: Garland (Dallas County), Texas
In Canada: Safety Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.

T-37

AMPCO SAFETY TOOLS

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**WHERE ELSE
can you get so much
FACE PROTECTION for**

\$2.00*

**ONLY Fibre-Metal's Monarch® Feather-Lite F-90
gives you everything, including LOW PRICE!**

FLOATING SNAP FASTENERS for perfect replacement window fit every time!



RUGGED DEFLECTOR is a sturdily durable plastic, replaceable and economical. Full clearance for glasses!

HEADSIZE ADJUSTMENT of wide range... easy adjustment... 6 1/2" to 8."

POLYETHYLENE HEAD-BAND for maximum comfort... will not mildew or rot. Easy to keep clean and sterilized. Replaceable.

Weights
ONLY 3 1/4 oz.

VARIETY OF WINDOWS... many materials, sizes, thicknesses, shades... all interchangeable and replaceable... economical.

PLASTIC FOAM SWEAT-BAND cushions forehead, absorbs perspiration. Washes quickly and easily... and is replaceable.

FRICTION JOINTS maintain working position for even heaviest windows!

ACCESSORY EQUIPMENT

(All interchangeable):

GENERAL PURPOSE WINDOW
4 sizes, 3 thicknesses,
clear or 3 shades of green, acetate or vinyl

FOR HEAT PROTECTION
Screen (24-mesh), 4 sizes

**FOR WELDING
OR SCARFING**

LIGHT in weight, head-conforming like a soft hat band, with plenty of spectacle clearance and ventilation, this **NEW Feather-Lite F-90** is the ideal face shield for men and women... for better work-ability. Ask your **WELDING & SAFETY DISTRIBUTOR**. Our Bulletin No. 69 has all the details.

*Less in quantity. Complete with 6" x 11 1/2" x 0.020" Window.

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Westinghouse Electric Corp. (4): Electronic Tube Div., Bath, N.Y.; Electronics, Baltimore, Md.; Meter Works, Newark, N.J.; Buffalo Div., Buffalo, N.Y.

Winthrop Laboratories, Rensselaer Plant, N.Y.

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Frank Adam Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Aerojet-General Corp., Liquid Rocket Plant, Sacramento, Calif.

Aero Supply Mfg. Co. Inc., Corry Div., Corry, Pa.

Alabama Pipe Co., Div. Woodward Iron Co., Water Pipe Plant, Anniston, Ala.

Alan Wood Steel Co., Coke and Chemicals Dept. Swedeland, Pa.

Aldrich Pump Co., Allentown, Pa.

Allen and Garcia Co., Chicago, Ill.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. (4): company-wide; La Porte Works, La Porte, Ind.; Gadsden Works, Gadsden, Ala.; Springfield Works, Springfield, Ill.

Babcock and Wilcox Co. (2): Refractories Div., Augusta, Ga.; Boiler Div., Barborton, Ohio.

Baldwin Hill Co., Trenton, N.J.

B. C. Forest Products, Ltd., Victoria Plywood Div., Victoria, B.C.

J. B. Beaird Corp., Entire Co., Shreveport, La.

Behlen Mfg. Co., Columbus, Neb.

Belcher Oil Co., Miami, Fla.

Beryllium Corp., Reading, Pa.

Blaw Knox Co., Aetna Standard Div., Ellwood City, Pa.

Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corp., Lenoir, N.C.

Bordens Dairy Co. (2): Orlando, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.

Borg Warner Corp., Byron Jackson Div., Vernon, Calif.

Burroughs Corp. (3): Todd Co., Rochester, N.Y.; Windsor Plant, Windsor, Ont.; Electro Data Div., Pasadena, Calif.

Cabot Carbon Co. (2): Dixon Plant, Big Spring, Tex.; Estes Plant, Wickett, Tex.

Cal Metal Pipe Corp. of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.

Canadian Industries Ltd. (7): Paint Research Lab., Toronto, Ont.; Chatham Works, Chatham, Ont.; Toronto Works, Toronto, Ont.; Montreal Works, Paints Div., Montreal, Que.; Copper Cliff Works, Copper Cliff, Ont.; Nobel Works, Nobel, Ont.; Beloeil Works, Masterville, Que.

Canadian International Paper Co.,

CIRCLE 49 ON READER CARD

Kipawa Hill, Temiskaming, Que.
Canadian Johns Manville Ltd., Asbestos Fib., Munro Mine, Matheson, Ont.

Canadian Oil Companies Ltd., Sarnia Refinery, Corunna, Ont.

H. P. Cannon and Son, Inc., General Offices and Plt., Bridgeville, Del.
Dallas City Water Works, Dallas, Tex.

Diamond Alkali Co., Deer Park Plant, Pasadena, Tex.

Diamond Portland Cement Co., Middle Branch, Ohio.

Dairypak Butler Inc., Central Div., Cleveland, Ohio.

Theo. H. Davies, Honokaa Sugar Co., Haina Hamakau, Hawaii.

Delavan Mfg. Co., West Des Moines, Iowa.

Dow Chemical Co. (3): Ludington Div., Ludington, Mich.; Midland Div., Midland, Mich.; Dow Metal Products Co., Madison, Ill.

East Bay Municipal Utility Dist., Oakland, Calif.

East Ohio Gas Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

East Texas Pulp and Paper Co., Silsbee, Tex.

Fels and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ferro Corp., Frit Div., Nashville, Tenn.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. (7): Entire Firm; Orange, Tex.; Mechanical Shop, Akron, Ohio; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Bombay, Ind.; Brentford, England; Defense Products, New Bedford, Mass.

Fischer Lime and Cement (2): Fisher Steel Corp., Erect. Plt., Memphis, Tenn.; Concrete Block Plant, Memphis, Tenn.

Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Peerless Pump Div., Indianapolis, Ind.

Ford Motor Co. (3): Company Wide; Marwah Assembly Plant, Automotive Assembly Div.; Louisville Assembly Plant, Automotive Assembly Div.

General Aniline Film Corp., Linden Plant, Linden, N.J.

General Dynamics Corp., Convair San Diego Div., San Diego, Calif.

General Electric Co., Murfreesboro Plant, Tenn.

General Electric Co., Small Integral Motor Dept.

General Mills, Inc., Research Lab., Minneapolis, Minn.

General Telephone Co. of the Midwest, Missouri Div., Columbia Mo.

General Telephone Co. of the Northwest.

C. Hager and Sons, Hinge Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Hay and Co., Ltd., U.S. Plywood Corp., Woodstock, Ont.

Haynes Stellite Co., Lindsay St. Op-

You get the best features **first** from **FendALL**

America's leading designer and manufacturer of safety glasses



to solve bridge fitting problems with **MULTI-FIT BRIDGE**

In 1957, Fendall pioneered the amazingly versatile Multi-Fit Bridge. Available in acetate and metal frames, this patented one bridge size automatically fits 9 out of 10. Self-adapting to wearer's face, no involved try-ons, no bridge adjusting. Fit practically every worker with one bridge size. Reduces inventory. Proved most comfortable . . . thousands in daily use.



to solve temple-fitting problems with **ADJUSTABLE TEMPLE JOINTS**

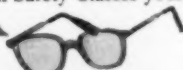
Another Fendall engineering first, available only on Fendall Safety Glasses. Front end of temple is designed so it can be adjusted for perfect temple fitting on all faces. For a narrow face, bend it in; for a wide face, bend it out; permits temple adjustment to provide the right amount of tension to prevent slippage.



to solve loose temple screw problems with **LOK-TITE HINGE PINS**

This exclusive Fendall feature eliminates the trouble and annoyance caused by loose and lost temple screws. Fendall's Lok-Tite Hinge Pins snap in easily, lock in position, cannot fall out, yet are simple to remove.

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FEND ALL HAZARDS

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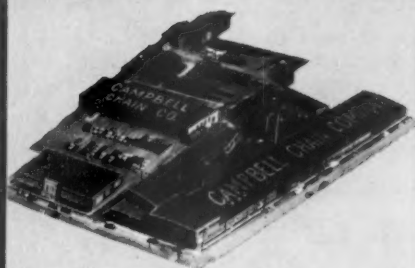
CIRCLE 50 ON READER CARD

3

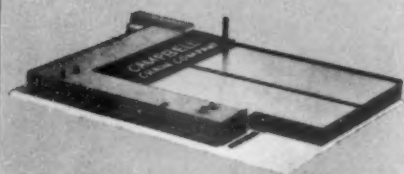
Complete **CAMPBELL** **CHAIN plants** **cover the** **country...**

**to give you faster
service and delivery!**

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York, Pa.



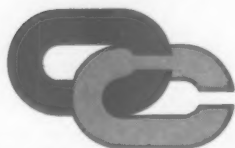
West Burlington, Iowa



Union City, Calif.

Yes, Campbell Chain has *complete* manufacturing facilities all across the country—in the East, the Mid-West and the Far West. This means money-saving, time-saving convenience for local industrial, commercial and automotive buyers—without the problems of delay in shipment. Backing up these three factories are Campbell warehouses with full stocks of all chain types and grades. It's a coast-to-coast network that assures the service and delivery you want—and need!

CAMPBELL CHAIN COMPANY



3 FACTORIES: York, Pa.; West Burlington, Iowa; Union City, Calif.

WAREHOUSES: Medford, Mass.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Texas; Chicago, Ill.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Calif.

erations, Kokomo, Ind.

Hercules Powder Co. (7): Missouri Chem. Wks., Louisville, Mo.; Port Ewen Plant, Port Ewen, N.Y.; Bacchus Plant, Bacchus, Utah; Harbor Beach Plant, Harbor Beach, Mich.; Carthage Plant, Carthage, Mo.; Research Center, Wilmington, Del.; Kenvil Plant, Kenvil, N.J.

Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Co. Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., Pascagoula, Miss.

Industrial Products Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

International Harvester Co. (2): Mfg. Research, Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.

International Minerals and Chemical Corp. (2): Bartow, Fla.; Potash Div., Carlsbad, N.M.

International Paper Co., Mobile Mill, Mobile, Ala.

International Salt Co., Retsof Mine, Retsof, N.Y.

International Silver Co., Factory E, Meriden, Conn.

I.T.E. Circuit Breaker Co., Philadelphia Plants, Pa.

Jefferson Island Plant, Diamond Crystal Salt Co., Jefferson Island, La.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., Cleveland Container Div., Cleveland, Ohio.

Judson Mills, Greenville, S.C.

Julius Kessler Distilling Co., Inc., Athertonville, Ky.

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Co. (3): Dolton Works, Dolton, Ill.; Chalmette Works, La.; Spokane, Wash.

Kaiser Gypsum Co., Inc., Antioch Plant, Antioch, Calif.

Kansas Gas and Electric Co., Electric Public Utility, Wichita, Kan.

Leonard Refineries Inc., Marketing Wholesale, Alma, Mich.

Lever Brothers Co. (2): Edgewater, N.J.; St. Louis, Mo.

Libby McNeill and Libby, Rochester, Minn.

Liberty Powder Defense Corp., Wabash River Ord. Wks., Newport, Ind.

Linde Co., Div. Union Carbide Corp., Purox Factory, Los Angeles, Calif.

Macklin Co., Jackson, Mich.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Uranium Div., Weldon Spring, Mo.

Manning Maxwell and Moore, Inc. (3): Watertown Plant, Watertown, Mass.; Muskegon Heights, Mich.; Tulsa, Okla.

Martin Co., Baltimore Div., Baltimore, Md.

Material Service Corp., Lockport Machine Shop, Lockport, Ill.

McCord Corp., Washington Plant, Washington, Ind.

Meadow Valley Lumber Co., Quincy, Calif.

Mengel Div., Container Corp. of

America, Knoxville, Tenn.

Merck and Co., Inc., Sharp and Dohme Co. Div., West Point, Pa.

Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co., International Falls, Minn.

Mohasco Industries Inc., Mohawk Div., Amsterdam, N.Y.

Monsanto Chemical Co. (3): Inorganic Div., Luling, La.; Carondelet Plant, St. Louis, Mo.; Central Research Dept., Dayton, Ohio.

Morrison Knudsen Co. Inc., District Number 4, Boise, Idaho.

National Distillers Products Corp. (3): K. D. and W. Plant, Louisville, Ky.; Old Taylor, Frankfort, Ky.; Old Crow Dist., Frankfort, Ky.

National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.

National Steel Corp., Hanna Iron Ore Div., Hunner Mine, Coleraine, Minn.

National U.S. Radiator Corp., Cyclotherm Div., Oswego, N.Y.

Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards Mill, Port Edwards, Wis.

New Orleans Public Svc., Inc., (2): Transit Dept.; Electric and Gas Syst., La.

New York State Natural Gas Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Wire Cloth Co., Weaving Plant, York, Pa.

North American Aviation, Inc. (2): Columbus, Ohio; Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, Calif.

North Carolina State Highway Commission, Raleigh, N.C.

Northwest Natural Gas Co., Portland, Ore.

Norton Corp., Behr Manning Corp., Troy, N.Y.

Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Film Div., Olin Works, Covington, Ind.

Oliver Corp., Plant 1, South Bend, Ind.

Ormet Corp., Alumina Plant, Burnside, La.

Oscar Mayer and Co., Chicago, Ill.

F. H. Peavey and Co., Russell Miller King Midas Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

Permacel, Div. of Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.

Peter Cooper Corp., Eastern Tanners Glue Div., Gowanda, N.Y.

Phelps Dodge Corp., Copper Queen Branch, Bisbee, Ariz.

Philadelphia Electric Co. System, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pickands Mather and Co., Mauthe Mining Co., Geneva Mine, Ironwood, Mich.

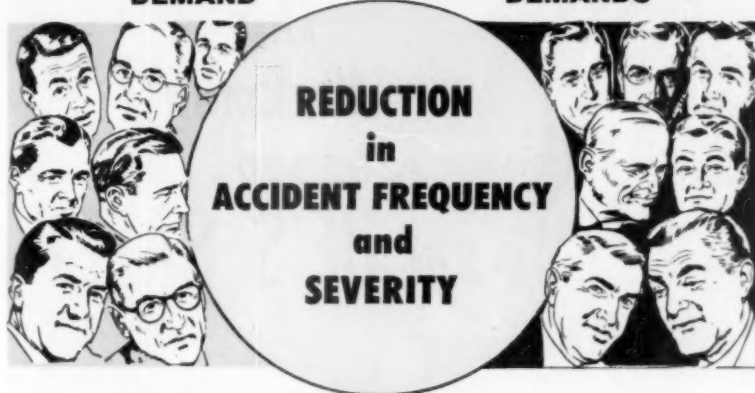
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., Lahaina Maui, Hawaii.

Potlatch Forest Inc. (2): Southern Div., Warren, Ark.; Pomona Div., Calif.

Potomac Electric Power Co., Wash-

Modern Safety Personnel
DEMAND

Progressive Management
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Scott Respiratory Protective Equipment is the Answer

Today more than ever before, hazardous atmospheres present one of the greatest causes of accident frequency and severity. Technological advances in process industries create atmospheric unknowns that cause neurological and pathological damage.

Scott builds respiratory protective equipment to meet every type of breathing hazard. Whether the atmosphere is highly toxic, or not immediately injurious to health; whether the wearer must be protected for a short-duration maintenance job, or for a full day—there is Scott equipment to insure his breathing safety.

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Scott High-Pressure
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Scott Respirator



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Export: Southern Oxygen Co., 3 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.
Canada: Safety Supply Co., Toronto — Branches in Principal Cities

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- ☐ Scott Air-Pak Brochure, 6-pages, 2-color. ☐ Scott Respirator Brochure, 6-pages, 2-color.
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COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

CIRCLE 52 ON READER CARD



This Workman Slipped . . . But HE'S SAFE!

He Can't Drop
More than
6 inches . . .
he's
equipped with
NOTCH-LOK
the Safety
Climbing Device

- NOTCH-LOK permits climbing up or down in normal manner—even without climber using his hands.
- In event of a slip or fall, NOTCH-LOK instantly and automatically locks, and stays locked until workman regains his footing.
- NOTCH-LOK is economical and easy to install.
- NOTCH-LOK can reduce Workmen's Compensation Insurance premiums through prevention of accidents.

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DIVISION OF AIR-SPACE DEVICES, INC.

P.O. BOX 1052

BURBANK, CALIFORNIA



ington, D.C.

J. F. Pritchard and Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Procter and Gamble Co. (3): Dallas Plant, Tex.; Cincinnati Toilet Goods Plant; Kansas City Plant, Kan.

Pullman Co. (2): Calumet Shop, Chicago, Ill.; Richmond Dist., Richmond, Va.

Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Ralston Purina Co. (5): Circleville Branch, Circleville, Ohio; Fort Worth Branch, Tex.; St. Johnsbury Branch, Vt.; Omaha Branch, Neb.; Sanitation Plant, St. Louis, Mo.

Rayonier B. C. Ltd., New Westminster Div., New Westminster, B. C.

Raytheon Co., Airborne Operations, Maynard and Sudbury, Sudbury, Mass.

Reeves Brothers Inc. (2): Chesnee Div., Chesnee, S.C.; Mills Mill No 2, Woodruff, S.C.

Remington Arms Co., Inc., Park Forest Works, Park Forest, Ill.

Remington Rand Div., Sperry Rand Corp. (2): Benton Harbor, Mich. Plant; Shreveport, La.

Republic Steel Corp. (2): Union Drawn Steel Div., Massillon, Ohio; Corrigan McKinney Plant, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rohr Aircraft Corp., Riverside Plant, Riverside, Calif.

St. Regis Consolidated Packaging Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Kansas City Plant, Mo.

Scott Paper Co., West Coast Div., Everett, Wash.

Shuler Axle Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

A. O. Smith Corp., Granite City Frame Plant, Granite City, Ill.

Ralph L. Smith Lumber Co., Anderson, Calif.

Southern California Gas Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

E. R. Squibb and Sons, Div. Olin Mathieson Chem. Corp., New Brunswick, N.J.

Standard Lime and Cement Co., Martinsburg, W.Va.

Standard Oil Co. Indiana, Wholesale Marketing, Chicago, Ill.

Standard Oil Co. Ohio (2): Sohio Petroleum Co., Exploration Dept., Okla. City, Okla.; Mfg. Dept. No. 1 Refinery, Cleveland, Ohio.

Standard Register Co., Pacific Div., Calif. Plant, Oakland.

Stanley G. Flagg and Co., Inc., Stowe Montgomery Co., Pa.

Stauffer Chemical Co., Chauncey, N.Y.

Stroh Brewery Co., Detroit, Mich.

Stromberg Carlson, Div. of General Dynamics, Rochester, N.Y.

Superior Tube Co., Norristown, Pa.

Swayne Robinson and Co., Richmond, Ind.

Sylvania Electric Products Inc. (5):

CIRCLE 53 ON READER CARD

General Eng., Emporium, Pa.; Receiving Tube Plant, Emporium, Pa.; Fin. Shipp. Whse., Williamsport, Pa.; Mill Hall Plant, Mill Hall, Pa.; Lighting Div., Waldoboro, Maine.

Sylvania Electronic Tubes (2): Equip. Development Plant, Emporium, Pa.; General Offices, Rec. Tube, Emporium, Pa.

Sylvania Lighting Products (4): Fluorescent Lamp Plant, Danvers, Mass.; General Engineering, Salem, Mass.; Special Products, Salem, Mass.; Incandescent Lamp Plant, St. Marys, Pa.

Talon Inc., Plant 5, Meadville, Pa. Texas Butadiene and Chemical Corp., Cannelview, Tex.

Texaco Canada Ltd., Refining Dept., Montreal Works, Montreal, Que.

Truckline Gas Co., Houston, Tex.

Union Bag Camp Paper Corp., Savannah Bag Div., Savannah, Ga.

Union Electric Co., Keokuk Power Plant, Keokuk, Iowa.

Union Oil Co. of Calif., Los Angeles Refinery, Wilmington, Calif.

U.S. Borax and Chemical Co., Carlsbad, N.M.

U.S. Defense Corp., St. Louis, Mo.

U.S. Dept. of Comm., Maritime Admin., Atlantic Coast Dist., N.Y.

U.S. Gypsum Co. (6): Philadelphia Plant, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wabash Plant, Wabash, Ind.; Gypsum Wall-board Plaster, River Rouge, Mich.; Clark, N.J.; Sigurd, Utah; Oakmont, Pa.

U.S. Metals Refining Co., Carteret, N.J.

U.S. Rubber Co., Canadian Lastex Ltd., Montreal, Que.

U.S. Steel Corp. (4): Tennessee Coal Iron and R. R. Co., Ensley Wks., Ensley, Ala.; Tennessee Coal and Iron Div., Fairfield Steel Wks., Ala.; Tennessee Coal and Iron, Bessemer Rolling Mill, Ala.; Tennessee Coal and Iron, Short Creek Mine, Adamsville, Ala.

Veterans Administration, Regional Office, Houston, Tex.

Visking Co., Div. of U. C. C., Home Office Div., Chicago, Ill.

S. D. Warren Co., Cumberland Mills, Westbrook, Maine.

Western Geophysical Co. of America, Los Angeles, Calif.

Western Mining Co., Open Pit Mine, Grand Rapids, Minn.

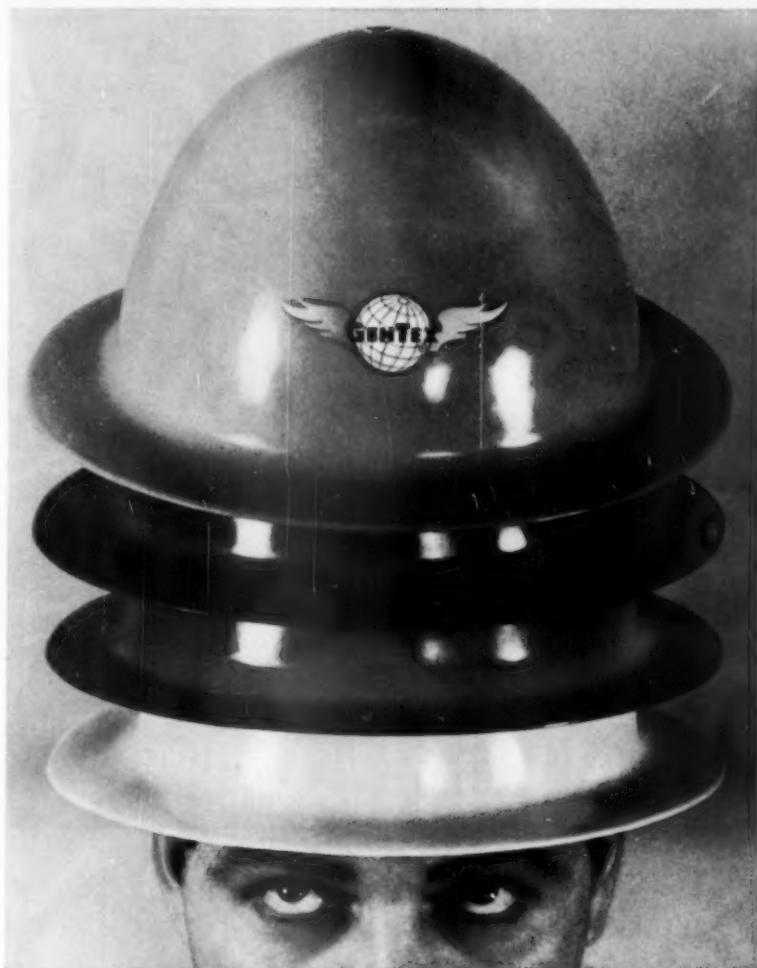
Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

W.Va. Pulp and Paper Co., Covington, Va.

Weyerhaeuser Co., Lumber and Plywood Div., Everett, Wash.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Shipping Container Div., Alameda, Calif.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corp., Mich. Alkali Div., Geismar, La.



wearing a GenTex is like wearing 4 hats!

Why? Because just one GenTex Safety Hat is built to give:

- Impact Resistance**—protection at better than 40 foot-pounds.
- Penetration Resistance**—less than 1/4" penetration.
- Dielectric Resistance**—shock protection up to 25,000 volts.
- All Day Comfort**—headband has 6 point suspension system (same principle in Jet Pilot helmets), ends quitting time fatigue. Choose from 9 colors impregnated right in the lightweight shell for good looks and instant job classification. Headband snaps in, has fingertip control and is fully washable. Brim and peaked cap models. For full particulars write the GenTex Corporation, 450 7th Avenue, New York 1.

GENTEX® SAFETY HATS
another quality product
by the GenTex Corporation

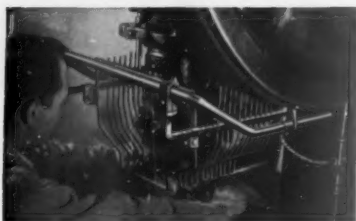
81-6

CIRCLE 54 ON READER CARD

Cut Insurance
costs with...

JUNKIN Safety Guards

Invest in safety—accidents cost money! Junkin Safety Guards for primary and secondary punch press operations afford maximum protection, increase press production and lower insurance rates. Swinging Die Closure is constructed to be adaptable to a variety of primary operations.



SWINGING DIE
CLOSURE



INTERLOCKING
BARRIER
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LEVITT SAFETY LTD.,
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Write for Free Catalog
"THE KEY TO PROTECTION"

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SAFETY APPLIANCES

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SAFETY GRIP-STRUT

Patented



Standard
tread with
standard nos-
ing. Also with
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Use Safety GRIP-STRUT stair treads throughout your plant, on your manufactured products for greater anti-skid protection. All one piece of material with open area in excess of 55% total area, easy to flush clean, greater strength with less weight, in steel or aluminum.

Available at Globe Distributors in all principal cities. Consult yellow pages in your phone book under "stair treads."

PRODUCTS DIVISION

THE GLOBE COMPANY

4018 S. PRINCETON AVE. • CHICAGO 9, ILL.

CIRCLE 56 ON READER CARD

Posters

— From page 35

with the single-letter stencil is by using a spray can (aerosol). Various colors, including silver and gold tones, are available.

Several types of commercial letter kits are available. The "art type" kits contain letters printed on clear cellophane, which has a wax backing.

No glue is needed; the wax affords sufficient adherence.

Other kits contain cardboard letters, and like the "art type" come in different letter styles and sizes. These are simply glued to the poster. Some varieties have pressure sensitive backings to eliminate the need for rubber cement but have the disadvantage that, once placed on the board, they are hard to move.

Hand lettering should, of course, not be ruled out as a technique. With a few guide lines for capital and lower case letters, most people can produce satisfactory lettering. Hand lettering can be done directly on the poster, or on colored paper.

On colored paper, the letters are cut out (using the razor blade technique discussed for clipping letters from newspapers) and then reassembled on the poster. Or swatches of the paper containing the words or phrases can be cut out free form. Colored papers can be had in basic and special colors, iridescent colors, silver and gold tone.

The imaginative poster-maker will find numerous sources of illustrative and decorative material to help convey his safety messages. Illustrations can be lifted from newspapers, magazines, or other sources. These may be pasted in position directly on the poster, or copied by photostatic methods. If photographic reproduction is planned, check copyright. Permission will nearly always be granted for such uses. Copying, of course, results in loss of any color in the original illustration.

There are several methods of copying drawings or outlines. One is to use the pantograph, a device for making tracings larger or smaller than the original. Illustrations also can be enlarged on the opaque projector, using the poster board as a screen and adjusting its distance from the projector to get the illustration the right size. The illustra-

tion is then traced in pencil or ink directly on the poster board.

Your own creative talents should not be overlooked when casting about for ways to illustrate the poster's idea. Even stick figures can be effective. And most artistic effects can be obtained by doing up a few "representational" illustrations like those drawn by elementary school children.

Which suggests another cost-free way of providing attention-getting ideas on posters. Have a grammar-school-age child do a water color, chalk, or crayon illustration following your suggestions or from a photo.

A further exploration of this rich mine of budding talent might be accomplished by asking a local school teacher or principal to conduct a contest for safety posters. These would probably be of a general nature, covering such subjects as tripping hazards, caution with electricity, using hand rails and ladders properly, etc. (For an example of how effective a youngster's illustration can be, see drawing, page 35, then the story on page 27.)

Another source of artwork is the stock art book, found in the company's advertising departments.

Special effects, which enhance the attention-getting capacity of posters, can be achieved easily by the do-it-yourselfer.

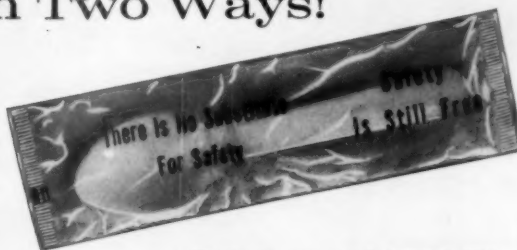
Lettering may be applied to large pieces of acetate and these back-lighted in a home-made box. The safety message, and any outline art used, will appear to float. (When using bulbs for either front or back-lighting effects, consider the possibility of blinking light to attract attention).

Color used judiciously can increase the impact of posters. Colored art and lettering have been discussed. Other techniques include using colored board for the poster, and contrasting colors for lettering and artwork; adding splashes of color with paint or "washing" outline art with a sweep of color from the aerosol can.

For effective color combinations and combinations to be avoided because they confuse rather than clarify the message, see page 161.

Posters with lettering and/or illustration painted in fluorescent paint are effective if placed in a rela-

This Sanitary Spoon Helps You Promote Safety In Two Ways!



Factory-wrapped OWD Rite-spoon and OWD Ritefork provide an economical and effective medium for transmission of safety messages and slogans to plant personnel. Any message can be printed on the sanitary sealed wrapper in any color or colors desired. You also avoid a hazard to health by providing these sanitary wrapped eating utensils for in-plant feeding, push cart, coffee service, snack bars and cafeterias.

Many plants find that the small cost is a most productive investment in plant safety. Wrapped OWD Ritespoons are made of naturally pure Adirondack hardwood. They provide the true shape and complete utility of metal ware in hot and cold beverages and foods. Write for samples and data. Available locally from distributors everywhere.

OVAL WOOD DISH CORPORATION

Tupper Lake, N. Y.

The Oval Wood Dish Company of Canada, Ltd.
Industrial Center No. 5, Quebec, P. Q.

NOW! BEARS THIS FAMOUS SEAL

MONOXOR. CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR SET



For Safeguarding Human Life
wherever CO Hazard may exist
For "Safety Testing" of
Gas Burning Appliances

\$25.20

FACTORY NET

Includes
Sampler CXD,
24 Tubes
CC-352,
6 Tube Caps,
& Pocket
Case

M-30A



**SHOWS CO
HAZARD DIRECTLY**

- ✓ Requires no color matching or reference to comparator scale
- ✓ Fast and easy to use. Test requires only 10 seconds
- ✓ Listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

BACHARACH INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENT CO., 200 N. BRADDOCK AVE., PITTSBURGH 8, PA.

Send me a copy of your MONOXOR Detector Leaflet 859D

NAME _____ POSITION _____
COMPANY _____
STREET _____
CITY AND STATE _____



TOE GUARD ➔

fills a demand for toe protection in occupations where hazards injurious to toes exist. They fit any shoe, afford maximum toe protection, and like the foot guards do not encase the toe to the discomfort of the worker. (Style #700 illustrated.)



of protection to the entire foot—not merely to the toes alone, but also to the instep—against hazards from falling, rolling or flying objects, or from accidental tool blows.

FOOT-TOE-LEG Protection by "Sankey"

(left) Improved FOOT GUARD
(Style #200 illustrated)

FOOT GUARDS consist essentially of a metal shield to be worn over the shoe whenever the foot is in danger of being either crushed or cut. The metal shield is designed to furnish a maximum amount

Fibre Instep & Leg Guards

These guards provide protection for the instep, shin and knee. Light weight, absolute freedom of leg motion, comfort and utmost protection are provided by the leg-contour shaped "Sankey" fibre guards. Guards are used when handling pulpwood, clearing brush, cutting cane, and numerous factory operations. (Right-style #320) (Far right-style #330)

For more information write today

ELLWOOD SAFETY APPLIANCE CO.
225 SIXTH ST. — NSC ELLWOOD CITY, PA.



NEW... DISPENSER CABINET ALPENCO



"COMBINATION"
LENS-CLEANER
AND ANTI-FOGGING
LIQUID

The finest cleaner and anti-fog now available in this new, attractive, heavy duty cabinet for plant and office use. Comes complete with two 1-pint bottles of ALPENCO, two spray pumps and one box of 240 lint-free tissues.

ALPENCO cleans and treats in a single application. Quickly cleans off dirt, grease and grime—prevents fogging in the hottest, steamiest areas.

For safety and prescription glasses • faceshields • hoods • helmets • inside of auto, truck, bus and train windshields • windows • mirrors • refrigerated showcases . . . glass, plastic and metal . . . all surfaces subject to steaming and fogging.

Other wall units available, 4 oz. bottles, pint and gallon refills

Write for literature and demonstration test sample



ALBERT W. PENDERGAST
SAFETY EQUIPMENT CO.
6936 Tulip St. Philadelphia 35, Pa.

CIRCLE 60 ON READER CARD

tively dark area of the plant and spot-lighted with an ultraviolet lamp.

Three-dimensional posters can be created by combining lettering and artwork with real objects. A worn out protective glove, for instance, could be stapled to a poster urging workers to "turn in your work gloves for a new pair when they look like this."

Ordinary roller-type window shades can be used for making large posters. Such roller shades have the advantage of portability. They can be rotated to position throughout the shop if brackets are fixed to existing poster locations or bulletin boards.

If the ratchet mechanism at the end of the roller is neutralized, the shade can be even more effective. Intrigued by a sign saying "Pull Down," most passing workers will have sufficient curiosity to pull the shade to expose the poster and its message. When they let go, the poster rolls up again, leaving it ready for the next passerby.

There are several methods of mass-producing posters when more than one of a kind are wanted:

The plant blueprint machine will reproduce all lettering and line artwork in blue. If color or half-tone artwork is desired, it must be added to each of the copies made. (One plant we know uses the blueprint machine to get timely posters on the spot. When they have time, a plant guard is assigned to add color with crayon.)

Electronic duplicating machines will reproduce limited-size posters, including half-tone art, in black or blue-black. Several processes make masters for black and multi-color off-set reproduction.

Photostating is an inexpensive method of reproducing completed posters, including artwork in half-tones such as photographs. Here again, color can be added to each of the copies, if desired, to give the poster eye-catching appeal.

A coat of clear plastic spray from an aerosol can will protect the finished poster from smudging and will improve its appearance, as well as prolong its usefulness.

These are just suggestions. With a little ingenuity applied to local budgets and local safety problems, the possibilities for poster-making are unlimited.

Diary

— From page 10

I shut the magazine and looked for the first time at its cover. It was a warmly human drawing showing a dirty but cheerful small boy trying to drag a little white dog out of a ruined flower bed before an immaculate mother, approaching with guests, arrived to show off her prize roses.

The drawing had nothing to do with the contents of the magazine, but I asked myself if my wife would have read the magazine if the cover picture had shown the distinguished author of the article I had just finished, sitting quietly at his desk surrounded by his books.

Still, I argued to myself, women are frail creatures. We men are more practical.

I had a couple of good library books I intended to read, but my favorite newspaper magazine had arrived yesterday. It caught my eye, and I found myself reading a good article on space flight before I realized it.

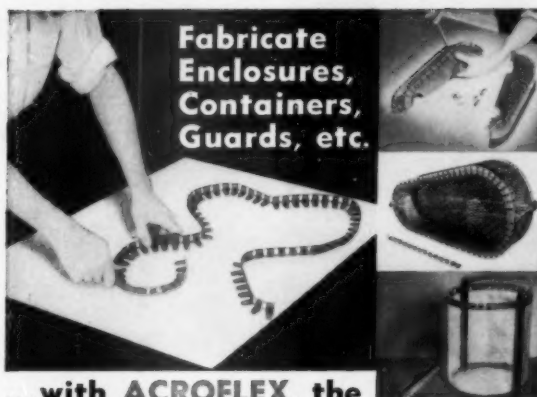
Later on I was talking to Sue about the discussion with Bert, and she promptly said Bert was absolutely right. I patiently explained that women might be attracted by a clever picture, but that men — at least men at the supervisory and management level — wanted substance.

Sue is a very perceptive woman. I love her dearly, but sometimes I think that if I should ever be a widower, my second wife would have to guarantee her IQ was several points below mine.

Anyhow I am stuck with (and on) an intelligent wife, and I was promptly nailed to the mast, hoisted by my own petard, and allowed to hang myself with sufficient rope. For Sue had seen me reading the picture magazine, had timed me in the reading process, and now proceeded to point out what I had first seen in the magazine, what had attracted my eye in the first place — a large, gatefold cover picture of a damsel handsomely modeling the latest thing in bathing suits. "That's what I like about you men," said Sue. "You're calmly intellectual!"

This morning I gave half the front page of the bulletin to Bert.

Somehow, I feel betrayed.



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Courses in industrial hygiene engineering and industrial hygiene chemistry. Chief, Training Operations Section, Occupational Health Research and Training Facility, 1014 Broadway, Cincinnati 2.

June 9, Milwaukee, Wis.

Executive Committee Meeting, NSC Occupational Health Nursing Section (Pabst Brewing Company). Miss Clare Schwartz, Employers Mutuals of Wausau, 7411 W. Lake St., River Forest, Ill.

June 12-16, Battle Creek, Mich.

Second of four identical staff college courses in industry defense, Office of Civil Defense Mobilization, Battle Creek, Mich. Third course: Sept. 25-29. Fourth course Nov. 13-17.

June 13-14, Montreal, Que., Canada.

Executive Committee Meeting, National Safety Council's Public Utilities Section (Laurentien Hotel). R. E. McEldowney Jr., safety director, United Fuel Gas Co., P.O. Box 1275, Charleston, W. Va.

June 13-14, Hartford, Conn.

Connecticut Safety Conference (Hotel Statler). Charles Wooding, conference chairman, Wallingford Steel Co., Wallingford, Conn.

June 15-17, Carbondale, Ill.

Eighth Annual Conference of Campus Safety Association. James A. Aaron, program chairman, Safety Education Center, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

June 19-23, Boston.

Courses on air cleaning. Harvard University School of Public Health. Leslie Silverman, Sc.D., Harvard

School of Public Health, 55 Shattuck St., Boston 15.

Aug. 13-17, Detroit.

1961 Meeting of American Trucking Associations' Council of Safety Supervisors (Hotel Fort Shelby). Bernard Goodrich, A.T.A., 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Aug. 31-Sept. 1, Poland Spring, Me.

Thirty-fourth Annual Maine State Safety Conference (Poland Spring House). Arthur F. Minchin, secretary, Department of Labor and Industry, State House, Augusta, Maine.

Sept. 21-22, Baltimore, Md.

Governor's Annual Safety-Health Conference and Exhibit (Hotel Emerson). Joseph A. Haller, executive chairman, Dept. of Labor and Industry, State of Maryland, 301 W. Preston St., Baltimore 1, Md.

Sept. 25-26, Manhattan, Kan.

Twelfth Governor's Industrial Safety Conference for Kansas (Kansas State University). Harold L. Smith, Commissioner of Labor, Kansas Dept. of Labor, 401 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

Sept. 25-28, New York City.

1961 Industrial Building Exposition (New York Coliseum). Ed Grief, Banner and Grief, 369 Lexington Ave., New York 17.

Sept. 26-27, Harrisburg, Pa.

Annual Occupational Safety Conference, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. Frank K. Boal, deputy secretary, Dept. of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.

Oct. 10-12, Houston, Tex.

Twelfth Annual Conference on Standards (Rice Hotel). H. C. Ball, Humble Oil and Refining Co., Baytown, Tex.

Oct. 16-20, Chicago.

Forty-ninth National Safety Congress and Exposition (Conrad-Hilton Hotel). R. L. Forney, secretary, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11.

Oct. 26-27, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, Industrial Hygiene Foundation (Mellon Institute). Dr. H. H. Schrenk, managing director, Industrial Hygiene Foundation, 4400 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, 13.

KEEPING POSTED!



Watch this space each month for late news on NSC services. Use the handy Order Form to request sample copies of publications listed in this issue or to order safety merchandise.

JUNE
1961



A Supervisor's Guide to Safety Training

TALK TOPICS

(subjects for 45 informal talks)

Unsafe Conditions That Cause Falls



Most of the accidents in the construction industry are caused by unsafe conditions. These conditions are usually the result of carelessness or lack of training. They can be avoided by following a few simple rules. First, always use proper safety techniques. Second, never take shortcuts. Third, always use the right tools and equipment. Fourth, always wear your safety harness. Fifth, always use ladders properly. Sixth, always use scaffolding properly. Seventh, always use safety nets. Eighth, always use safety barriers. Ninth, always use safety lights. Tenth, always use safety signs. Eleventh, always use safety flags. Twelfth, always use safety cones. Thirteenth, always use safety tape. Fourteenth, always use safety paint. Fifteenth, always use safety markers. Sixteenth, always use safety flags. Seventeenth, always use safety cones. Eighteenth, always use safety tape. Nineteenth, always use safety paint. Twentieth, always use safety markers. Twenty-first, always use safety flags. Twenty-second, always use safety cones. Twenty-third, always use safety tape. Twenty-fourth, always use safety paint. Twenty-fifth, always use safety markers. Twenty-sixth, always use safety flags. Twenty-seventh, always use safety cones. Twenty-eighth, always use safety tape. Twenty-ninth, always use safety paint. Thirtieth, always use safety markers. Thirty-first, always use safety flags. Thirty-second, always use safety cones. Thirty-third, always use safety tape. Thirty-fourth, always use safety paint. Thirty-fifth, always use safety markers. Thirty-sixth, always use safety flags. Thirty-seventh, always use safety cones. Thirty-eighth, always use safety tape. Thirty-ninth, always use safety paint. Fortieth, always use safety markers. Forty-first, always use safety flags. Forty-second, always use safety cones. Forty-third, always use safety tape. Forty-fourth, always use safety paint. Forty-fifth, always use safety markers. Forty-sixth, always use safety flags. Forty-seventh, always use safety cones. Forty-eighth, always use safety tape. Forty-ninth, always use safety paint. Fiftieth, always use safety markers.

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- Teamwork
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- Fires From Welding
- Weekend Contractors
- Teaching Others
- Safe Habits Are Useful
- Tools Are Safety Devices
- Cold Chisels
- Machine in Motion
- Slips are Dangerous
- Slow Motion Hazards

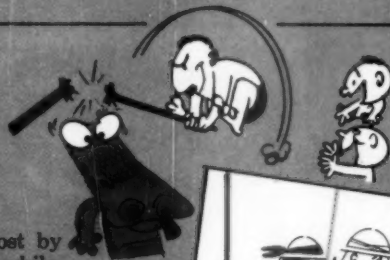
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SMILES and SAFETY
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9. White on black
10. White on bottle green
11. White on scarlet red
12. White on purple
13. Purple on white
14. Navy blue on yellow
15. Navy blue on orange
16. Yellow on black
17. Scarlet red on yellow
18. Yellow on navy blue
19. Purple on yellow

— From page 29

Liability insurance has also occupied the AEC's attention. The commission issued proposed regulation amendments concerning clarifying changes in the public liability policies issued by the two nuclear energy liability insurance syndicates. And the AEC gave final approval to the forms of indemnity agree-

The administrator of general services testified that his agency wished to revise its views on H.R. 1341 and would now support the bill, "in view of the fact that there may be a beneficial effect from the enactment of legislation which would clearly define the responsibility of establishing requirements for safety devices to be installed in motor

[illegible]

1958

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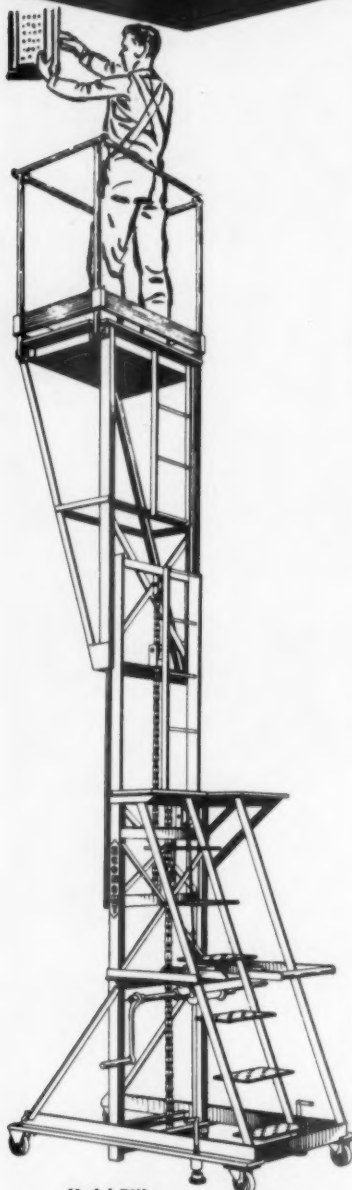
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vehicles sold to the federal government."

Such approval of H.R. 1341 was conditional on its amendment to make the general services administrator, rather than the secretary of commerce, the enforcing agency.

This amendment was concurred in by the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of the Army and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The GSA administrator also told the committee, "It is GSA's opinion that the next major advancement that must be made in reducing traffic accidents and traffic fatalities is to improve the defensive driving skill of not only the federal vehicle driver, but of all people driving motor vehicles. To this end, we believe that research along the human engineering lines must be expedited and emphasized to the full extent practicable."

The secretary of health, education and welfare also testified and advised the committee of potentialities of his department, and particularly of the U.S. Public Health Service, in coping with problems involved in the field of accident prevention.

He called the committee's attention to the PHS's need for "facilities for conducting intramural research in accident causation" of a character "available to other national research centers."

The secretary also told of the need for true simulators of driving situations as well as "part-task" simulators. In general, he assured the committee that the department's programs in the area of accident prevention would be rapidly augmented and spoke in terms of a "center" as the departmental focus in this field.

He mentioned plans for a PHS information exchange which would be a clearing house in the federal government to provide facilities, information, library, statistics, and methodological information.

In his testimony, the secretary said, regarding motor vehicle safety features, "My prediction is that when Detroit knows that Washington means business, through the work of this committee, much of this will never have to get into law."

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare also submitted

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to the Roberts Committee a report approving H.R. 1341, although urging its administration be transferred to the General Services Administration.

The HEW report made specific mention of anchorage of seat belts as standard equipment, anchored seats, improved wheels, removal of internal sharp edges, and safety padding.

Testimony by the Interstate Commerce Commission outlined that agency's activities in the field of traffic accident prevention and in "providing leadership for basic safety regulations in the commercial vehicle field."

On request, the ICC's representatives promised to provide the committee with information as to whether the ICC had legal authority to require carriers subject to its regulation to install exhaust control devices.

The Roberts Committee hearings also heard testimony on H.R. 903, especially with reference to safety glass. The Automobile Manufacturers Association urged the committee to take no action forbidding the use of tempered safety glass; a contrary view was suggested by representatives of the laminated glass industry.

The House Rules Committee heard testimony on H.Res. 58, to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study safety of design of motor vehicles.

Congressman Lane, the bill's sponsor, said, "But until we have federal laws that will require all manufacturers to incorporate such practical safety devices in the design and construction of motor vehicles, hundreds of thousands of Americans will suffer crippling injuries or death due, in part, to the negligence of their own government."

In introducing S. 1187, to amend the air pollution act, on behalf of Senators Byrd (Va.), Williams (N.J.) and herself, Senator Neuberger said, "Should the automobile industry fail to introduce this depolluting device [the "blowby" device] on its 1962 models as standard equipment, Congress may feel impelled to require it on every car shipped in interstate commerce."

In connection with the blowby device, the new administration's secre-



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Tools Needed!

- Simply slip GETS-A-LITE GUARD AND GUIDE over the fixture, as illustrated.
- Made of indestructible spring steel wire. Nothing to break, get out of order or replace. Will last indefinitely.
- Once installed, GETS-A-LITE GUARD AND GUIDE is NEVER removed.
- Nothing to unlock, fuss with or lock, when changing lamps.
- GETS-A-LITE GUARD AND GUIDE actually steers lamp into socket enabling maintenance man to change lamp in 10 seconds!
- Available for 40 watt and 100 watt fluorescent lamps.

GETS-A-LITE CO. — Dept. NSN 661
3865 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.

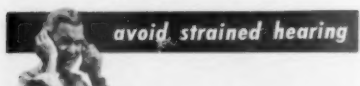
NEW! AC-DC METER READER'S CAPE gives real foul weather protection, yet provides room and freedom for writing. Of tough vinyl-coated nylon with unbreakable, flexible front window. Send for literature, name of nearest dealer.



AC-DC
CAPE

SAWYER - TOWER, INC.
Watertown 72, Mass.

CIRCLE 74 ON READER CARD



avoid strained hearing

QUIET environment
for relaxed phoning in

BURGESS-MANNING ACOUSTI-BOOTHS



HUSH outside sounds

The No. 45 has highest sound quieting efficiency. No rushing to distant shop office for important phone calls. Available for wall mounting or free standing on steel legs.



Write for ACOUSTI-BOOTH catalog

ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

BURGESS-MANNING COMPANY

753 East Park Ave. • Libertyville, Illinois

NOW

...The Easiest One-Man
Drum Moving Ever!

MORSE Model 55-0

DRUM CRADLE TRUCK

Low-cost and versatile, this cradle truck carries... rotates, manually... dispenses. Has side opening for drums with side drain cocks.

Long wheelbase and retractable caster frame gives exceptional stability under load. For 55 and 110 gal. drums. Circle this product for literature and prices.



MORSE Model 150-R DRUM HAND TRUCK

One man can pick up a 1,000 lb. load... and balance it with one finger. Model 150-R features rubber tired wheels with ball bearings for quiet, easy rolling. Permits precise positioning of loaded drums. For drums 24" to 45" high and with diameters from 15". Sturdy steel construction. Circle this product for literature and prices.



Clip this ad to your letterhead



MORSE

MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

765 West Manlius Street, East Syracuse, N. Y.

CIRCLE 83 ON READER CARD

CIRCLE 73 ON READER CARD

VALUED FOR

Depend- ability



T M

alloy slings



TM Alloy Slings have a reputation for dependability... brute strength and low overall costs. Factory-made. Certificate of Test furnished. Bulletin 14A contains all data. Call your distributor, steel warehouse, hardware wholesaler or write—

S. G. TAYLOR CHAIN CO., Inc.
Plants: Hammond, Indiana
3505 Smallman St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prompt repairs on alloy slings
in both plants.

Taylor Made CHAIN

SINCE
1873

National Safety News, June, 1961

tary of health, education and welfare joined his predecessor in urging installation as standard equipment "as rapidly as practicable."

He also said, "If the automobile industry does not make the device standard equipment, then legislation to require it should be considered."

And Congressman Harris, chairman of the full House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, said during a congressional hearing, "If it can be done for California, it can be done for Pittsburgh and Washington."

The secretary also urged that "full use should be made of the recommendations" in a PHS task force's report on "National Goals in Air Pollution Research" (See "Wire" February 1961) which, among other proposals, suggested trebling of expenditures for air pollution research in the 1960's.

Proposals dealing with the highway program are being submitted from committee. The House Public Works Committee approved an amended bill making changes in the method of financing the federal-aid highway program and setting up a revised schedule of annual authorizations for the fiscal years 1963-1971 (inclusive).

And the Committee on Ways and Means approved financing provisions designed to provide \$900 million annually in additional revenues.

The federal highway administrator announced the National Driver Register Service, maintained in the Bureau of Public Roads, will be available for use by state motor vehicle administrators "shortly after July 1, 1961."

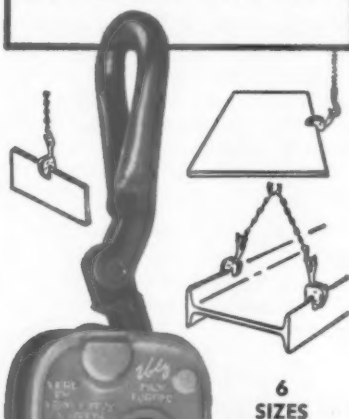
Most drivers listed in the register, it was announced, will be there for driving while intoxicated. This offense accounts for more than half the total license revocations throughout the country each year, according to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Commercial Transportation. On petition of the AAMVA and others, the ICC amended its Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, effective July 1, 1961, to allow stickers required by law to be placed on windshields or windows provided that no such material may extend upward more than 4½ in. from the bottom of the windshield.

Aviation Safety. The President submitted proposed legislation to

YOUR BEST MOVE... MOVE
with **MERRILL**
MATERIAL HANDLING
DEVICES FOR THE MOST
IN *Safety and Economy*

Imitated, but never duplicated,
Merrill Lifting Clamps are Drop
Forged to give you Safety in Hand-
ling and Economy in Operation.



6
SIZES

**FEATURING
THIS
MONTH**



ADJUSTA CLAMP

One clamp to take a wide range of grips. By simply pushing in or out on the adjustable jaw it will grab 1/4" to 12" plates or blocks.

Over 25 Material Handling
Devices described in our
catalog C-3.

Ask for a copy.

MERRILL BROTHERS

Producers of Drop & Press Forgings

56-28 ARNOLD AVE., MASPETH, N.Y.

Congress to extend the Federal Airport Act for five years, and justified the proposal as "essential to our national security, passenger safety, and economic growth."

Among features included are high-intensity lighting and federal participation in the cost of land for approach-light systems, in runway lighting and runway distance markers, all justified in terms of increasing safety need.

The Federal Aviation Agency eased its eye standards for airline and commercial pilots, provided the deviation will not affect safety of flight. The FAA also has under consideration an amendment to its regulations concerning the qualification and training requirements for pilots other than pilots in command.

According to a rule proposed by the FAA, a change will be made in the requirements for overhaul time for aircraft engines. Current regulations arbitrarily set overhaul time for airframes, engines, propellers, and appliances well within the expected or proven life of each part.

For engines not previously used in air-carrier service, this time now is set at 1,000 hours, with a representative number of engines required to undergo complete disassembly and inspection at 800 hours.

The proposed new rule would make the air-carrier's actual in-flight airworthiness of engines the criteria for setting the overhaul time limitations. The performance level would be expressed in terms of the number of adjusted engine failures actually experienced during flight by the carrier per 1,000 engine-hours flown on a particular type of aircraft, and the rule would apply to both scheduled and nonscheduled air carriers.

As seen by the FAA, the new rule would provide that "in-flight safety, as the final quality product of the air carriers, should be the predominant factor governing overhaul time limitations."

Public Safety. The President signed into law Public Law 87-19, authorizing an extension of time for safety clearances on food additives.

The commissioner of food and drugs issued proposed definitions as well as procedural and interpretive regulations under the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act.

Definitions include "highly toxic," "toxic," "irritants," "corrosive,"

Traffic SAFETY MIRROR



SERIOUS INJURY NEED NEVER HAPPEN!

- Prevent traffic accidents at blind corners inside and outside your plant—also at loading platforms.

TRAFFIC SAFETY MIRRORS are available in convex, flat glass, laminated safety glass or unbreakable metal.

Round Convex Mirror Sizes

13" • 18" • 26" • 36"

Rectangular Convex Mirror Sizes

15"x24" • 20"x30"

Rectangular Flat Mirror Sizes

6"x14" • 10"x14" • 14"x18"

Brackets and all necessary hardware included with each unit.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS TO-DAY

Fred Silver & Company

MANUFACTURER • GLASS & PLASTIC PRODUCTS

92 LOCK ST. NEWARK 3, N. J.

Mitchell 2-2309

NEW! Our CROCODILE is the toughest yet — highly resistant to abrasion, oil, fuel, ozone, cuts and tears. Combines high tensile strength with excellent flexibility (even at low temperatures) — will not crack. Send for literature, name of nearest dealer.



CROCODILE
APRON

SAWYER - TOWER, INC.
Watertown 72, Mass.

"strong sensitizer," "extremely flammable and flammable," "substances that generate pressure," "radioactive," "hazardous mixtures," and others.

Proposed regulations define "reasonably foreseeable handling or use" to include "the reasonably foreseeable accidental handling or use, not only by the purchaser or intended user of the product, but by all others in a household, especially children."

Regulations also would prescribe testing procedures and labeling requirements.

International Activities. The World Health Organization revealed that more people between the ages of 1 and 44 are killed by accidents than by any single disease. This United Nations agency set the theme "Accidents and Their Prevention" for ceremonies marking the agency's 13th anniversary. Its director general said accidents are "one of mankind's greatest scourges."

The International Labor Organization and the European Atomic Energy Community signed an agreement concerning cooperation in pro-

tection of workers against ionizing radiations.

National Health Survey. The PHS released data obtained in its National Health Survey, dealing with an analysis of injuries on geographical lines. In terms of injuries medically attended or resulting in one or more days of restricted activity, the PHS reports the injury rate is significantly higher among persons living in rural nonfarm areas of the West than among any other residence group analyzed.

The injury rate was particularly high in the West among persons under 45 years of age. The injury rate per 1,000 population for all regions of the U.S. was 273.1, with urban showing a rate of 267.6, rural nonfarm a rate of 284.1, and rural farm a rate of 276.0.

The rate in the West was 311.2 for all areas, 289.3 for urban and 373.1 for rural nonfarm.

For the entire country the PHS report shows this percentage distribution of injuries by general causes: 9 per cent from motor vehicles, 17.9 per cent while at work, 43 per cent at home, and 30.1 per cent other and unknown.

Construction

— From page 26

tion, and challenge can only come from progressive accident prevention leaders in construction, associations of general and specialty contractors, and specific craft and trade associations.

Threat to security is expressed in ever-increasing controls imposed by state and federal laws and regulations, and higher compensation insurance premium rates due to increased loss ratios and benefits.

No single management, group of managements, or single organization can assume full responsibility for accident prevention. It must be assumed by *all* managements, trades and crafts in our industry.

Responsibility must be assumed on the same basis and with the same determination to find a solution exhibited by the construction industry in meeting other problems. No industry is more ingenious than the construction industry, and certainly its accident prevention problems are surmountable.

CIRCLE 79 ON READER CARD



"I told him to put Ferrox on that floor"

Why keep paying for slipping accidents? Simply trowel on low cost, long lasting Ferrox. Provides non-slip footing on *all* surfaces, wet or dry. One gallon covers approximately 35 square feet. **Write for free Ferrox Bulletin.**

AB-162

AMERICAN ABRASIVE METALS COMPANY

464 Colt Street, Irvington 11, New Jersey

Noise a Problem?

Soft, comfortable, resilient, the SMR EAR STOPPER adjusts itself to all shapes, turns and movements of the ear canal. Models 506 and 600 available in millimeter sizes 6 through 12. Furnished in a plastic carrying case. Forty-five cents per set in gross lots.

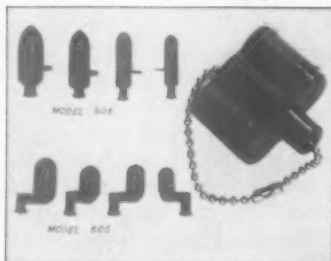
SURGICAL MECHANICAL



RESEARCH, INC.

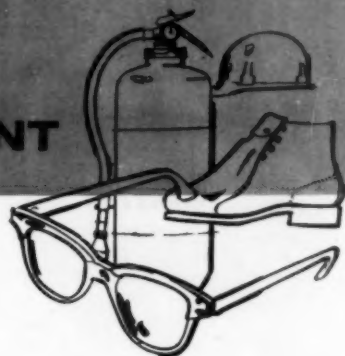
1085 Beverly Blvd., L.A. 57, Calif.

CUT DOWN NOISE WITH SMR Earstoppers



CIRCLE 80 ON READER CARD

NEW SAFETY EQUIPMENT



Products listed in this section have been reviewed by a committee of the Industrial Department of the National Safety Council. Only those which comply with the advertising policy of the National Safety Council are accepted. However, the information is based on literature from the manufacturer, and the Council does not accept responsibility for statements or claims made herein. Nor does the listing of a product in this section imply endorsement by the National Safety Council.

Sampling of New Audio-Visuals

Predictably enough, most of the products introduced into the audio-visual market this year have been variations on old standards — new projectors, stationary and portable; new tape recorders, stereo and monaural; and new charts, from flannel boards to magnetic maps. Lacking the space to report them all, we have singled out only some of the more unusual new audio-visual devices for mention below.

(Item 150)

Remote Slide Projector Control

Silent sound, pitched so high the human ear can't hear it, has been put to work in a new slide projector. A wireless Tele-Sonic remote control makes it possible to focus and change slides on the screen, even when 40 feet away from the projector. Bell and Howell, 7100 McCormick Rd., Chicago.

(Item 151)

Speaker Support

A place for resting elbows, and a convenient surface to pound for emphasis, are offered by a new portable lectern. Designed exactly like its less versatile brother, the "Speechmaster" folds flat to 14½ by 18 in. — small enough to be carried in an average-sized suitcase. It opens to give a 21 by 11¼ in. angled surface. How-To Co., P.O. 7, Glencoe, Ill.

(Item 152)

Wide Screen Projector

Cinemascope images six to seven ft. wide can be projected on almost anything handy — outdoors on billboards, indoors on a white wall. The 3,000 watt projector, with rear-projection, can give a message big-screen emphasis, and wide audience exposure. Genarco, 97-04 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35, N.Y.

(Item 153)

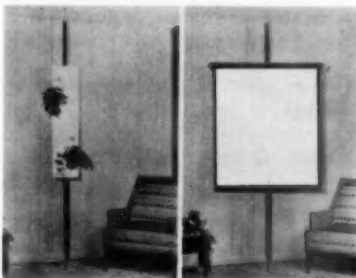
Seeing Double



Duo-Pic, a new electronic device that eliminates the human element, synchronizes a film with a filmstrip so that the two may be shown together. It's done with a low-frequency, subaudible tone signal which is cut into the sound track of the motion picture film and transmitted, through a connecting cable, to activate the advance mechanism on the filmstrip machine. Carter and Galantin Corp., 710 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

(Item 154)

Double-duty Screen



A new screen, capable of playing a double role, has recently made its audio-visual debut. Called Multi-View, it is a wall-mounted panel with sections that pivot to form a chalkboard, tackboard, or combination surface. Son-Nel Products, 900 19th Ave., Oakland 6, Calif.

(Item 155)

Telescoping Chart Easel

For the back rows, whose occupants can't see the lower sections of charts, displays, or large paper pads, there is a new portable easel which can be raised and lowered by the speaker. Equipped with a large clamp at the top, the aluminum easel is adjustable from six to eight feet, can also be telescoped for easy carrying. Oravisual, Box 609A, St. Petersburg, Fla.

(Item 156)

Get maximum protection and operating efficiency in liquid oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen handling with SAWYER-TOWER SAFETY COMPANY'S Alspect Protective Suit (FSN 8415-NSL-PS-KA-1) — tested and approved by an independent laboratory. Send for literature, name of nearest dealer.



ALSPEC
Protective Suit

SAWYER-TOWER SAFETY CO.
Watertown 72, Mass.

CIRCLE 82 ON READER CARD

TULITO

SAFETY CLAMP

(Patented. Other Patents Pending)



**LOCKS
INSTANTLY!**

**Absolute
Safety
Assured**

Forget the dangers of high climbing...use TULITO SAFETY CLAMPS. Thousands are now in use on every type of structure.

**FULLY
APPROVED BY
INDUSTRIAL
COMMISSIONERS
AND SAFETY
ENGINEERS.**

MEYER MACHINE, INC.

137 Bluff Street Red Wing, Minnesota

Flash Box Opener

Push Button Safety Knife

Lewis Safety Knife

SAFETY KNIVES

Vest Pocket Knife

Flash Carton Staple Remover

Flash Twine Cutter

Write for complete catalog:

FLASH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

305 Plane Street, Newark 2, N.J.
Seal-O-Matic of Canada, 2 Matilda St., Toronto 8

Quick Overhead Projector Slides



A new visual communications system which enables a plastic transparency to be made from almost any document in less than ten seconds in normal light and projected immediately in a fully lighted room has been announced by MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO. Combining the use of a copying machine and overhead projector it is said to be faster, more economical and more efficient than any previous method of making and projecting transparencies. A transparency and the original document are inserted in a "Thermo-Fax" copying machine and the image is made in about four seconds. The process is dry and no chemicals or solutions are needed. The transparency is then ready for projection. They are permanent and durable and can be filed away for future use. New data can be added to old transparencies by running them through the copying machine at any time. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., 900 Bush Avenue, St. Paul 6, Minn.

(Item 157)

Pre-fab Chart Making

This special chartmaking kit comes with ready-to-assemble materials, including pre-ruled blackboards upon which charts can be built, and even ready-made bar and pie graphs with scales printed on the back so that they can be cut to required size quickly. Also supplied are self-adhesive tabs for making dotted or solid lines, or for showing months, years, figures and symbols. Duchart, 20 E. 9th St., New York.

(Item 158)

Floor Maintenance Cleaning Combination

Recently introduced by J. B. FORD DIV., WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORP., is a 2-in-1 cleaning method for cleaning and buffing in a single operation.

Mixing of Wyandotte Grime-Go, all-purpose cleaner, and Raltec, slip-resistant floor finish, with water is the basis for this new cleaning method.

(Item 159)

Spark Lighter Has Safety Lock

The Tripl-Flint-Lok safety lighter, MODERN ENGINEERING CO., St. Louis, Mo., has a simple, trigger-operated safety lock designed to prevent flints from striking accidental sparks even when lighter is dropped.

Flints can be locked before entering danger areas containing explosive concentrations of gases, dust or liquids. Lighter has replaceable, 3-flint unit, anti-slag pocket guard and rustproof steel frame. Lighter works in either hand.

(Item 160)



**All Purpose
Skin Lotion**

By's all purpose lotion, a mildly scented lotion containing melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree oil), glycerine and menthol, among other ingredients, for the purpose of preventing exposed skin areas from minor irritations, relieving discomfort caused by sun burns, wind burns and scaling.

BY'S INC., 150 Hemlock St., San Francisco, Calif. Sold in plastic containers 8-oz and 4-oz size.

(Item 161)



**Introduce
"Scald-
Proof"
Shower
Valve**

The Tempera Valve, made by the TEMPERA CORP., 4035 N. Interstate Ave., Portland, Ore., is designed to maintain constant temperature in water flowing from shower heads, regardless of pressure drain on either hot or cold water supply lines.

The valve is composed of four parts: bronze body, perforated sleeve, hex body nut, and a perforated piston, the latter being the only moving part.

The device is installed in hot and cold supply lines. When water is drawn from other outlets on the same lines, the pistons move to compensate the pressure change and maintain the temperature previously chosen.

The valve is 3 3/8-in. long and 3 1/8-in. high.

(Item 162)



Warning Panels Are Self Sticking

Self-sticking, diagonally striped panels give visual signal of safety hazards or mark the location of protective or safety equipment.

The panels, are .005-in.-thick vinyl plastic. Stock colors are yellow and black, conforming to ASA color codes for caution and alert warning. The black and yellow striping is imbedded in the plastic.

Panels stick to any clean dry surface without moistening, chemical activators, fasteners or tools. Can be used indoors or outside.

Stocked in three sizes; 5½" by 17", 11" by 17" and 17" by 17".

W. H. BRADY Co., Dept. 143R, 727 West Glendale Ave., Milwaukee 9, Wis.

(Item 163)

Hand Magnet Aids Parts Handling

A manually-operated magnetic unit for handling small or large metal parts has been announced by the Magnetic Products Division, JESS CORP., 15770 Telegraph Rd., Detroit 39, Mich. The unit can also be used for feeding round, square, or irregularly-shaped sheets into presses, shears and similar production equipment.

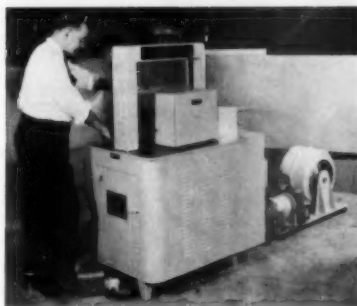
The hand magnet picks up and holds a quantity of loose nuts, bolts, screws or other light metal objects. A squeeze on the plunger-like handle instantly releases the parts. Heavier items such as blocks, dies, rods, etc., can also be handled. A positive grip is claimed even on wet, greasy, sharp, or hot metal objects.

The unique device also effectively separates stacked metal sheets and is adjustable to accommodate various weights and thicknesses.

Two compact models are available: a light unit which handles up to 3 lbs. of loose parts, or larger pieces to 30 lbs.; a heavy-duty unit with 5 lb. and 50 lb. capacities. For sheet separation, the two units will handle maximum thicknesses of 11 and 16 gauge. A stainless steel, tamper-proof case seals out dust, dirt and other foreign matter.

(Item 164)

New Strappers at Material Handling Show



Several new lines of AMERICAN VISCOSER CORP.'s industrial packaging department, Philadelphia, Pa., were shown at the 1961 Material Handling Institute Eastern States Show, Philadelphia, May 9-11.

Model AVM-1 automatically straps packages in a range of 6" by 6" (or any periphery not less than 24 in.) to a maximum size of 20" by 20", in any lengths and without machine adjustment.

Model AVM-2 Avistrapper has similar automatic features, and straps packages between minimum sizes of 15" by 15" and a maximum of 36" by 36", without machine adjustment, in any length.

Both are powered by ½ HP, 1200 RPM, 115 volt, 60 cycle, single-phase electric motors. The dispenser units are powered by similar electric motors with 1700 RPM. Both have five air cylinders requiring a total of 1 CFM air supply.

The Avistrap Pneumatic Tensioner is a new tool which handles all widths of Avistrap, from ¼ to ¾ in., and features pre-determined tensioning. There are two models: AVN-1, a pusher type; and AVN-2, for large pallets and general use.

Rayon strappings for light or general duty are: type 20 (¼ in.), type 30 (⅜ in.), Type 40 (½ in.), type 50 (⅝ in.), and type 60 (¾ in.).

(Item 165)



Tumblers are Incentive Prizes

The Safety Award Tumbler, manufactured by ORGANIZATION SERVICES, 8259 Livernois, Detroit 4, Mich., is based on Libby safe-edged tumblers. Designed as incentives for award programs, they sell for \$3 a dozen.

(Item 166)

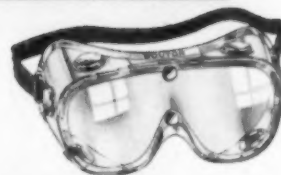
BOUTON for "the best in Eye Protection"

For WELDING



The Model 690 Bouton Coverspec fits comfortably over prescription frames without light leaks; extends back along the head to protect against back flash; has soft snug fitting leather nose piece; meets Federal Specifications.

For CHEMICAL Hazards



Bouton Model 551 Softsides® goggle has six hooded and screened vents; molds snugly to the face; fits comfortably over prescription frames; permits replacement lenses to snap in and out in seconds.

For IMPACT Hazards



Bouton Model 5900 Plastic Spectacles are comfortable to wear and provide "Pantoscopic" vision. They are handsomely styled in popular colors, have molded-on temple covers and are available in a complete range of eye and bridge sizes as well as the popular Universal Bridge models. These Spectacles come in plain (without side shields), with partial side shields or with full side shields.

A Goggle For Every Industrial and Sport Need



Write for further information

H. L. BOUTON COMPANY

Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts

Established in 1943

CIRCLE 86 ON READER CARD

STOP

DANGEROUS HEAT FATIGUE



**controlled action
impregnated
SALT
TABLETS** 

... in expendable, all-plastic dispenser that locks out moist air and fumes—even while dispensing a tablet. Quickly mounted at drinking fountains, on walls, or trucks. Controlled action of MScO impregnated tablets supplies salt at a steady controlled rate as body needs it.

No. 300—1,000 tablets in dispenser

No. 350—500 tablets in dispenser

No. 375—4 tablets in pocket vial

See your MScO distributor for details, prices—or write direct.



*Specialists in
first aid*

Medical Supply Company
Dept. AC1, Rockford, Illinois



**Safety Cap
Ear
Protectors**

DAVID CLARK CO., INC., Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of Straightaway Ear Protectors, introduces its latest model—the 372-26K, designed to integrate into most safety caps. The kit (pictured on a Bullard cap) includes the fittings necessary to attach the domes to a cap.

Communications model also available.

(Item 167)



**New
Oil Resistant
Rubber**

These amber-colored soles and heels are claimed to provide sure-grip, slip-resistant walking, and non-marking.

The Chemigum Oil Proof soles and heels neither absorb nor swell and soften in contact with oil. GOOD YEAR RUBBER CO., Akron 16, Ohio.

(Item 168)



**Plastic
Goggles are
One Piece**

Lightweight safety goggles molded of tough Tenite butyrate plastic offer protection wherever flying particles or objects are a hazard to the eyes.

Resistant to impact and to scratches, the one-piece butyrate goggles also have optical clarity for undistorted vision. Ventilation holes on the sides help prevent fogging.

Available in clear or green plastic, the goggles, which meet U.S. Government specifications, are held in place by elasticized fabric and fit over prescription glasses of any size. EASTERN SAFETY EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 25-09 36th Ave., Long Island City 6, N.Y.

(Item 169)

Metal Replaces Plastic On Air Reservoir Bowls



Proposed as the answer to new restrictions imposed by safety departments throughout the country on the use of plastic for reservoirs on compressed air products is a new all-metal reservoir die cast of a zinc alloy and equipped with a sight level indicator made of pyrex tubing. The tube is protected from accidental impact by a thin metal strip running the full length in front of it.

The level of the contents in the new bowl is visible from an angle of 230 degrees. When installed on an air line, the sight gauge can be rotated to face in any desired direction. WILKERSON CORP., Englewood, Colo.

(Item 170)



**Hand Cream
Protects
Parts**

One of the problems in inspection and assembly of small parts is the transfer of the salts, acids and moisture of perspiration to polished machined surfaces. A barrier cream, "KERODEX" 71, is designed to prevent this. Water-repellent, it is applied to the hands to prevent the transfer of perspiration moisture to handled parts. Acting like an invisible glove, the cream is greaseless, stainless and will not affect materials or surfaces. AYERST LABORATORIES, 22 E. 40th St., New York.

(Item 171)

All-Purpose Cleaner Claimed Safe for Hands

A new all-purpose concentrated synthetic detergent for use on machine parts has been announced by CONSOLIDATED PAINT AND VARNISH CORP. Called Goodyear All Purpose Cleaner (APC), it is suggested for removing grease and oil from mechanical parts and machinery, keeping buildings, hallways, floors, and windows clean, and washing hands after grimy jobs.

Removes grease and oil from engines, pumps, pulleys, and compressors.

sors. Claimed not to harm or mar any metal surface, and to be non-toxic.

Oil or grease-laden parts can be cleaned by soaking in a vat or tank with one ounce of the solvent to every 20 or 30 parts of cold water. A solution of one ounce of APC in a gallon of hot or cold water can be used to remove wax from floors, wash cars and trucks without leaving a film, or for wiping heavy or light machinery.

APC is claimed not to harm painted surfaces, is free-rinsing, and leaves no streaks.

Available in 45-gal. drums, 5-gal. pails, and 1 gal. cans. Consolidated Paint & Varnish Corp., East Ohio Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

(Item 172)

See-through Sideshield For Safety Glasses



WILLSON PRODUCTS, Reading, Pa., introduces a new, flat, half-type plastic sideshield in crystal clear or green for plastic safety glasses.

The new sideshields are cemented to temples and fit spatula or plastic-cable styles.

Available with Willson safety glasses or separately. SG-245, Clear-Vue sideshield (clear) or SG-256, Clear-Vue sideshield (green).

(Item 173)



Brush Washes High Windows

Window washers for windows up to 84-ft. high are being made by the Tucker Mfg. Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The units have telescoping handles which can be reduced or separated for washing lower or ground level windows.

Brushes are available for wide, small or round windows. Detergent dispenser and water flow regulator are in handle of unit. Detergent claimed not to etch paint, stain wood or be injurious to grass or shrubs.

(Item 174)

Enclosures Offer Clear View

Visibility of the entire working area is offered in laboratory safety enclosures for handling radioactive or other hazardous materials designed and fabricated for single unit installation or multiple-interconnected systems by S. BLICKMAN, INC., Weehawken, N. J.

Visibility is obtained in 15° sloping

fronts constructed entirely of safety plate glass. The enclosures are available in several types for varying applications.

Twenty four different units are constructed of stainless steel and are available with variations in their overall size, type and size of airlock, and built-in services. Matching stands in enameled or stainless steel are constructed for any assembly.

(Item 175)

CIRCLE 88 ON READER CARD




...America's greatest name in

SAFETY LIGHTS!







6 V. Safety Headlight
Safety Extension Light
Safety Flashlight
Twin-Bulb 6 V. Safety Lantern
12 V. Safety Handlight



FREE!

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The hazards of fire and explosion are two of the greatest dangers to plant safety. For more than 50 years, JUSTRITE has specialized in the development and manufacture of portable safety lights that meet the most rigid safety requirements and are easy to handle, resulting in employee approval. Why not standardize on the safety equipment that has been proved in thousands of situations? It's no wonder that safety engineers say "JUSTRITE is all right!"

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SERON MFG. CO., Barber Bldg., Joliet, Ill.

Helps prevent slipping, sliding, falling off or accidental knocking off of personal or safety glasses.

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Claimed free of allergens that often irritate sensitive skin. Curved-finger styling.

Available in 11-in. lengths, in medium-heavy weight. Sizes from 7 to 11.

WILSON RUBBER CO., Industrial Div., 1200 Garfield Ave., S. W., Canton 6, Ohio.

(Item 176)

Plied
Yarn
Gloves



Plied yarns, made by twisting in opposite directions two or more single cotton strands, are used in new Dura-Ply Gloves, made by the MONTE GLOVE Co., Maben, Miss.

The plied yarns are made by a counteracting twist that locks the fibers as well as the strands. No starch is required for weaving. Fabric wear is claimed distributed over more fibers and yarn surfaces.

Available in single thickness as well as double thickness, in eight styles, including knit wrist, band top, waterproof safety cuff, waterproof gauntlet cuff and starched gauntlet cuff.

(Item 177)

Joy Introduces High-Safety
Electrical Plug



A 60-amp. power plug has been introduced by the ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS DIV., JOY MFG. CO., 1201 Macklind Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.

Design features of the Arc-Safe connector include: neoprene rubber body, new safety pin ground contact and new gator grip connector-to-cable attachment.

The entire body is molded of corrosion-proof neoprene rubber; only the polarizing shell is metallic to properly engage its mating receptacle. Arcing during disconnects is confined within insulated snuffing chambers.

The safety pin ground contact can be engaged only to the ground contact in the mating receptacle. If the heavy aluminum polarizing shell becomes damaged, the connector cannot be improperly engaged. The safety pin makes contact first and breaks last for maximum operator protection.

The gator grip attachment is locked securely to the cable jacket by a neoprene sleeve. The flexible grip and tapered sleeve distribute usual bending stresses evenly along the cable, increasing cable life.

Plugs inter-connect with most power receptacles.

(Item 178)

Block
Fall Stopper

A sudden pull on the steel wire contained in a new safety block engages a friction brake mechanism to halt the fall of a worker who has the wire attached to his belt.

Slight strain on the wire operates the brake, but when tension is released the spring loaded wire reverts to normal operation. A severe pull, such as a fall, locks the wire and the block must be dismantled before being put back in operation.

The brake is designed for progressive stoppage in case of fall. The unit contains 16 ft. of wire mounted on the internal drum.

The device, called the Sala Safety Block, is made by MACHINERY CENTER, INC., 1201 S. 6th W., Salt Lake City, Utah.

(Item 179)

PRODUCT LITERATURE

Available free from manufacturers, literature describing their safety products, and offering useful information on the care and use of safety products. To obtain, circle appropriate numbers on Reader Card.

Welding Helmets

Available from the Fibre-Metal Products Co., Chester, Pa., is a four-page Bulletin (No. 73) describing the "3-C Headgear." Manufactured from plastic with headsize and crown adjustments. Fully sterilizable. Optional equipment is also shown to offer a wide variety of head and face protection.

For more details circle No. 200 on enclosed return postal card.

Sling Chains

Catalog DH-39-B ACCOLOY Kuplex Sling Chains has just been published by American Chain Div., American Chain & Cable Co., Inc., York, Pa. This eight-page catalog illustrates the various components that make up a complete Kuplex sling chain. Steps needed to make the assembly are pictured. A chart shows the correct components to select for single, two-leg, three-leg and four-leg slings. A separate chart shows working load limits of sling chains when lifting loads with the legs of the sling at 30, 45, and 60 degree angles.

For more details circle No. 201 on enclosed return postal card.

Ladder Shoe Extension

Literature is available describing an extendible ladder shoe designed to level ladders on any irregular surface. Available for all wood, aluminum and magnesium ladders up to 12 ft. Permits loads up to 500 lbs. K and P Products, 1002 West Seventh St., Mishawaka, Ind.

For more details circle No. 202 on enclosed return postal card.

Automatic Water Flow Alarm

This catalog available from the Autocall Co., Shelby, Ohio, shows how systems work and helps the reader pre-plan a water-flow alarm system for sprinkler systems. Sprinkler systems are generally recognized as the most satisfactory means of providing immediate and automatic protection against fire. Yet, in spite of the obvious benefit, the subsequent water damage after a fire is extinguished often exceeds that of the fire. A water-flow alarm can help lessen this damage.

For more details circle No. 203 on enclosed return postal card.

Marking Devices

More than 200 marking tools, fixtures, and automated machines are detailed in a 48-page catalog published by M. E. Cunningham Co. The hand tools range from a dozen styles of steel stamps through more than twenty type holders. Also included are press type holders and many types of special application marking tools and partially and fully automated marking machines.

For more details circle No. 204 on enclosed return postal card.

Power Machines Control Monitor

This one page data sheet No. 189 provides details on the 4AA3-1 Control Monitor relay for safe manual operation of industrial power machines. A compact unit which provides time-delay circuitry for positive mechanical and friction clutch systems. It provides a feature designed to prevent even one stroke of a ram after a control switch has been tied down. Data sheet gives complete technical information, dimension drawing and electrical rating. Micro Switch, Div. of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

For more details circle No. 205 on enclosed return postal card.

Demand Work Mask

The addition of a "Clearvue" facepiece is one of several new standard features of an improved demand work mask described and illustrated in literature now available from Mine Safety Appliance Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. The facepiece assembly contains a large single lens designed to eliminate fogging by directing inhaled air through a duct arrangement and moist, exhaled air through a system of baffles. The facepiece includes an improved speaking diaphragm and built-in accommodation for prescription glasses. Respiratory protection is provided for repair work in areas of toxic concentrations or oxygen deficiency. The unit is equipped with a demand regulator and pressure reducer.

For more details circle No. 206 on enclosed return postal card.

Emergency Lighting

An illustrated 16-page booklet designed to help save money when planning emergency light installations is offered by the Carpenter Mfg. Co., Somerville, Mass. Entitled "How to Select Emergency Lighting," the booklet gives step-by-step instructions for planning emergency light installations. The non-technical explanations are easily understood by the layman.

For more details circle No. 207 on enclosed return postal card.

Dry-Type Air Filter

A product bulletin describing the new high efficiency DRI-Pak dry-type unit air filter has been released by American Air Filter Co., Inc. Bulletin No. 228 illustrates and explains the uses, construction, installation, operation and holding frame arrangements. Also included are dimensional drawings, performance data, space requirements and suggested specifications.

For more details circle No. 208 on enclosed return postal card.

Static Neutralizer

Model 60 self-induction type static neutralizer is not intended to take the place of the electrically-operated static eliminators but to fill the gap where the use of electrically-operated equipment is neither permitted nor practical because of hazardous conditions. No power supply needed. Does not touch material. Light weight aluminum tube, tenite insulation, stainless steel wire points. Used on gravure, aniline and web presses, driving and conveyor belts, calendars and rewinders, coating and spreading machines, and other applications. The Portland Co., 58 Fore St., Portland, Maine.

For more details circle No. 209 on enclosed return postal card.

Take Guesswork Out of Inspection

Literature is available describing Spotcheck, a testing method developed by Magnaflux, 7301 West Ainslie Ave., Chicago 31, Ill. A spray-on dye inspection penetrant with a choice of formulas: (1) for high-flash point and non-flammable materials or (2) chlorine-free and sulphur-free materials. (3) water-washable.

For more details circle No. 210 on enclosed return postal card.

Shirt Pocket Radiation Alarm

This alarm, called the Sparrow, gives an audible warning when radiation exceeds a safe level. The miniature transistorized geiger counter operates on a set of small flash-light batteries for two to three weeks of normal usage. The alarm is the size of a king-size pack of cigarettes and weighs 5 oz. Gelman Instrument Co., 106 N. Main St., Chelsea, Mich.

For more details circle No. 211
on enclosed return postal card.

Ambulance Cots & Emergency Stretchers

Ferno Mfg. Co., 6th and Pine Sts., Greenfield, Ohio has available their catalog of ambulance cots, emergency folding stretchers, and miscellaneous items covering all situations in patient handling and emergency calls.

For more details circle No. 212
on enclosed return postal card.

Safety Gloves

A catalog outlining their full range of safety gloves, clothing and equipment has been published by the Advance Glove Mfg. Co., 901 West Lafayette Blvd., Detroit 26, Mich. Conveniently held in a loose leaf binder, the catalog covers asbestos and welder's gloves, finger guards, rubber gloves, hand pads, arm guards, work suits, aprons, boots, first aid equipment and many other essential items.

For more details circle No. 213
on enclosed return postal card.

Safety Belts and Related Equipment

This eight-page catalog covers MSA's complete line of safety belts (body, harness and suspension), linemen's belts and straps, lanyards, shock absorbers, etc. Mine Safety Appliances Co., 201 North Braddock Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pa.

For more details circle No. 214
on enclosed return postal card.

Accident Prevention Signs

Catalog C-4, available from Standard Signs, Inc., 3190 E. 65th St., Cleveland, Ohio, describes their line of safety signs from eye protection and first aid to vehicle caution. Signs for inside and protected places are made from 20-gauge steel and finished in synthetic baked enamel. Those for permanent outdoor use are made from 18-gauge steel with a porcelain enamel finish.

For more details circle No. 215
on enclosed return postal card.

Spark-Resistant Aluminum Fans

Literature is available from the Aget Mfg. Co., 1384 Church Street, Adrian, Mich. describing their "2000 Series" of dust collectors that now have spark-resistant cast aluminum fans without additional cost.

For more details circle No. 216
on enclosed return postal card.

Emergency First Aid Equipment

An eight-page catalog of emergency first aid equipment has been issued by Frank Mfg. Co., Inc., Mentone, Ind. Included are litters and cots of various types, litter cases, splints for fingers, arms, and legs, as well as litter storage cases.

For more details circle No. 217
on enclosed return postal card.

Ear Protection

A visual sizing instrument, designed to fit ear plugs that provide protection in areas of excessive noise level, is described in literature available from Mine Safety Appliances Co., 201 North Braddock Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pa. Called an Earscope, this three-pronged molded plastic measuring device aids in selecting proper size ear plugs. Each of the sizer prongs terminates in a sphere that is the same diameter as the small, medium or large ear plug. A lug on each prong prevents improper insertion.

For more details circle No. 218
on enclosed return postal card.

Concrete Floor Curer and Sealer

Information is available on Flexcure, a product of the Flexrock Co., 3635 Filbert St., Philadelphia 1, Pa. A dual-purpose curing agent and sealer for new concrete floors. Flexcure provides a transparent coating over newly laid floors which delays the evaporation of water in the concrete while proper curing takes place. The product is also a deterrent against dusting, scaling and hair cracks. It repels oil and grease and the concrete develops a superior abrasion, solvent and alkali resistance.

For more details circle No. 219
on enclosed return postal card.

Safety Signs

Ready Made Sign Co., Inc., 115 Worth St., New York 13, have safety signs available for any situation. All are made in accordance with American Standards Association *Specifications for Industrial Accident Prevention*.

For more details circle No. 220
on enclosed return postal card.

Safety Portfolio

"Helpful Hints for the Man Responsible for Safety" is available from Bausch & Lomb Inc., 635 St. Paul St., Rochester 2, N.Y., manufacturers of eye, ear, and head protection equipment. This portfolio contains facts for all persons concerned about eye safety.

For more details circle No. 221
on enclosed return postal card.

Kill Weeds and Grasses

Lower maintenance costs, property protection and improved appearance are claimed with this special weed killer, Ureabor 31. A single dry application is said to give year-long control. Literature is available from U.S. Borax, 630 Shatto Pl., Los Angeles 5, Calif.

For more details circle No. 222
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Paint Spray Respirator

Complete information and prices are available on the C-251 Paint Spray Respirator which joins the Pulmosan interchangeable C-200 respirator series. Lightweight, compact, easy-to-wear single cartridge. Convenient re-usable plastic clip cap, and independently replaceable prefilter and cartridge. Pulmosan Safety Equipment Corp., 1007 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

For more details circle No. 223
on enclosed return postal card.

Safety Shutoff Valves

In case of a fire, fuel that might otherwise be fed hazardously into the fire can be cut off by use of safety shutoff valves and supervising gas cocks. A plant safety system, using these valves as its mainspring, has been developed by the North American Mfg. Co., 4455 East 71st St., Cleveland 5, Ohio, and is described in Bulletin 22.

For more details circle No. 224
on enclosed return postal card.

Speaking Device for Protective Breathing Equipment

A brochure is available giving complete technical data on this lightweight, compact, powerful speaking device. The ability to communicate while wearing mask equipment makes it possible to exchange needed information and instructions for greater safety. Scott Aviation, 211 Erie St., Lancaster, N.Y.

For more details circle No. 225
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advertisers' index

	Reader Card No.	Page No.		Reader Card No.	Page No.		Reader Card No.	Page No.
Acro Metal Stamping Co. Machine Guards	61	153	Gentex Corp. Safety hats	54	149	Prairie State Products Co. Safety signs	64	161
American Abrasive Metals Co. Slip-Resistant Footing	79	166	Gets-A-Lite Co. Fluorescent lamp slip-on guard	71	163	Pulmosan Safety Equipment Corp. Safety Goggles	5	3
American Film Producers Safety Films	65,75	78,161	Globe Co., Products Div. Safety stair treads	56	150			
American Optical Co. Safety Glasses	3	B.C.				Riegel Textile Corp. Safety gloves	28	67
American Tel & Tel Co.	—	11	Haus of Krause Safety shoes	46	141	Rochester Safety Equipment Co., Inc. Safety fan guard	40	52
Ampco Metal, Inc. Spark Resistant Tools	48	143	Haws Drinking Faucet Co. Safety fountains & showers	70	163	Rockwood Sprinkler Co. Lightweight breathing apparatus	27	66
Ansol Chemical Co. Fire Extinguishers	2	I.B.C.	Hy-Test Safety Shoe Div. Safety shoes	4	1	Firefighting foam systems	24	63
Association Films, Inc. Safety Films	31	77				Rose Mfg. Co. Safety belts, shock absorber	45	140
			Jackson Products Div., Air Reduction Co. Safety hats	10	15	Safety Box Toe Steel toes for safety shoes	1	I.F.C.
Bacharach Industrial Instrument Co. Carbon monoxide detector	58	151	Jamac, Inc. Safety gloves	44	139	Safety Tower Ladder Co. Ladder safety device	53	148
Bausch & Lomb, Inc. Safety Glasses	30	69	Junkin Safety Appliance Co. Machine guards	55	150	Sawyer-Tower, Inc. Safety clothing	66,72	161,163
Bausch & Lomb, Inc. Safety Hats	6	5	Justrite Mfg. Co. Safety lights	88	171	Respiratory protective equipment	52	147
Bouton, H. L. Co. Safety Glasses	85	169				Seron Mfg. Co. Eyeglass holder	77	171
Bray Studios, Inc. Safety Films	39	52	Kidde, Walter & Co., Inc. Fire extinguishers	47	142	Silver, Fred & Co. Safety mirrors	90	165
Bullard, E. D. Co.	38	76				Speakman Co. Eye-wash fixture	29	68
Burgess-Manning Co. Acousti-Booths	74	168	Louisville Ladder Co. Safety Ladders	9	13	Speedi-Dri Div. of Minerals & Chemicals Philipp Corp. Oil and grease absorbent	36	78
			Macwhyte Co. Wire rope slings	7	7	Standard Safety Equipment Co. Koolpads	19	58
Campbell Chain Co. Sling Chains	51	146	Medical Supply Co. Salt Tablets	86	170	Standard Signs, Inc. Safety Signs	63	154
Calburn, Geo. W. Laboratory, Inc. Safety Films	42	80	Merrill Brothers Material handling devices	76	165	Stonehouse Signs, Inc. Safety Signs	43	81
Coppus Engineering Corp. Portable ventilators	62	153	Meyer Machine, Inc. Ladder safety device	89	168	Surgical Mechanical Research, Inc. Earstoppers	80	166
DuPont, E. I. DeNemours & Co. Flame retardant chemical	8	9	Mine Safety Appliance Co. Gas mask	22	61			
Dockson Corp. Welding helmets	17	56	Morse Mfg. Co., Inc. Drum handling equipment	83	164	Taylor, S. G. Chain Co. Alloy slings	73	164
			Mott Corp. Safety lawn mower	15	70			
Economy Engineering Co. Hi-reach telescope	67	162				Union Wire Rope Corp. Wire rope slings and hoists	20	59
Edmont Inc. Safety gloves	18	57	National Chemsearch Corp. Safety solvent	12	51	U. S. Borax & Chemical Corp. Weed killer	35	75
Ellwood Safety Appl. Co. Foot-toe-leg protection	59	152				U. S. Safety Service Co. Vision tester	41	79
			Osborn Mfg. Co. Pliers, tongs, safety lock-outs	69	162			
Federal Sign & Signal Co. Safety Signs	25	64	Oval Wood Dish Corp. Disposable spoons with safety message	57	151	Wagner Sign Co. Safety Signs	23	62
Fendall Co. Safety glasses	50	145				Wildor Mfg. Co. Adjustable soldering iron holder	68	162
Fibre Metal Products Co. Face protection	49	144	Peck's Products Co. Hand cleanser	33	72	Wilkins Co., Inc. Lens cleaning station	21	60
Flash Mfg. Co. Safety knives	87	168	Pendergast, Albert W. Co. Lens-cleaner and anti-fogging liquid	60	152	Willson Products, Ray-O-Vac. Co. Insulated headgear	11	17-18
Gamewell Co. Fire alarm systems	14	53						

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Check this special section for newly introduced or improved safety products and services that you want to know more about.

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Following the New Safety Equipment Section you'll find a listing of catalogs, special reports, other printed material that is valuable as reference data.

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1	16	31	46	61	76	91	106	121	136	151	166	181	196	211	226	241	256	271	286	301	316
2	17	32	47	62	77	92	107	122	137	152	167	182	197	212	227	242	257	272	287	302	317
3	18	33	48	63	78	93	108	123	138	153	168	183	198	213	228	243	258	273	288	303	318
4	19	34	49	64	79	94	109	124	139	154	169	184	199	214	229	244	259	274	289	304	319
5	20	35	50	65	80	95	110	125	140	155	170	185	200	215	230	245	260	275	290	305	320
6	21	36	51	66	81	96	111	126	141	156	171	186	201	216	231	246	261	276	291	306	321
7	22	37	52	67	82	97	112	127	142	157	172	187	202	217	232	247	262	277	292	307	322
8	23	38	53	68	83	98	113	128	143	158	173	188	203	218	233	248	263	278	293	308	323
9	24	39	54	69	84	99	114	129	144	159	174	189	204	219	234	249	264	279	294	309	324
10	25	40	55	70	85	100	115	130	145	160	175	190	205	220	235	250	265	280	295	310	325
11	26	41	56	71	86	101	116	131	146	161	176	191	206	221	236	251	266	281	296	311	326
12	27	42	57	72	87	102	117	132	147	162	177	192	207	222	237	252	267	282	297	312	327
13	28	43	58	73	88	103	118	133	148	163	178	193	208	223	238	253	268	283	298	313	328
14	29	44	59	74	89	104	119	134	149	164	179	194	209	224	239	254	269	284	299	314	329
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300	315	330

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1	16	31	46	61	76	91	106	121	136	151	166	181	196	211	226	241	256	271	286	301	316
2	17	32	47	62	77	92	107	122	137	152	167	182	197	212	227	242	257	272	287	302	317
3	18	33	48	63	78	93	108	123	138	153	168	183	198	213	228	243	258	273	288	303	318
4	19	34	49	64	79	94	109	124	139	154	169	184	199	214	229	244	259	274	289	304	319
5	20	35	50	65	80	95	110	125	140	155	170	185	200	215	230	245	260	275	290	305	320
6	21	36	51	66	81	96	111	126	141	156	171	186	201	216	231	246	261	276	291	306	321
7	22	37	52	67	82	97	112	127	142	157	172	187	202	217	232	247	262	277	292	307	322
8	23	38	53	68	83	98	113	128	143	158	173	188	203	218	233	248	263	278	293	308	323
9	24	39	54	69	84	99	114	129	144	159	174	189	204	219	234	249	264	279	294	309	324
10	25	40	55	70	85	100	115	130	145	160	175	190	205	220	235	250	265	280	295	310	325
11	26	41	56	71	86	101	116	131	146	161	176	191	206	221	236	251	266	281	296	311	326
12	27	42	57	72	87	102	117	132	147	162	177	192	207	222	237	252	267	282	297	312	327
13	28	43	58	73	88	103	118	133	148	163	178	193	208	223	238	253	268	283	298	313	328
14	29	44	59	74	89	104	119	134	149	164	179	194	209	224	239	254	269	284	299	314	329
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300	315	330

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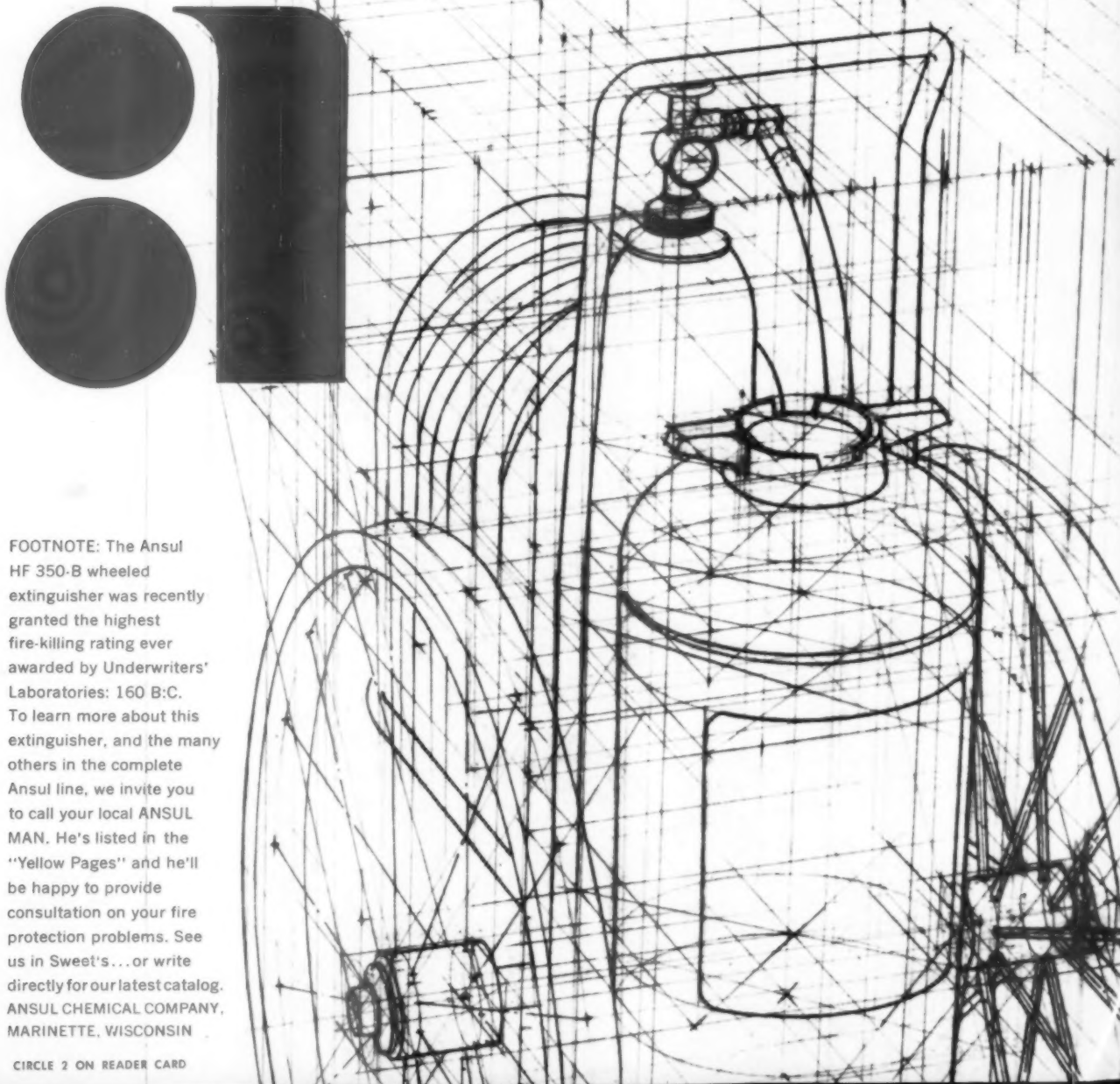
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For some 20 years Ansul has been making fire extinguishers...with careful, painstaking attention to the details of quality, design and performance. Our extinguishers cost slightly more! They also put out more fire, last longer and are far less expensive to maintain. Ansul fire extinguishers provide basic protection for more than half of America's 500 largest industrial firms...are first choice of those fire protection experts who look at price but understand value. **ANSUL**



FOOTNOTE: The Ansul HF 350-B wheeled extinguisher was recently granted the highest fire-killing rating ever awarded by Underwriters' Laboratories: 160 B:C. To learn more about this extinguisher, and the many others in the complete Ansul line, we invite you to call your local ANSUL MAN. He's listed in the "Yellow Pages" and he'll be happy to provide consultation on your fire protection problems. See us in Sweet's...or write directly for our latest catalog. ANSUL CHEMICAL COMPANY, MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

CIRCLE 2 ON READER CARD

NEWS FROM AO



**ONLY AO DURASAFE
COMBINES:**

7-barrel hinge—40% stronger at temple's most vulnerable spot.

Duragrip screw construction—screws cannot fall out, temples stay tight.

Sturdy frames—extra strong, engineered for industrial use and exposure.

Wider temples, endpieces—strong, more comfortable, better appearance.

Cool side shields—nonreflecting wire mesh.

Easy to identify—AO monogram on frames and lenses identifies Durasafe at a glance.



TAKE YOUR CHOICE OF

Solid colors

Smoke (F9800SM)

Mahogany (F9800M)

Pink Crystal (F9800PC)

Two-tones

Smoke on Crystal (F9800SC)

Mahogany on Crystal (F9800MC)

Black on Crystal (F9800BC)

Temples

Plastic comfort cable

Metal core plastic spatula

Aluminum with plastic tip

Full range, bridge & eye sizes

Safety Rx or plano lenses

With or without side shields

... the glasses workers wear willingly

Your plant eye protection program's *full* effectiveness is governed by the workers' willingness to wear safety glasses (or goggles) regularly. In the new Durasafe, you have fitting qualities and a choice of colors and combinations that satisfy everyone . . . combined with the latest safety features that mean maximum protection and durability.

This wearer acceptance can be a big factor in preventing costly eye injuries. For the new Durasafe will protect against 80% of the eye hazards in an average industrial plant with a full eye protection program.* For full information on the glasses workers *want and will wear*, call your AO Safety Products Representative, or write for Bulletin S-1013.

*Other types of AO safety goggles are needed to cover special hazards.

CIRCLE 3 ON READER CARD

Your Surest Protection . . . AO SURE-GUARD Glasses

**American  Optical
COMPANY**

SAFETY PRODUCTS DIVISION • SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

